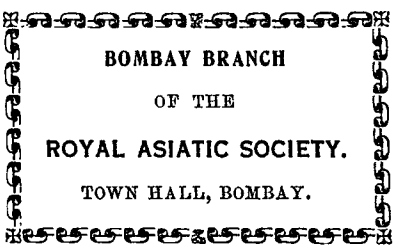
Report
on the
Administration of the N.-W. P. & Oudh
for the year
1884-1885

00134123



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

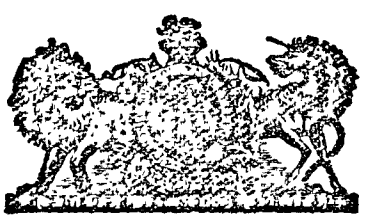
REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1885.

134123



00134123

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1886.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

General summary ... ... i—xzix

PART I.

Chapter I.—Sketch of meteorology ... ... 1—9

PART II.

Chapter I.—Physical and Political Geography—

1. Physical features of the North-Western Provinces 11
2. Chief staples in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ... *ib.*
3. Historical summary ... ... *ib.*
4. Form of administration ... ... *ib.*
5. Character of land tenures. System of survey and settlements ... ... *ib.*
6. Civil divisions of the British territory ... ... *ib.*
7. Changes in the administration ... ... *ib.*
8. Relations with tributary *states* and frontier affairs ... ... *ib.*

Chapter II.—Administration of the land—

1. Survey and settlement—
   (*a*) North-Western Provinces ... ... 13—17
   (*b*) Oudh 17
2. State properties—
   (*a*) North-Western Provinces ... ... 17—19
   (*b*) Oudh 19
3. Waste land—
   (*a*) North-Western Provinces ... ... 19—20
   (*b*) Oudh 20
4. Court of wards—
   (*a*) North-Western Provinces ... ... 20—23
   (*b*) Oudh ... ... 24—27

Chapter III —Protection—

1. Legislating authority 29
2. Course of legislation .... *ib.*
3. Police ... ... 29—36
4. Criminal justice—
   (*a*) North-Western Provinces ... ... 37—41
   (*b*) Oudh ... ... 41—45
5. Jails ... ... 45—52
6. Civil justice—
   (*a*) North-Western Provinces ... ... 52—55
   (*b*) Oudh ... ... 55—61
   (*c*) Kumaun 62
7. Infanticide—
   (*a*) North-Western Provinces ... ... 62—66
   (*b*) Oudh ... ... 66—67
8. Litigation to which Government was a party.—
   North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ... 67—69
9. Registration ... ... 70—72
10. Municipal ... ... 72—80
11. Towns under Act XX of 1856 80
12. Military ... ... 80—81
13. Marine 81

IV. Production and Distribution:—

1 Patwáris' and kanúngos' records ... ... 83—8

PAGE.

2. Miscellaneous—

(a) Fairs 84
(b) Departmental and Agricultural Journal ... ... *ib.*
(c) Forcast of special crops ... ... *ib.*
(d) Museum ... ... *ib.*
(e) Indo-Colonial Exhibition ... ... 84—85
(f) Lucknow Exhibition 85

3. Agriculture—

(a) Cawnpore Agricultural Station 85
(b) Saháranpur gardens ... ... 85—86
(c) Lucknow Horticultural gardens 86
(d) Meerut Demonstration Farm ... ... *ib.*
(e) Enclosure of waste land ... ... *ib.*
(f) Sericulture ... ... *ib.*
(g) Arboriculture ... ... 86—87

3A. Agricultural improvements—

(a) Agricultural improvements in the estates under the Court of Wards, 87
(b) Selection and distribution of the best soft wheat seed ... *ib.*
(c) Ploughing fair ... ... *ib.*
(d) Boring apparatus 88

4. Manufactures ... ... 88—90
5. Forests ... ... 91—100
6. Mines 100
7. Trade ... ... 100—105
8. Public Works—

(a) Buildings and roads branch ... ... 105—120
(b) Railways ... ... 120—130
(c) Canals ... ... 130—139
(d) Telegraphs 139

9. Post-office—

(a) Imperial post ... ... 139—142
(b) District post 142 143

Chapter V.—Revenue and Finance—

(a) Imperial revenue and finance 145

1. Land-revenue :—

(a) North-Western Provinces ... ... 145—157
(b) Oudh ... ... 157—163

2. Canal revenue 163
3. Customs ... ... *ib.*
4. Opium ... ... *ib.*
5. Salt ... ... *ib.*
6. Excise ... ... 163—166
7. Stamps 166 169
8. Currency ... ... 169—170

(b) Revenue and finance other than Imperial—

Account of the provincial income and expenditure of 1884-85 ... ... 170—180

Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services—

1. Census 181
2. Births and deaths ... ... *ib.*
3. Emigration—

(a) Inland emigration 181
(b) Emigration beyond India 181 182

4. Dispensaries 182 185
5. Lock hospitals 185 186
6. Sanitation 186 191
7. Vaccination 191 192
8. Lunatic asylums ... ... 192—1 3

PAGE.

Chapter VII.—Instruction—

1. General system of public instruction... 195
2. Education ... ... 195—200
3. Literature and the Press—

(*a*) Literature ... ... 200—203
(*b*) The Vernacular Press ... ... 203—208

4. Literary societies 209
5. Arts and sciences ... ... *ib.*

Chapter VIII.—Archæology 211

Chapter IX.—Miscellaneous—

1. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction 213
2. Ecclesiastical... ... ... *ib.*
3. Stationery ... ... *ib.*
4. Wards' Institute ... ... *ib.*
5. Government Press ... ... 213—216
6. Government Book Depôt 216

INDEX TO THE GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Page.
Administration of the Government	i
The year	*ib.*
Legislation	ii
Political	*ib.*
Financial	iii iv
Revenue	iv—ix
Separate Revenue	x
Forests	x—xiii
Education	xiii—xiv
Medical and sanitary	xiv—xvi
Local self-government in towns	xvi—xxii
Ditto in districts	xxii xxiii
Police	xxiv
Infanticide	*ib.*
Criminal tribes	xxv—xxvi
Criminal justice	xxvi
Jails	xxvi—xxviii
Civil justice	xxvii—xxvii
Registration	xxviii—xxix
Government Press and Book Depôt	xxix

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH,

FOR

1884-85.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SIR A. C. LYALL, K.C.B., was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh during 1884-85. This was the third year of his administration.

THE YEAR.

For agricultural and revenue purposes this report deals with the fasli year 1291 (1st October, 1883 to 30th September, 1884). The prosperity of this period depended on the summer rains of 1883 and the winter rains of 1883-84. Both proved deficient. The summer rains set in early and gave no cause for anxiety till the latter end of July. A long break then ensued which lasted all through August. A heavy downfall at the beginning of September did not last long, and the rains finally terminated about the middle of that month. The autumn harvest was in consequence very poor, and the sowings for the spring harvest had to be extensively made with artificial irrigation. The winter rains failed almost entirely and the spring crops yielded below an average outturn. These results were most severely felt in the Agra Division, where the district of Muttra in particular had suffered from a succession of bad seasons. The situation became critical towards the end of the hot weather, and relief was afforded by liberal suspensions of the land revenue collections and employment was provided by extensions of the ordinary public works of the district. In other parts of the province scarcity of fodder began to be severely felt. All difficulties, however, ceased with the early and favourable advent of the rains of 1884. In spite of the partial failure of both harvests prices remained steady—a result no doubt due to the facility of communications in all parts of the provinces. No minor catastrophes of hailstorms or floods occurred. A severe outbreak of small-pox caused considerable mortality in the eastern districts and epidemic cholera was reported from the eastern and southern divisions; otherwise the health of the people was normal. The scarcity of fodder and water consequent on the deficient rainfall was accompanied by a considerable loss of cattle, chiefly in the large grazing-grounds of the provinces. On the whole the year was decidedly one of less than normal prosperity.

LEGISLATION.

There is no Legislative Council in these provinces, but a brief reference may be here made to the measures of the Imperial Legislature that specially affected the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or were suggested by this Government.

The Chief Court in the Province of Oudh is presided over by a single Judicial Commissioner, and the accumulation of work in his court rendered it necessary to appoint an additional Judicial Commissioner to assist in its disposal. The Oudh Civil Courts Act, however, contained no provision for such an appointment, and a short amending Act had to be passed.

A technical difficulty was brought to light in the wording of the Excise Act of 1881, and it became necessary to pass an amending Act to enable the Local Government to confer on police officers, in virtue of their office, the powers which excise officers may exercise.

A decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, invalidating as not having been duly registered a will that had been deposited with a Registrar in a sealed cover, led to proposals for an amendment of the definition of the word 'registered' in the special Act which defines the rights of taluqdars in Oudh. The word is now defined so as to include wills that have been deposited under the provisions of the Registration Act.

The above measures were all discussed during the year to which this report relates, and they are embodied in Acts IV, VI, and X of 1885.

POLITICAL.

The administration of the two native states, Rámpur and Tehri, remained unchanged. In October, 1884, the Lieutenant-Governor visited Rámpur and held a darbár, at which Mushtak Ali Khan, the eldest son of the Nawáb, was formally recognized as heir-apparent, with all the usual ceremonies of investiture.

Arrangements were made to survey and demarcate with permanent pillars the boundary between the Rámpur territories and the adjoining British districts of Tarái and Moradabad. The clearance of a neutral strip on the Nepál frontier was nearly completed.

The protracted litigation concerning the Táj Mahal pension was brought to an end at the close of 1884 by the payment of the entire sum, amounting to about twenty lakhs, to Kulsum-un-Nissa Begam, the granddaughter of Táj Mahal.

Politically considered, the year was, in the provinces, one of tranquillity. The complications which, at its close, seemed to be imminent on the north-western frontier of Afghanistan necessitated military preparations which evoked numerous expressions of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown, besides offers of material assistance from the princes, nobles, landholders, and leading citizens of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It was in several ways made very plain how keen was the interest taken in the tendency of events beyond the frontier by all classes of the native community.

FINANCIAL.

(*a*) *General financial results.*—The actual financial results (Provincial and Local Incorporated) of the year were as under :—

Receipts	...	...	...	Rs. 3,77,19,000
Charges	...	...	...	„ 3,83,74,000

The opening and closing balances at the end of the year stood at Rs. 72,10,000 and Rs. 65,55,000 respectively. Allowing for contributions and divided heads, the financial responsibility of the Government extended to the control of about 900 lakhs of revenue and 400 of expenditure. The "excluded" local funds, all of which are solvent, showed a closing balance of Rs. 2,11,895.

(*b*) *Minimum balance.*—Under orders from the Secretary of State, the minimum provincial balance to be maintained by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the Imperial books was fixed at 20 lakhs. This restriction was imposed with the view of securing that provincial funds should be in a position to meet any exceptional and unforeseen demands likely to occur.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous.*—Among some of the more important financial questions under discussion during the year, the increase of pay to the lowest grade of police constables, the revision of contract grants for contingent expenditure, and the re-organization and revision of the Secretariat establishment may be noticed.

The revision of the pay of police constables was taken up at the instance of the Inspector-General, who represented the difficulty experienced in finding suitable recruits for the force at the low initial pay of Rs. 5 per mensem. His scheme contemplated the substitution of Rs. 6 as the pay of the lowest grade and the introduction of a new grade on Rs. 8, the latter as a provision for good men of long service who are prevented by want of education from rising in the force. The scheme was fully considered, both administratively and financially; and eventually it was sanctioned, with a few modifications, at an additional cost of about Rs. 27,000 per annum to provincial revenues.

The system of contract grants for items of contingent expenditure—of a kind suitable for such treatment—was lately introduced into these provinces. The principle underlying it is that a fair sum is allowed, based on past figures, to meet the expenditure, and that within this limit the disbursing officer is relieved from audit and control. As an inducement to careful and economical management the system has worked well; but a revision of the amounts originally fixed was found to be necessary, and this was successfully effected in the year under review.

The reorganization of the Civil Secretariat, a matter that had for some time been under the consideration of the Government, was carried out during the year. The superior staff, while remaining the same as before numerically, was so far modified as to include three Secretaries (the appointment of a third Secretary being rendered necessary by the increasing amount and importance of financial work) and three Under-Secretaries, among whom the work is divided according to the various heads under which it is classed. The ministerial staff was at the same

time revised, so as to bring it into harmony with the new system of working which had been introduced.

(*d*) *Savings Banks.*—The following figures show the extent to which district and post-office savings banks were resorted to in these provinces during the year :—

Amount held in deposit at the close of—	Rs.
1883-84	... 29,61,146
1884-85	... 37,69,708

The interest paid on deposits during the two years respectively was as under :—

	Rs.
1883-84	94,019
1884-85	1,18,951

The table given below shows the several classes of depositors :—

	No. of depositors.
Class I.—Professional—	
(*a*) Having fixed incomes	10,620
(*b*) Variable	952
Class II.—Domestic	6,098
„ III.—Commercial	2,969
„ IV.—Agricultural	633
„ V.—Industrial	470
„ VI.—Indefinite or non-productive	8,637
Total ...	30,382

In the matter of resort to Savings Banks, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh stood second only to Bengal during 1884-85, and the extent of the transactions is a hopeful sign of material prosperity among a large class of the people.

(*e*) *Sardah Canal.*—A revised project for the construction of a canal from the river Sardah to irrigate the Gogra-Gumti Duab in Oudh was brought forward during the year. After careful consideration, it was decided that the scheme was, financially, beyond the resources of the Local Government, which is unable either to provide the very large capital required for the work, or to guarantee interest thereon. The matter was accordingly referred to the Government of India, with a view to the project being classed as an Imperial (protective) work ; with the reservation that, if it were hereafter found possible, arrangements might be made for placing the Sardah Canal—when completed—on the same financial and administrative basis as the existing canals, which are wholly under the control of the Provincial Government.

REVENUE.

The character of the season has been already described. It necessitated some relaxation of the land revenue demand in the districts affected by the partial failure of crops. Notwithstanding these unfavourable conditions, the provincial balances were inconsiderable. In the North-Western Provinces the demand for fixed land-revenue was Rs. 4,28,41,250, and of this sum Rs. 4,22,15,511 was collected, leaving a balance due of Rs. 6,25,739, of which Rs. 1,28,015 were merely nominal. In addition to the above sums, Rs. 3,31,902 out of the sum of Rs. 4,37,801 remaining due from the previous year was collected in 1884-85. Under all heads of revenue arising from or connected with land, the total income due was

Rs. 5,47,30,826. Of this amonnt Rs. 5,40,10,051 was realized and, excluding a nominal balance of Rs. 1,28,340, a sum of Rs. 5,92,435 was carried on for collection or remission in the succeeding year. In Oudh, the total land revenue demand amounted to over 141 lakhs of rupees, of which all except a sum of Rs. 35,600 was collected.

The principles which should govern suspensions and remissions of land revenue and rent, and the powers to be exercised for the purpose by the different revenue authorities were, after protracted correspondence, formulated in rules and submitted to the Government of India. In accordance with the suggestions of the Supreme Government some modifications were made in the form originally adopted, and the rules as finally fixed were, after the close of the year, issued as a circular of the Board of Revenue. The system was also supplemented by the adoption of a pargana book which should form a contemporary record of the agricultural and fiscal history of every estate and serve as a guide to the District Officer for purposes of revenue administration and to the Settlement Officer for purposes of assessment. A scheme for permitting the payment of land revenue by means of post-office orders was tried in certain selected districts, but the experiment has not yet yielded decisive results. Rules under the Land Improvement Loans (Act XIX of 1883) were prepared and submitted for the approval of the Government of India. The object of these rules is to facilitate and encourage the application of capital borrowed on easy terms from the State for the purpose of agricultural improvements. Some very important collateral questions concerning the exemption of the profits arising from such improvements from future enhancement of land revenue remained still under discussion. Connected with the subject of State loans is the question of Agricultural Banks. Certain experiments which had been carried on since 1876 to test the possibility of working such institutions successfully through Government officials and on Court of Wards' estates were examined and reviewed. The results were distinctly adverse to the practicability of the scheme, and indicated serious doubt as to the principles on which such measures could be based. The experiment proved, in the language of the Board, that an English officer could advance a few thousand rupees at a low rate of interest with reasonable prospect of recovering it ; but it also showed that if it were to be carried outon a sufficiently large scale to reach the agricultural population generally, either the general work of the administration would come to a standstill, while its officers were employed on carrying on a multitude of petty money-lending transactions, or the resources of the State would be squandered by inefficient or dishonest management. And the final conclusion of Government was that the general progress of material prosperity and the gradual accumulation of capital must be trusted to effect, in the process of time, both an improvement in the station and credit of the peasantry of this province and an augmentation of the capital available to meet their demands.

Some modifications were made in the method of appointing Tahsíldárs and Deputy Collectors. The object of the new rules is to secure men of higher education and standing than that of many who have risen to these posts under the old system.

In order to complete a record of the more important measures designed to modify or perfect the system of revenue administration which engaged the attention of Government during the year, it is necessary to advert to the enquiries which were made into the present method of revising land-revenue assessments. This investigation was originated, or rather revived, by the Government of India in 1883, when a scheme was propounded for simplifying settlement proceedings by avoiding all inquiry into rental assets and by regulating the periodical assessment of revenue by the rise and fall of prices and the expansion or contraction of the cultivated area. A very careful and minute inquiry was instituted and the results submitted to the Government of India in May, 1884. The opinion of the Local Government and of all the revenue authorities of the province was decidedly adverse to the scheme. In the later stages of the discussion it became evident that the regulation of revenue assessments according to prices of produce involved as a previous condition the determination of rents also on the same principle. Before the close of the year the instructions of the Home Government on the whole question were received, by which the original scheme was reduced to certain modifications in the procedure of settlement work, with the object of securing in fully-developed districts a summary method of revision based on actual assets. The elaboration of the principles now laid down and their application to existing and approaching settlements still continue to occupy the Government and the Board of Revenue.

The last phase of the inquiry into the scheme of revenue assessments brought under consideration the condition and development of occupancy tenures in the North-Western Provinces. The subject had already come under discussion in connexion with the statistics of rent litigation and with certain facts which transpired in the course of a local inquiry into the condition of the village maps and records of the Bulandshahr district. A preliminary investigation had been made to test the growth or contraction of the occupancy area since last settlement; but the results obtained were not in all respects conclusive. A more minute and complete inquiry was, therefore, undertaken in order to ascertain exactly how far occupancy rights had been increased or diminished in recent years, and to determine whether the existing law afforded adequate protection to the privileged tenantry of the North-Western Provinces. The outcome of this investigation will form part of next year's narrative.

Inquiry was made during the year as to the effect of the provisions of the law under which a proprietor in Oudh may have occupancy-rights reserved to him in the land formerly in his own cultivation when his estate is sold in satisfaction of decrees for debt. It was thought possible that in practice the ex-proprietors might in one way or another be easily ousted from their occupancy holdings. The replies, however, showed that there was no ground for any such apprehension, and that the occupancy tenures were a beneficial and durable resource for the ex-proprietor to fall back upon. District Officers were, therefore, instructed that in future, in case of sale of a debtor's property, a right of occupancy in the land in his own cultivation should be reserved to him as a matter of regular procedure.

The Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces was concerned during the year with the management of 133 estates, but at the close of the year the total number under its control had fallen to 118. Among the released estates were the two very extensive ones of Awa and Kantit. The former was released on account of the sudden death of the minor Rája and the succession of Babu Baldeo Singh, a collateral relation; the latter, because the minor Rája had attained his majority. The history of these two properties and the great improvements effected on them bear high testimony to the efficiency of the management of the estates under the Court's supervision. Fifty-five per cent. of the estates under management belonged to minors, 8 per cent to females, 7 per cent. to persons disqualified by natural infirmity, and 30 per cent. to persons declared by the Government to be disqualified from management. All the estates falling under the last category were subjected to a careful examination, with a view to accelerate the release of those which a proprietor of ordinary prudence and capacity could himself administer. Instructions were also reiterated to guard against the assumption of the management of estates which might become encumbered by the profligacy or misconduct of the owners. The unfavourable nature of the season kept the rent collections of the wards' estates somewhat below the high average obtained in the preceding year. Much activity was shown in pushing on works of improvement and satisfactory progress was generally made in the liquidation of the debts of the encumbered estates. The system of management under a special manager of a superior class for each district was in force in six districts and proved very efficient. In the Bánda district, where there is a large number of small and scattered properties, circles were formed and a steward appointed over each. This arrangement was pronounced by the local authorities to be most suited to the conditions of the district.

In Oudh 58 estates, with a gross rental of Rs. 16,11,500, were under the management of Government officers. Of these 21 were managed under the provisions of the Talukdars' Relief Act and 37 were in the Court of Wards. Though the season was not in all respects a favourable one, the rents were on the whole collected with ease. The total debts of the estates at the commencement of the year amounted to about 20 lakhs, to which they had been reduced from 35 lakhs during the period of management, and payments to the extent of five lakhs were made during the year in liquidation of the principal and interest of debts. Improvements for the protection of estates from drought were actively carried on in most districts. The advantages of working through the tenants in this matter are now generally appreciated; and various methods of encouragement, such as loans of money, gifts of wood, or long leases at existing rents, are resorted to to secure their assistance.

Settlement operations were in progress in Gorakhpur, Basti, Dehra Dún, and Jaunsár-Báwar, besides the cadastral survey and re-construction of record-of-rights in Jaunpur, Benares, Gházipur, and Ballia. In Gorakhpur and Basti the preparation of the rough record-of-rights, besides the compilation of much statistical work, is left to the Survey Department and proceeds *pari passu* with the construction of the maps. The system

continues to work well and promises to effect a considerable saving to the Government. The operations of both survey and settlement are advancing rapidly. In the case of Jalaun it was decided that a fresh survey would not be required, and that the present maps and records could be brought up to date and the assessment revised by a simple and summary process. The method proposed by the Local Government was, after a protracted discussion, accepted by the Government of India, and settlement operations commenced at the close of the year. In Jhánsi, on the contrary, a very close scrutiny of the condition of the district and its records led the Government to the conclusion that the revision of settlement which expired in September, 1884, should be postponed for another five years. Proposals to this effect were accordingly submitted to the Government of India. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce was, during the cold weather, engaged on a scrutiny of the Lalitpur district, where a further postponement of settlement had also been advocated by the local authorities.

The operations under the Jhánsi Encumbered Estates Act made rapid advance and began to yield definite and instructive results. As soon as sale proceedings commenced it became evident that landed property with a clear title had assumed a value unexpected and unrecognized before. Although the price which Government had determined to bid was higher than that originally contemplated in the Act, the bulk of the property which came to the hammer fell to private purchasers Taking advantage of this circumstance, the Commissioner was able, by selling portions of estates, to disencumber the remainder. Many judgment-debtors found means, without aid from the Government, to pay up the sums decreed against them and free their properties ; while many more were assisted by State loans. Up to the end of June, 1885, the Special Judge had decided 1,712 out of the 2,227 applications which had been filed in the Commissioner's Court. These applications involved the adjudication of 4,474 claims valued at Rs. 12,98,544-10-3, and of this sum the Judge decreed Rs. 6,41,587-3-10 where a Civil Court would, under the ordinary law, have decreed Rs. 9,53,409-0-5. Of the 1,257 cases returned to the Commissioner loans had been granted in 564, and sale of the whole or a portion of the property was effected in 195. The aggregate value of the property sold was Rs. 1,41,045, and of this property worth Rs. 24,640 was purchased by Government. Arrangements were made by the Deputy Commissioner for the management of the properties acquired by Government.

Rules to regulate the administration of the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares were framed under Regulation VII of 1828 as amended by Act XIV of 1881, and were, as required by the law, communicated to the Mahárája before being formally issued. At the close of the year they were still under consideration by the Mahárája.

The attention of the Government was directed to the increasing frequency of partition cases and the creation every year of a large number of fresh maháls. The matter is of interest and importance as an evidence of the process of disintegration of the village communities. Measures

were adopted to accelerate the despatch of partition cases which in some districts had shown a tendency to fall into arrears.

The patwáris' cess was remitted by Act XIII of 1882, and the Government took on itself the cost of paying patwáris out of the general revenues. After this had been done an inquiry was instituted, by the order of the Government of India, to ascertain whether the relief so granted had been shared by the tenantry or had accrued solely to the proprietors. The result of the investigation was to show that in the North-Western Provinces the patwáris' cess had either never been separately levied from the tenants, or had long since become merged in the rent, and its amount could not now be ascertained or remitted. From this rule there were a few inconsiderable exceptions, and, broadly speaking, the entire benefit of the remission accrued to the proprietors alone. In Oudh, where tenant-right has scarcely any existence and the patwáris were paid directly by the proprietors, the effect of the Act was to secure to them an abatement of land revenue equivalent to the patwáris' salary. This was not accompanied by any reduction of rents. The scrutiny to which the work of patwáris in Oudh is now subjected has led to a great improvement in its accuracy.

The measures adopted, through the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, to introduce and popularize agricultural improvements require to be briefly noticed. At the Agricultural Station, Cawnpore, a series of experiments was continued to test the different modes of cultivation and the value of different manures for each species of crop. Various agricultural implements were tested; and both here and at the Government gardens of Lucknow and Saháranpur, a number of new seeds, fruits, and vegetables and other useful plants were tried and the process of acclimatization carried on. The reclamation of úsar land, the use of selected seed grains, the spread of arboriculture and improvements in the breed of cattle were also among the measures which occupied the Department. An attempt on a considerable scale to form a fuel and fodder reserve in waste land in the neighbourhood of Aligarh was undertaken, and the possibility of preserving fodder in the shape of ensilage was tried on a very extensive scale by the officers of the Department, by General Sir H. Macpherson at Allahabad, by the Stud Department at Hápur, and by other persons in different parts of the province. Ensilage may now be held to have passed out of the experimental stage and its practical value to have been fully demonstrated and established. Experiments in well construction were carried on both on Court of Wards' estates and in the Moradabad district with the aid of Government funds. The collection of agricultural statistics also remained under the supervision of the Department and included the very important duty of superintending the preparation of village records. The suggestions of the conference which sat at Calcutta in 1884 to consider the tabulation of these statistics were modified and adapted to suit the conditions of these provinces, and the forms finally approved are appended to the present report. A scheme was also put in force, under the control of the Director of the Department, to secure early and accurate forecasts of the wheat crop. The officers of the Department were further engaged in preparing and correcting price lists of food grains and salt since 1861.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(*a*) *License-tax.*—It was observed last year that the tendency of the realizations in license-tax to decline in amount had been arrested. The anticipations of a progressive improvement have been justified : the net receipts in 1884-85 having been Rs. 11,53,611, against Rs. 11,37,601 in 1883-84, or an increase of Rs. 16,010. There was considerable depression of trade during the year, and the increase is mainly due to a careful revision of the lists which form the basis of assessment. In the North-Western Provinces there was a continued diminution in the number of persons assessed in the highest grade.

(*b*) *Excise.*—The total excise revenue during the year of report was Rs. 53,53,256, against Rs. 48,89,168 in the previous year. The increase (9·49 per cent.) is not likely to continue in the same ratio, for it was to a great extent due to the fact that the year was regarded by the Hindu community as peculiarly auspicious for marriages. The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,14,347 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,09,607. The figures are those of the excise year, which closes on the 30th September.

A number of outlying distilleries were closed, in pursuance of the policy lately approved by the Government; and several projects were sanctioned for enlarging or re-constructing distillery buildings at the head-quarters of districts. To meet the cost of these works a special allotment of Rs. 40,000 was made from provincial revenues, to be expended during the year on the more urgent works.

The duty on spirits of wine used in the manufacture of soap, medicinal preparations, and certain other articles was reduced from four rupees to eight annas per gallon as an experimental measure, with the object of encouraging these industries.

Stamps.—The gross receipts during the year under report were Rs. 59,35,842, against Rs. 59,11,855 in 1883-84. The rise was confined to court-fee stamps, the receipts from general stamps falling off by Rs. 19,050. The charges were Rs. 1,55,700 as compared with Rs. 1,28,513 in 1883-84, the increase being mainly due to refunds under the Court Fees Act. There were only two cases of embezzlement during the year, in which respectively the loss to Government was Rs. 50 and Rs. 1,440.

A system of stamping skeleton forms of documents with a one-anna revenue stamp at the Stamp Commissioner's office was introduced, and the results achieved up to the end of the year seem to show that the reform is appreciated by the public and is likely to prove successful. The number of licensed stamp-vendors in the provinces showed a satisfactory increase. The use of impressed stamps for collecting copying fees obtained in the Civil Courts throughout the year; and the extension of the system to revenue and criminal courts was taken into consideration.

FORESTS.

There was practically no change in the area of Government forests during the year. The 20 years' lease of the forests of the native state of Tehri held by the Government expired at the end of March, 1884, but arrangements were made for its continuance for another period of twelve months, and a new lease has since been negotiated. The greater

portion of the deodar forests are in regions so remote and inaccessible that they cannot be worked with advantage and profit, and the lease has been limited to those which are within reach.

The area of the forests for the protection of which from fire special measures are taken now amounts to 740,000 acres, or about one-third of the total area of reserved forests in the province. During the past year a specially favourable season assisted the efforts of the forest officers to prevent fires, with the result that out of the whole protected area only 3,745 acres were burnt.

Before the financial results of the year's operations are considered, the system of managing and working the forests may be briefly referred to. The total area of the tracts that have, under the Forest Act, been gazetted as reserved is nearly 3,500 square miles, and is divided for purposes of administration into three circles, each of which is managed by a Conservator, who has several European Assistants as well as a large native establishment. The Central Circle forests cover an area of 1,500 square miles, the Oudh Circle of 1,200, and the School Circle of 800. In the Oudh Circle the forests are all sub-Himalayan, while the other two circles contain large areas of hill forests. In the systems that have been adopted for working the forests there are considerable differences. In the Central Circle the tendency has of late been to encourage private agency as far as possible, and departmental works are now almost entirely stopped. The trees are marked by the staff of the Forest Department ; merchants are allowed to fell and convert them as they please ; and a fixed royalty on all exports is levied at stations on the roads leaving the forests. The advantages of the system are its inexpensiveness and its adaptability to local wants. The merchants are in a better position to know the market requirements than forest officers, and they prepare the timber in the form most in demand. In the Oudh and School Circles, however, the Forest Department is largely engaged in the preparation of sleepers, and departmental works on a large scale are still maintained for the purposes of this trade.

The operations of the past year in the Central Circle call for little remark. There was a diminished demand for forest produce generally, while the restrictions which it was necessary to impose on the trade in bamboos in order to prevent over-cutting of the clumps, resulted in a much smaller export of this particular form of produce. The receipts were therefore somewhat less than before. In the Oudh Circle sleeper operations were continued on an extensive scale to meet the demands of the light railways that are being constructed in the direction of those forests. Doubts were expressed whether the exploitation of the forests was not being prosecuted on a scale incompatible with a due regard to their conservation ; but the Conservator maintained that the forests materially benefit by the removal of the crooked, hollow, and deteriorated trees, which he utilizes for the production of sleepers. The observations of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on a visit to the forests went to confirm these opinions ; and an enumeration survey which is now being made will afford complete material for regulating the character and extent of the annual fellings In the School Circle, as in the Oudh Circle,

sleeper operations are largely undertaken by the Department; and the Conservator has this year succeeded in considerably reducing the cost of outturn.

The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 15,72,000, and the expenditure to Rs. 10,20,000, the surplus being thus Rs. 5,52,000 as compared with Rs. 5,70,000 in 1883-84. The School Circle, which has now been relieved of the cost of the Forest School, has for the first time for several years succeeded in showing a surplus.

Among the more important measures of forest administration that have been carried out or discussed during the year may be mentioned the assumption of the control of the Forest School by the Imperial Government, the regulation of the timber traffic on the Jumna, the organization of the subordinate establishment of the Central Circle, the regulation of the uniform to be worn by the forest staff, and numerous questions connected with the important subject of grazing and with the rights or privileges enjoyed or claimed by villagers in the forests.

The Forest School was established by the Government of India in 1878 for the training of officers in the executive branch of the service. Though the School was open to students from all parts of India, its management was subordinate to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on which devolved all the expenditure connected with it. As the provincial character of the institution was supposed to be attended with some disadvantages, and as exception had been taken to the entire expenditure being charged to the Local Government, it was decided in July, 1884, to make the School an Imperial institution and to charge the expenditure against Imperial revenues. The Director of the School now works in direct subordination to the Inspector-General of Forests. A serious question in connection with the School is the difficulty of obtaining candidates for situations in the forests who have at once the educational qualifications necessary to enable them to profit by a course of study at the School and the active habits which the life of a forester requires. A short experience of the work of the forests too frequently proves enough for probationers, who resign in the hope of obtaining a less arduous and more healthy employment elsewhere.

The transport of Government timber on the Jumna was formerly in the hands of a contractor, who levied fees from native merchants for the use of appliances which he was obliged to maintain for the purposes of his own traffic, and which it was convenient to them to utilize. These merchants had also to pay dues to the Government, and the combined payments constituted a somewhat heavy transit duty. A claim made by the Rája of Nàhun, who owns the opposite bank of the Jumna, for a share of the fees led to a review of the whole of the circumstances under which the traffic was conducted, with the result that the contract for transport of Government timber was discontinued and the various fees paid by merchants consolidated and reduced so as correspond with the expenditure incurred. A year's experience of the departmental management of the timber traffic has demonstrated its economy as compared with the contract system.

The re-organization of the subordinate establishment of the Central Circle is noticed in the body of the report, to which also reference may be

made for an account of the capabilities of the forests in regard to grazing and the policy of the Government in the matter. The regulation of the uniform to be worn by forest subordinates was discussed with all three Conservators, and standard patterns for the different grades of officers were prescribed for adoption throughout the province. An account of the measures taken for the record-of-rights or privileges of villagers in regard to the use of forest produce may be deferred for another year, when the subject can probably be dealt with for the province as a whole. The Government of India have expressed an opinion that the record in some of the forests of the School Circle is inadequate; and the question is now under consideration, with reference to these and all other reserved forests, whether it will be necessary to re-open matters that were believed to have been settled before the forests were brought under the operation of the Forest Act.

EDUCATION.

The method of classifying schools and the statistical forms devised for exhibiting the operations of the year have both undergone considerable modifications. It is not therefore possible to compare, on all points, the present returns with those of the preceding years. The number of schools, whether under public or private management, which conformed in the course of study to the Government standard and were open to inspection by officers of the Educational Department amounted to 11,003. Besides these, indigenous and other private schools to the number of 6,709 were brought on the record; but these, it is thought, still represent only a part of the private and independent educational resources of the provinces. The total number of scholars, including those in private schools, rose to 400,574, being for males about 10 per cent. of the population of school-going age. The total expenditure on education during the year is stated at Rs. 29,70,901 ; but this includes the outlay on private unaided schools, which has not heretofore been shown in the Government returns. Of this total sum Rs. 20,60,629 was provided from the different public funds and Rs. 9,10,272 from fees, endowments, and other private sources.

Judged by the results of the various school and college examinations and by the reports of the Inspectors, the tuitional work of the various institutions showed fair progress. The public schools still maintain, with fair reason, their claim to be more efficient in their teaching than the private schools, to have secured a larger average attendance of pupils, and to have been worked at a cheaper rate. In the present stage of the country's educational progress, this superiority is no more than might be expected, having regard to the resources, administrative and financial, at the command the departmental authorities, whose chief function is to lead the way and set an example of systematic and well-organised instruction. The efficiency is not equal in all parts of the provinces and depends much on the thoroughness and method of the controlling and inspecting officers. Female education has yet scarcely touched the masses and seems to await an impulse from the people themselves. The part taken by local boards in the encouragement of

education generally, and particularly in extending the education of females, leaves much to be desired.

The new Anglo-Sanskrit Department of the Benares College commenced work in July, 1884, and promises to render very useful service to oriental learning by providing the students with access to the scientific researches of Western students.

The Grant-in-aid Code for European and Eurasian schools was promulgated and preliminary examinations were held under it. Many of the schools concerned will require some little time to adapt themselves to the new conditions under which they can claim assistance from Government.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

The year 1884 was on the whole an unhealthy one. The heavy rainfall of the autumn months had as its natural accompaniment a severe outbreak of fever, which specially affected the northern and western districts of the province; in the districts south of the Jumna cholera was, as in the two preceding years, epidemic; and in Oudh and the Benares Division small-pox caused unusual mortality. The total number of deaths from all causes registered rose from 1,216,917 to 1,555,342, and the death-rate per thousand of population was 35·26 as compared with an average rate for the previous five years of 33·7. The recorded birth-rate—43·77 per thousand—was at the same time unusually high; whether compared with previous statistics of the province or with the recorded rates in western countries. There is no reason to suppose that the actual rate is exaggerated in the returns; on the contrary, it seems probable that as the accuracy of the registration improves a still higher rate will be recorded.

A special investigation was made into the origin and spread of the cholera epidemic in the trans-Jumna districts. The inquiries extended over a considerable area of the tract affected and the results were carefully collated by one of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.

The mortality caused by wild beasts showed a satisfactory diminution. Out of 314 deaths reported no less than 74 were caused by wolves in the Agra district alone. In this district, as well as others where wolves have been specially destructive, the payment of enhanced rewards has been sanctioned. There was a slight decrease in the mortality from snake-bite—the number of deaths attributed to this cause being 5,542 as compared with 5,904 in 1883. Rewards are now given both by the Government and by municipal bodies for the destruction of snakes, and in some districts measures for their extermination have been very vigorously set on foot.

The operations of the Vaccination Department were again less successful than in the previous year. There was a slight increase in the number of persons vaccinated, but failures were much more frequent, and the total number of successful primary vaccinations was less than in 1883. The deterioration in the work was ascribed partly to the supply of inferior lymph, partly to the prevalence of much fever and small-pox. The first of these causes is preventible, and will not, it is hoped, recur; as any failure in the purity of the lymph must seriously affect the popu-

larity of vaccination and greatly retard its progress. In Oudh—the part of the province in which the antipathy to vaccination has hitherto been most marked—local support has been freely given to the vaccinators, and the severity of the small-pox epidemic in the Oudh districts during the last ten years may warn people against neglecting the prophylactic in future.

A most important change in the organization of the lower ranks of the Department is now being gradually carried out. The districts in which the success of vaccination was first established were those in the north and west of the provinces; in these the first skilled operators were trained; and from these, in consequence, the vaccinators in the eastern and southern districts have been to a large extent recruited. The season during which vaccination can be performed with success lasts in this country but five months, and during seven months of the year the vaccinators have enjoyed a recess, which they have spent at their homes away from the district of their employment. Vaccination has therefore in many districts lost much of the support which the employment of residents of the locality might be expected to give. In future, vaccinators are to be recruited from the neighbourhood in which their work lies; a portion of their recess is to be spent in attendance at the local dispensary; and they are to be at all times available for the assistance of the medical staff on the occurence of epidemics. The principle of employing local vaccinators is not a new one; it has always been laid down as the proper conrse by the Government; but circumstances have hitherto prevented its being carried out in practice. Its adoption now will, it is hoped, have a considerable effect in diminishing the dislike with which vaccinators are usually regarded.

The statistics of attendance at dispensaries give evidence of the unhealthiness of the season. In the hospitals administered directly by the Medical Department 1,737,782 patients were treated as compared with 1,567,456 in 1883, and in State-aided Mission dispensaries 54,108 as compared with 45,044. A number of private institutions have now for the first time furnished returns of their work, from which it appears that they were attended by 44,556 patients. Including the special canal dispensaries which are maintained primarily for the relief of Government servants, there were 233 hospitals and dispensaries open at the commencement of the year, and three more were opened subsequently. Arrangements are now being made in all of these, where possible, to have female patients and children prescribed for separately from the males.

The remarkable progress that has of recent years been made in the performance of important surgical operations has induced a widespread belief in the efficacy of modern surgery and has done much to attract patients to the hospitals. The number of minor operations performed rose from 78,403 to 79,529, and of major operations from 12,472 to 14,938. The number of the latter was double the number performed in 1881. The success of the operations was also remarkable. Out of 6,366 patients operated on for cataract 4,892 gained good sight. The system of operating for the removal of stone by litholopaxy, introduced a few years ago, is being largely extended, and 148 operations were performed in this manner during the year.

The working of the increased control over medical institutions which has been given to local boards is an experiment of some interest. It can hardly be expected that members of these bodies will at once concern themselves greatly about the proper exercise of their authority; but their knowledge of the needs and circumstances of the districts and the people will always render them very useful for the purpose of reference at consultation, and they may be of much assistance in this way to medical officers.

The Agra Medical School was attended by 111 students, whose progress was favourably reported on. Dr. Hilson and Dr. Moir have spared no pains in superintending and improving an institution of utility and importance. The most notable feature of the administration of this school during the last few years has been the formation in 1882-83 of a class for female students. The first students to join this class were native Christians; but candidates in fair numbers, amongst whom are Hindus and Muhammadans, are now coming forward, and the class has met with as much success as could be expected.

The increase in the population of the lunatic asylums continued: at the commencement of the year there were 915, and at its close 976, inmates in the four asylums. New wards for criminal lunatics have recently been built in the Agra Asylum; but the accommodation for this class is still barely sufficient, and further measures for increasing it will have to be taken.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN TOWNS.

Although the Acts regulating local self-government in the towns and districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh had become law so far back as November, 1883, it had not been found possible to put matters in train for the introduction of the Acts till a later date. The following resumé will show the progress made in bringing the new system into operation.

In January, 1884, the *Municipalities Act* (XV of 1883) was formally applied to all municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh except six,* where, for special reasons, its provisions were considered inexpedient, and by the close of 1883-84 much had been done in the way of preliminary arrangements. By the middle of the year under review the new boards had for the most part been constituted, and during the greater portion of 1884-85 they were in full working order; but a good deal still remained to be done.

*Naini Tal, Lalitpur, Orai, Kunch, Kálpi, and Jhánsi.

Upon the question of the action to be taken under section 78 of the Act, regarding the exemption from the provisions regarding election of members, it was decided that the application of the section should be limited to the five cases marginally noted. The result was that while 97 municipalities came fully under the Act, five were partially and six wholly exempted from its provisions.

Fatehpur Sikri.
Dhaurahra.
Partabgarh.
Newálganj-*cum* Mahárájganj.
Bilsi.

The next important question that came up for decision was that of the Chairmanship of boards, the point at issue (under section 18) being that of election *versus* appointment. The general principle laid down was that election should, except in special cases, be the recognised pro-

cedure : and eventually it was decided that in six cases only was it necessary for the Government to take action under proviso (*b*) attached to section 18 of the Act. In each of these six cases—Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, Agra, Bareilly, and Moradabad—the District Officer was appointed to the chairmanship of the new board in virtue of his office.

Meanwhile the opinions and suggestions of municipal committees and consulted officers on the specimen rules under section 9 regarding the system of representation and election were being received and collated. The only important points on which differences of opinion were found to exist were numerical representation of wards and qualifications of electors and candidates. In regard to the former, divisibility by three—to allow of retirement by rotation and to be in keeping with the three years' term fixed by Government under section 11—was held to be essential. In regard to the latter, municipalities were divided, for qualification purposes, into four classes, according to population ; and a general scale, based to a great extent on average existing practice, was laid down, as under, for electors :—

	Income of	*House rating of*	*Municipal taxation of*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Class I.—(Over Rs. 1,00,000)	... 500	60	5 0
„ II.—(„ „ 50,000)	... 300	36	3 0
„ III.—(„ „ 12,000)	... 200	24	2 0
„ IV.—(Under „ 12,000)	... 120	12	1 8

For candidates to a seat on the municipal board the above qualifications were multiplied by three. It was decided, however, not to require a rigid adherence to this general scale, but to regard it rather as a useful guide in discussing the proposals made by the different municipalities and in coming eventually to a fair conclusion. Religious qualifications were as a rule not admitted ; as it was manifestly inadvisable to bring into prominence, by permitting or encouraging sectarian representation, the religious differences that are to be found in most municipalities.

These general points having been decided, it remained to take up each set of proposals under section 9 separately on its own merits—a task (with so many interests involved and such a mass of details) of some difficulty and great labour. As each set was passed, it was sent to the municipality for local publication under section 68, sub-section (1), with the request that a special meeting should be convened for the consideration of the draft and the result reported to Government. By the end of July all the drafts, with a very few exceptions, had been accepted by the committees without modification. As each draft was disposed of, a suitable date (varying from 15th August to 15th September, and in one or two cases to 1st October) was fixed for the coming into existence of the new board : this was duly notified, and the rules under section 9, as finally approved, were then published in the Gazette. Later on, instructions were issued on the subject of the appointment of members to municipal boards.

The municipal elections which had been begun in August were brought to a close by the end of November. The new boards then proceeded to elect their chairmen ; and as this was the last preliminary

stage, the boards had by this time fulfilled all the constituent provisions of Act XV of 1883 and were completely organized in working order.

The results of the elections were carefully tabulated as they were received, and were published in a Resolution (No. 1718, dated 23rd December, 1884) which was issued by the Government on the subject. A short sketch of these results may not be out of place in the Summary, and is accordingly subjoined. It may be premised that the main constitutional differences between the former municipal committees under the Act of 1873 and the boards thus established are (*a*) the more extended system of election of members of boards; and (*b*) the resultant local representation on each board.

The number of electors registered in each of the 97 municipalities that were entirely brought under the new Act, and the number who exercised the right of voting at the first election, class by class, were as under. In the six municipalities of the 1st class the figures show—

Number of registered electors	...	...	16,480
,, electors who voted	...	...	4,156 : that is,

in these towns only 25 per cent. of the electors voted. This is to be explained chiefly by the fact that while in all six towns there were contested elections, in some wards of each town there was no contest. When the valid nominations for a ward are equal to or fall short of the number of vacancies, there is no contest for the ward, and consequently no voting. Thus in Lucknow there was no poll in four wards and none in one ward (each) of Allahabad and Bareilly; while in Cawnpore there was a poll in only two wards, and in Agra in only one.

Under Act XV of 1873 the elections had attracted but slight interest, nor was an immediate change in this respect anticipated from the introduction of the new Act; while it was natural, and to a great degree advisable, that those who had taken leading parts in the old committees, and the chief persons of the town whose right to represent their section of the community would be usually undisputed, should be nominated as candidates for the first memberships. It could not be expected, while election, canvassing, and contests are novelties, and imply personal exertions of a kind to which people in India are not much disposed, that persons of influence and position should at first be very ready to put themselves into nomination, or that the best men would come forward as candidates (except in the chief cities) without the invitation and encouragement of the officers of Government. But if the result of the elections has generally been to give the principal towns strong, capable, and fairly representative boards, the fact that many of the members were elected without contest is immaterial. These remarks apply to all the four classes into which the municipalities have been divided.

In the 17 towns of class II the following are the figures :—

Number of electors	...	...	11,895
,, who voted	...	...	4,608 : that is,

39 per cent. came forward to vote. But in six cases, * with 4,271 electors, there was no contest; and if the comparison is made between the voters

*Mirzapur, Fatehgarh, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Ghâzipur, and Hâthras.

and non-voters of the remaining 11 towns, they show that about 60 per cent. voted, as under :—

Number of electors	7,624
„ who voted	4,608

In class III the towns show the following results :—

Number of electors	16,451
„ who voted	6,539 : or about

40 per cent. of the electoral body. But in 16 of the towns there was no contest, for the reason given above. Excluding these, with their 5,005 electors, it will be found that nearly 60 per cent. voted :—

Number of electors	11,446
„ who voted	6,539

Finally, in class IV the figures are—

Number of electors	6,325
„ who voted	2,218

The number who voted was thus over 35 per cent. of the electors. In 16 of the towns, however, with 2,785 electors, there was no poll; the figures of comparison are therefore the following :—

Number of electors	3,450
„ who voted	2,218

Thus in towns of class IV where the elections were contested the number who came forward was thus nearly 63 per cent. of the electoral body.

Summing up : out of 97 municipalities there was a contest in 59, and in those 59 towns the results of the elections were as under—

Number of electors	39,090
„ who voted	17,52

The percentage of electors who actually voted at contested elections was thus about 45.

In the whole 97 towns the total number of registered electors is 51,151 : so that about 34 per cent. of them came forward to vote.

Coming next to a comparison of local representation on the municipal boards, (*a*) as it stood under the old Act, and (*b*) stands under the new, the following tables summarize the salient points of difference :—

		Under the old Act.	*Under the new Act.*
I.	Total number of municipalities ...	107	108
	Number of municipalities where members were or are wholly appointed ...	35	11
	Number of "elective" municipalities ...	72	97

The 97 elective municipalities under Act XV of 1883 must be taken as the basis of comparison. The figures for these are as under :—

		Under the old Act.	*Under the new Act.*
II.	Number of elected members	639	1,214
	„ appointed members	772	171
	Total number of members ...	1,412	1,385

The number of elected members was practically settled by each municipality concerned. All that the Government did in this respect was to require each ward to be represented by 3 (or a multiple of 3) in order

to facilitate retirement by rotation in the course of the three years which constitute the prescribed term of membership.

It will be seen from table I above that the privilege of election has been conferred under the new Act on 25 municipalities which did not possess it under the former law. Moreover, many of the 72 municipalities under Act XV of 1873 elected only a certain number of their members, and the appointed members (nominated and *ex officio*) often constituted a large proportion of the whole committee. This will explain why, as is shown in table II, the elected members in these 97 towns under the new Act exceed those under the old by 575, or about 90 per cent.: the proportion is very nearly 2 to 1. The totals of elected and appointed members stand to each other approximately in the following ratios:—

(*a*) Under the old Act ... ... 45 to 55
(*b*) Under the new Act ... ... 88 to 13

Under the Act the proportion may be 75 to 25, but it is not probable that the percentage of appointed members—on the total number—will under any circumstances exceed 15.

Looking next at the election of chairmen by the new municipal boards, and taking the 97 municipalities as the basis, the following are the results:—

(*a*) In 6 municipalities the chairmen were appointed by Government.

(*b*) In 71 municipalities the District Magistrate has been elected chairman.

(*c*) In 20 municipalities persons other than the District Magistrate (usually officials) have been elected chairman.

Such, then, has been the present outcome of the measures taken by the Local Government to carry into effect the law passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India for the better organization and administration of municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It may be concluded that the results, as summarized above, are not unsatisfactory, and that on the whole they fulfil any reasonable expectation that might have been formed of the experiment at this initiatory stage. Hitherto the improvement of towns that has been steadily going on for many years past has been chiefly due to the very effective exertions and the example of the District Officers. It is only in accordance with the ordinary course of affairs in all progressive countries, where the towns have been placed under any kind of independent administration, that the Government should have now required the leading inhabitants of the towns of India to take their share of the increasing cost and trouble of managing municipal concerns, and of providing for the public health, comfort, and convenience upon a scale commensurate with the general advancement and growing needs of the people. But it follows that unless, at the same time, larger powers and more direct responsibilities are vested in the non-official representatives of the community, they can scarcely be required to undertake duties and functions of this onerous nature. It is, generally speaking, with these objects and motives that the system of local self-government has been revised and set on foot in these provinces;

and it seems reasonable to believe that it has begun well, and that the principles on which it has been founded will extend and gradually establish themselves. These principles demand from the various sections of each community some considerable degree of disinterested co-operation for the common advantage: and until this is generally admitted, difficulties and possibly some failures are to be anticipated. The chairmanship of any considerable municipality is a post requiring much knowledge of business, constant attention to it, and a capacity for maintaining effective general superintendence over municipal affairs. That in these provinces persons with such qualifications should not at once be found ready to accept office under a new system is very easily understood, while the success of the boards must in the beginning depend much on their president. The election, in the great majority of the towns, of the District Magistrate to the chairmanship seems to give some proof that the new municipalities recognize the expediency, for the present at any rate, of retaining in the chief executive direction of their affairs the impartial influence and trained experience of the officers by whom their interest have up to this time been very well administered, and who during the past twelve months have spared no pains, and have shown much valuable judgment and ability in bringing the new municipal law into successful operation.

Very little else remained to be done during the year, except the promulgation of a few rules on such matters as the channel of correspondence between boards and Government, the authority on which money may be paid from the municipal fund, &c.; and the publication of routine matters connected with the working of the Act. The question of transfer by municipalities of property vested in them or placed under their management was decided. The position of Inspectors of Schools and Civil Surgeons in regard to municipal boards was defined.

The question of the inclusion of cantonments in, or their exclusion from, the limits of municipalities constituted under Act XV of 1883 was found to be one of considerable difficulty. Each case was taken up and discussed on its merits, the views of the cantonment and municipal authorities and of the civil officers having been obtained; and proper arrangements for excluding the cantonments from municipal limits, while the collection of taxes is to be managed by a Joint Committee, are in progress.

Turning next to statistics, and details of working: in the 103 municipalities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, containing a population of 3,072,476, an income of Rs. 27,03,926 was raised: Rs. 19,52,250 from taxation and the balance from miscellaneous sources. The general incidence of taxation was 10 annas 1 pie per head of population.

The necessity of reforming the administration of the octroi, the principal form of municipal taxation, was under discussion during the year; and a comprehensive note on the subject was drawn up on the subject by Mr. D. M. Smeaton, C.S., the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. The tentative introduction of some of the proposed reforms will be referred to in the report of 1885-86. The Note showed clearly that octroi was the most

popular form of taxation in towns; and in the case of some towns in which it had been abolished previous to the year of report, petitions were received praying that it might be re-introduced and direct taxation abandoned.

Rs. 8,69,618 were spent on municipal public works, principally in the construction and maintenance of roads, markets, latrines, slaughter-houses, and in drainage works. Applications for loans to the Dehra and Saháranpur Municipalities, to enable them to carry out complete schemes for water and drainage works respectively, were under consideration at the close of the year. Sanction was accorded to the construction of a tramway—the first of its kind in these Provinces—in the city and suburbs of Benares. As an equivalent for the concessions granted, the municipality is to be allowed to use the tramway as a means of carriage for conservancy purposes, and will thus be enabled to introduce an improved system.

The Chaukidari Act (XX of 1856) was in force in 332 towns as compared with 337 in 1883-84. In these towns an income of Rs. 2,99,300 was raised from 1,636,175 persons, and expended on police, conservancy, and minor public works, in accordance with the published orders of Government on the subject.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN DISTRICTS.

It was explained in last year's summary that the measures for the introduction of Act XIV of 1883 had been to some extent delayed by the impossibility of introducing the two local self-government measures (municipal and district) *pari passu*. Much progress, however, was made during 1884-85, as the following remarks will show.

The more important of the questions raised in the resolutions, authoritative and explanatory, which had been issued on the general provisions of the district Act formed the subject of special inquiry, and a decision was come to on three of these questions after full discussion. Summarized briefly, the decision was as under :—

(*a*) that each *tahsíl* should be a "sub-district" for the purposes of Act XIV of 1883, under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Act;

(*b*) that towns in which Act XX of 1856 was in force should, for the present, be excluded from the area to which Act XIV of 1883 was to be applied [section 3, sub-section (2)];

(*c*) that the district board should consist of the aggregate of the local boards : members of the latter being *ipso facto* members of the former, under section 6, sub-section (1), except in the districts marginally noted, where the district boards, in deference to proposals by the local officers, were to be representative and to be constituted under sub-section (2) by the election and nomination of certain members of the local boards to a seat on the central board.

Meerut.	Agra.
Muzaffarnagar.	Etáwah.
Budaun.	Farukhabad.

Meantime the 1st of April, 1885, was notified as the day on which all local and district boards (except the few district boards coming under section 6, sub-section 2, in regard to which an extension of 15 days was allowed) were to come into existence. On that date the functions of these boards under the Act commenced.

The preparation and issue of various sets of rules, as required by the Act, was a work of much labour and of considerable difficulty. It was necessary to determine in this matter certain essential preliminary points, such as the process of electing the members, the number to be elected, the nomination of appointed members, the appointment of chairman, and other matters essential to the formation of the boards and to the proper and legal discharge of their functions. These arrangements contributed much to the prompt introduction and intelligent working of the Act; and they placed before the boards, in a clear and concise form, the main heads of consultation and action.

Report was called for, in a prescribed form, of the result of the elections of local boards, which were to be held, under the superintendence of district officers, in the early months of 1885. It was arranged that, as far as possible, the number of electors for each local board—between the assigned limits of 25 and 100—should be a multiple of ten: the decision as to the *personnel* of the electoral body being left to the District and Divisional Officers concerned, subject, however, to the final approval of the Government. The question of nominated members had been simplified by the announcement that the Government intended, for the present, to nominate only the one member necessary for the legal constitution of each local board, such member ordinarily to be the tahsíldár of the sub-district.

The financial aspect of Act XIV of 1883 was discussed and explained in a Resolution No. 301, dated 25th February, 1885, which was communicated to all district boards. This paper dealt in the first place with the extent and nature of the adminstration which it had been decided to assign to district boards under the new system: the various clauses of section 24 of the Act being taken up *seriatim* and the extent and scope of local responsibility under each defined. A statement appended to the Resolution showed for each district the normal average liability which would ordinarily be incurred in connection with each of the several heads to be administered, the total being over 40 lakhs of rupees. The question of ways and means was next discussed, the heads under which the income to be administered were specified, and full details were given of each. It was again explained how, after allowing for local income and expenditure under the law, assignments from provincial revenues were necessary in almost every case to secure financial equilibrium. Finally, certain general principles were laid down to regulate the financial action of boards in the way of appointments, pensions, &c. In short, the Resolution was intended to provide a clear and full explanatory statement of the general financial position of district boards under the new system.

It was also arranged that the nominated members (restricted ordinarily to the tahsíldár for each local board) might, if the necessity were clearly shown, be supplemented by the appointment of some other Government official (preferably from the head-quarters staff) to assist in the superintendence and execution of the business of a District Board.

The report for 1885-86 will show how the Act was finally introduced into the several districts, and will explain the subsequent proceedings taken.

POLICE.

Some modifications which were introduced into the statements of the present year in the method of tabulating and computing crime render a comparison with the returns of previous years somewhat misleading. Certain classes of false cases which were heretofore excluded have now been included in the returns, and in some instances cases which used to be lumped together are now reckoned as separate offences. If allowance be made for these modifications, the total of reported crime shows a small decrease, which is most marked in the more serious description of offences. The average incidence of reported crime per 10,000 of the population remains practically unchanged and is still higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. The working of the police, judged by the issue of cases sent up for trial by the Courts, showed some improvement and yielded on the whole satisfactory results. Two armed gangs of outlaws, chiefly from the Gwalior State, which commenced to commit depredations in the Agra Division were promptly met, hunted down with much skill and persistence, and thoroughly broken up. Both in the prevention and suppression of violent crime the police attained a creditable measure of success.

The principal administrative measures, which have already been referred to on page 3, were an improvement in the pay of the lowest grade of constables, which was raised from Rs. 5 a month to Rs. 6, and the creation of a new grade on Rs. 8 a month. In connection with the scheme of local self-government a large force was transferred from the municipal to the provincial police, being thereby brought under stricter discipline and training, and rendered available for police service in any part of the provinces. In Oudh, measures continued to be adopted to increase the efficiency and independence of the village watchmen by substituting, wherever occasion arose, cash salaries for the grant of rent-free land by which they have been heretofore generally remunerated.

INFANTICIDE.

In the North-Western Provinces the history of the operations under Act VIII of 1870 affords encouraging evidence that the practice of infanticide, though still prevailing in many districts, is rapidly yielding to the influence of education and progress and to the pressure of the coercive measures adopted by the Government for its suppression. The number of villages and families under proclamation was substantially diminished during the year, and the proportion of girls in the suspected population showed some improvement.

In Oudh, where the Act has not been introduced, it was decided that the executive measures hitherto in force were conducted on principles which prevented them from giving conclusive or final results. Fresh rules were accordingly drawn up which were in the first instance designed to ascertain in a definite manner the extent to which the practice of infanticide really exists and the localities and clans in and among which it prevails. The next step will be to institute a simultaneous surveillance over all the suspected clans and provide for a periodical inspection and a correct registration of the children in them. The necessary inquiries were set on foot shortly before the close of the year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act continued to be enforced against the Sanauriahs in the Lalitpur district and the Haburahs and Aheriahs in Etah. The local authorities have shown much interest in the reclamation of the former tribe; the surveillance of their movements has been close and successful; and the members are gradually being induced to adopt agriculture as a means of livelihood. A number of families have been settled in lands that were at the disposal of the Government; wells have been dug, and out of 96 families 91 are now provided with small holdings. In Etah less success has hitherto been attained.

On the 4th of October, 1884, the Criminal Tribes Act was extended to the Barwars, a thieving class in the district of Gonda in Oudh. The question of the best manner of dealing with these people had from time to time for many years been under the consideration of the Government, and of late years the necessity for the adoption of some restrictive measures had been specially pressed by the Government of Bengal, the province which suffered most from the periodical incursions of the people. Though descended from one of the most industrious of the rural classes—the Kurmis—the Barwars had long had a notorious reputation as a criminal tribe. Their open and professed avocation is petty theft; they carry on their operations only outside the limits of their own district, and their favourite resort is Bengal. Their numbers are altogether a little under 4,000, and, at the time when it was decided to adopt special measures for their reformation, it was estimated that nearly 60 per cent. of their adult males had been in jail. The principal difficulty that had to be faced when measures of reclamation were started was the provision of a new means of livelihood. It was necessary to secure land for those members of the tribe who had none, and for the purpose of making the necessary allotments a special officer was deputed to the Gonda district. The local landlords rendered ready and effective assistance, and, with their co-operation, assignments of land were marked out for each family. When this had been done, the rules for the surveillance of the tribe were put in force, and there is every reason to hope that this predatory caste will now settle down to its former occupation of agriculture.

In two other cases during the year measures were taken for the reclamation of criminal tribes to which the formal extension of the Criminal Tribes Act was not thought necessary. In the Moradabad district the Magistrate induced two wandering gangs of Haburahs and Bhatus to settle on land which he was able to assign to them for cultivation. Funds were supplied to him for the construction of houses and for the digging of wells and tanks, and a very fair start has been made. In Moradabad, as in Gonda, the local zamíndars showed much interest in the measure, and came forward liberally to supply plough-cattle, tools, food, and blankets. The other experiment referred to was the reclamation of the Doms, a tribe of the lowest caste numbering in all some 1,400 persons, who lead a wretched and gipsy life in the large district of Gorakpur. Their general avocation is theft; they live in the jungles and have inherited a dislike to any form of settled existence. The vigilance of the police, however, had done much to make their

wandering life irksome ; and as a few of their numbers had been induced by a former Magistrate to accept service as scavengers in the municipality of Gorakhpur, it was thought that others might also be reclaimed to a settled mode of life. The Doms excel in brick-making, and a brick-making colony has been established near the town of Gorakhpur, while at the same time service has been obtained for the rural Doms with the zamíndárs, who in this district also have shown much interest in the scheme and are doing their best to induce the Doms to take to agriculture.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

There was an increase, in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the number of criminal cases brought to trial during the year, the total number of such cases for the United Provinces being nearly 137,000. There was however no marked increase of serious crime ; and the larger number of cases is due principally to prosecutions for hurt and assault or for breach of local and special laws. A large amount of criminal work was again disposed of by the Honorary Magistracy, who decided cases affecting 26 per cent. of the whole number of persons dealt with in Oudh and 18 per cent. of the number in the North-Western Provinces. In municipalities benches of Honorary Magistrates have done specially good work, and measures for the extension of their powers were undertaken after the close of the year.

The most important measure that has to be noticed as affecting the administration of criminal justice was the introduction in December, 1884, of the system of trial by jury in the districts of Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow. The Local Government had never previously exercised the power conferred on it by the various Criminal Procedure Codes of directing that the trial of all offences, or of any particular class of offences, before the Court of Session should be by jury in any district. After consulting the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court in Allahabad and the Judicial Commissioner in Lucknow, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner came to the conclusion that the time had come for the partial and tentative introduction of the measure. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining in any except the most advanced districts a sufficiently large body of men qualified by their education and intelligence to act as jurors, it was decided that trial by jury should at the outset be introduced only into the districts of Allahabad, Benares, and Lucknow. As it was desirable, in the opinion of the Judges of the High Court, in whose views the Lieutenant-Governor concurred, that most offences affecting the human body should continue to be tried with the aid of assessors, a list of offences triable by jury was prepared, from which charges of homicide and a few other crimes were omitted. The system has been in operation since the beginning of the year 1885, and an account of its progress will be given in next year's report.

JAILS.

The separate chapter on jails contains a full account of their administration during the year. The very satisfactory decline in the number of prisoners received that has been maintained ever since the famine year of 1878 still continued; the number of convicts received fell from

40,783 to 39,688, of under-trial prisoners from 40,734 to 39,353, and of civil prisoners from 2,522 to 2,439. The daily average numbers of the three classes in confinement were 20,076, 1,235, and 217, as compared with 21,873, 1,240, and 219 in 1883.

The system under which remissions of sentence are allowed to convicts as a reward for good conduct on hard work in jail had been under the consideration of the Government in the previous year, and considerable modifications were made in the rules. Before, however, effect could be given to these, a complete code of rules on the subject was received from the Government of India, which, with a few modifications, has been adopted throughout the province. The discussion of the various matters of detail connected with the introduction of the new system is only now being concluded. Another matter to which the attention of the Government has been given is the definition and classification of the habitual criminal for purposes of jail discipline. A general definition has now been promulgated and provision has been made for dealing with exceptional cases. The rules have been found to work well. Financial difficulties still stand in the way of a reformatory, but special attention is given to the discipline, employment, and instruction of youthful convicts, who are confined as a rule in separate wards of one or other of the central prisons. The juvenile criminals who are proved to be habituals are now entirely separated from the others and are confined in a ward of the prison at Agra.

There was more sickness during the year than there had been in 1883, but the death-rate, though it rose somewhat, was still low, being 21 per thousand of average strength.

At Bareilly, Benares, and Fatehgarh extensive building operations at the central prisons have been undertaken by the Jail Department, which is thus enabled to find for a large number of convicts hard outdoor labour of a kind to which no objection can be raised on the score of interference with private enterprise. To assist the Superintendents in dealing with these large undertakings the principle has been sanctioned of allowing a commission on the profits of building work, as has always been done in the case of manufactures.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

There was some diminution in litigation in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the former province the number of suits instituted was 86,083, in the latter 51,995. The decline in number of suits is slight and does not call for any special explanation. The Judge of Aligarh, however, has pointed out that there has been in his district for some years a continuous decrease, which cannot be adequately accounted for by such temporary causes as the occurrence of good or bad harvests, and he suggests that lending transactions are becoming less frequent, because the mortgage of occupancy holdings by tenants has been definitely pronounced to be invalid.

The average value of suits in Oudh was Rs. 128, and in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 380, and of the proportion of suits for sums below Rs. 10 was 9 per cent. in the former province and 32 per

cent. in the latter. In a few districts the quantity or intricacy of the work resulted in the accumulation of arrears, and it was necessary from time to time to appoint additional officers to assist the regular staff. The measures for the reduction of arrears in the Chief Court of Oudh have already been referred to. The litigation of the year presented no features of importance, and for the statistics on the subject reference must be made to the appendices and the section on civil justice.

The report on litigation to which the Government was a party was for the first time written by the Legal Remembrancer. The circumstances under which the appointment of this officer became necessary were explained last year. The first holder of the office took charge of his appointment in May, 1884 ; but as he had little to do with the initial supervision of the cases decided by the Courts during that year, it is too soon to consider the effect which the control of a special officer over this litigation may have produced.

The total number of cases in which Government was interested which were decided during the year was 124, and in 93 the State was successful. The results were less favourable than in the previous year ; and in one or two instances the want of success seems to have been due to an absence of care in testing and collecting information before embarking in litigation. The realization of amounts decreed by the Courts in favour of the Government has hitherto been less satisfactory than could be wished, and in this branch of the business of the State considerable improvement may be looked for from the appointment of a special officer.

REGISTRATION.

There was little change in the extent of the operations of the Registration Department during the year, but the decline which has for some years been noticed in the number of the documents registered in these provinces came to an end. The total number of registrations increased from 176,259 to 179,245, the increase being principally in optional registrations in the North-Western Provinces and in compulsory registrations in Oudh. The receipts rose from Rs. 3,38,876 to Rs. 3,33,653; but the available surplus was smaller than before, as improvements in administration caused an increase of about Rs. 7,000 in expenditure. The proposal referred to in last year's narrative for the employment in a number of places of a special registering agency has resulted in measures that will effect a much greater change in the administration of the Department than was contemplated at the time. It was found to be impracticable to introduce a new agency at a small number of places without causing considerable hardship to the officials of the Revenue Department, by whom the work of registration is at present supervised. At the same time a change in the agency employed was considered advisable, and it was decided that special registrars should be appointed in all registering districts, but that the change should be introduced gradually, and in a manner likely to be productive of the least possible hardship to existing incumbents. The progress of the change will be noticed in future reports. It is expected to be carried out in the majority of registration circles within a few years.

Special inquiry was made during the year by the Inspector-General into the causes of a noticeable disproportion of sales and mortgages in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Mortgages of low value are more frequent in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces; but sales are, in proportion to the population, only half as numerous. The causes of the difference of practice have, however, not yet been clearly brought out. It is easily intelligible that the proportion of transactions of the higher values should be considerably larger in the North-Western Provinces. The co-parcenary communities which are the character istic of the older province are less common in Oudh, and the comparative absence of small proprietors in the latter would explain a smaller number of transactions generally. But it has not been explained why mortgages should end in sale much more frequently in the North-Western Provinces, and further enquiry has been directed into this and other subjects of much interest to the revenue administration of the provinces, which have been brought into prominence by the recorded statistics of registration.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPOT.

The budget allotment for the year under report was Rs. 3,38,200, and it was exceeded by Rs. 2,405. This was due to the debit in 1884-85 of the price of type and plant received after the close of the year. The receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by Rs. 8,121; but the expenditure, on the other hand, rose by Rs. 14,464, leaving a net increase on the charges of Rs. 6,343. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,65,977.

The larger expenditure represents a considerable increase in the outturn of the Press; the various branches of the Secretariat, the Board of Revenue, the Public Works Department, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Accountant-General being responsible for the bulk of the increased demand. The completion of the Provincial Gazetteer has now removed one considerable item of expenditure. Considerable progress was made during the year in recovering the debts due to, and discharging the liabilities of, the Press. The uncollected balance is not now considerable, and the payments by the Press were punctually made. The large sum of Rs. 20,582 remained outstanding from 1883-84, and was liquidated out of the budget provision for the year. The commercial working of the Press showed a nominal profit of Rs. 20,230 on the value of the outturn calculated at Press rates, being 4 per cent. on the total expenditure. In 1883-84 the estimated profit was only 2·16 per cent., and the difference indicates the superior economy of working attained in the year.

The number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 fell from 1,193 in 1882 and 960 in 1883 to 764 in 1884-85. The decrease, which is most marked in Urdu, was shared by the publications in all languages save Hindi, in which increased activity was displayed. Classed according to subjects, the chief falling off was in works on religion, language, and law. For this no special cause seems assignable. There was no decrease in the number of substantial and useful publications, but no work of conspicuous merit was issued during the year.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Geography.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the year 1884 *in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rájputána.*

THE most important features of the weather of the year 1884 were connected with the unusual distribution of the rainfall. The earlier months of the year were almost rainless, and the first two months of the rainy season were much drier than usual; but in August, September, and October the rainfall was so excessive that the total for the year in almost every district of the provinces was considerably over the average. In consequence of this heavy rain, the temperature of the latter half of the year was everywhere so considerably below the average that the mean for the whole year was in defect at every meteorological station except Bareilly and Agra.

The pressure of the atmosphere was somewhat higher than usual on the average of the year; the excess being most marked in January, at the beginning of the rains, and during the last three months of the year.

TABLE I.—*Mean atmospheric pressure.*

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Pithoragarh.*			*Dehra.*		
	Average, 9—10 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 9—10 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 3—4 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	23·265	23·290	+ ·025	24·110	24·139	+ ·029	24·774	24·789	+ ·015	27·741	27·791	+ ·050
February ...	23·220	23·214	— ·006	24·080	24·062	— ·018	24·709	24·715	+ ·006	27·692	27·690	— ·002
March ...	23·241	23·250	+ ·009	24·079	24·084	+ ·005	24·714	24·719	+ ·005	27·632	27·623	— ·009
April ...	23·232	23·237	+ ·005	24·058	24·050	— ·008	24·662	24·675	+ ·013	27·548	27·548	...
May ...	23·188	23·174	— ·014	24·008	23·997	— ·011	24·613	24·612	— ·001	27·459	27·430	— ·029
June ...	23·124	23·124	...	23·930	23·940	+ ·010	24·594	24·560	+ ·026	27·347	27·377	— ·030
July ...	23·104	23·098	— ·006	23·926	23·928	+ ·002	24·534	24·543	+ ·009	27·352	27·366	+ ·014
August ...	23·143	23·126	— ·017	23·953	23·951	— ·002	24·552	24·567	+ ·015	27·403	27·408	+ ·005
September ...	23·215	23·218	+ ·003	24·026	24·040	+ ·014	24·629	24·651	+ ·022	27·497	27·511	+ ·014
October ...	23·293	23·311	+ ·018	24·110	24·135	+ ·025	24·730	24·769	+ ·039	27·642	27·688	+ ·046
November ...	23·298	23·296	— ·002	24·147	24·137	— ·010	24·764	24·777	+ ·013	27·740	27·747	+ ·007
December ...	23·291	23·315	+ ·024	24·139	24·161	+ ·022	24·791	24·811	+ ·020	27·770	27·820	+ ·050
Year ...	23·218	23·221	+ ·003	24·047	24·052	+ ·005	24·667	24·681	+ ·014	27·568	27·583	+ ·015

Month.	*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*		
	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 10 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 13 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	29·123	29·150	+ ·027	29·281	29·308	+ ·027	29·444	29·488	+ ·044	29·417	29·510	+ ·039
February ...	29·057	29·046	— ·011	29·225	29·213	— ·012	29·382	29·382	...	29·408	29·418	+ ·010
March ...	28·964	28·942	— ·022	29·112	29·097	— ·015	29·275	29·259	— ·016	29·307	29·309	+ ·002
April ...	28·847	28·841	— ·006	28·987	28·991	+ ·004	29·148	29·154	+ ·006	29·182	29·200	+ ·018
May ...	28·737	28·697	— ·040	28·878	28·850	— ·028	29·044	29·024	— ·020	29·062	29·045	— ·017
June ...	28·614	28·639	+ ·025	28·751	28·779	+ ·028	28·928	28·961	+ ·033	28·942	28·970	+ ·028
July ...	28·630	28·630	...	28·761	28·761	...	28·941	28·953	+ ·012	28·949	28·954	+ ·005
August ...	28·690	28·688	— ·002	28·832	28·834	+ ·002	29·005	29·010	+ ·005	29·016	29·035	+ ·019
September ...	28·795	28·803	+ ·008	28·931	28·940	+ ·009	29·103	29·110	+ ·007	29·117	29·110	· ·17
October ...	28·960	29·012	+ ·052	29·113	29·164	+ ·051	29·278	29·333	+ ·055	29·293	29·361	+ ·068
November ...	29·087	29·091	+ ·004	29·232	29·252	+ ·020	29·405	29·423	+ ·018	29·432	29·460	+ ·028
December ...	29·136	29·178	+ ·042	29·293	29·340	+ ·047	29·461	29·519	+ ·058	29·489	29·549	+ ·060
Year ...	28·887	28·893	+ ·006	29·033	29·044	+ ·011	29·201	29·218	+ ·017	29·222	29·243	+ ·021

TABLE I.—*Mean atmospheric pressure*—(concluded).

Month.	*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Gházipur.*			*Benares.*		
	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 9—10 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 3 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	29·680	29·718	+·038	29·786	29·816	+·030	29·837	29·858	+·021	20·776	29·806	+·030
February ...	29·608	29·598	—·010	29·712	29·709	—·003	29·749	29·755	+·006	29·704	20·705	+·001
March ...	29 501	29·481	—·020	29·585	29·554	—·031	...	...	...	29·600	29·568	—·032
April ...	29 374	29·378	+·004	29·464	29·471	+·007	...	...	...	29·470	29·469	—·001
May ...	29·269	29·240	—·029	29·381	29·368	—·013	29·385	29·398	+·013	29·364	29·342	—·022
June ...	29·147	29·173	+·026	29·260	29·296	+·036	29·290	29·325	+·035	29·249	29·270	+·021
July ...	29·155	29·152	—·003	29·261	29·274	+·013	29·279	29·284	+·005	29·251	29·245	—·006
August ...	29·222	29·212	—·010	29·328	29·323	—·005	29·341	29·324	—·017	29·321	29·289	—·032
September ...	29·315	29·316	+·001	29·425	29·441	+·016	29·443	29·446	+·003	29·414	29·403	—·011
October ...	29·494	29·542	+·048	29·603	29·655	+·052	29·638	29·694	+·056	22·592	29·648	+·056
November ...	29·631	29·632	+·002	29·722	29·734	+·012	29·756	29·796	+·040	29 726	29·746	+·020
December ...	29·696	29·736	+·040	29·790	29 835	+·045	29 853	29·891	+·038	29·792	29·835	+·043
Year ...	29·424	29·432	+·008	29·526	29·539	+·013	...	...	...	29·522	29·527	+·005

Month.	*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*		
	Average, 10 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 8—9 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 7—8 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 15—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	29·735	29·770	+·035	28·984	29·008	+·024	29·281	29·302	+·021	29·156	29·186	+·030
February ...	29·674	29·669	—·005	28·920	28·921	+·001	29·211	29 209	—·002	29·099	29·108	+·009
March ...	29·553	29·537	—·016	28·835	28 812	—·023	29·122	29·108	—·014	29·007	29·009	+·002
April ...	29·423	29·435	+·012	28·715	28·726	+·011	28·994	29·0 7	+·023	28·890	28·918	+·028
May ...	29·318	29·297	—·021	28·602	28·589	—·013	28·878	28 874	—·004	28·787	28·775	—·012
June ...	29 200	29·227	+·027	29·495	28·520	+·025	28·778	28·810	+·032	28·665	28 709	+·044
July ...	29·210	29·212	+·002	28·494	28·496	+·002	28·788	29·781	—·007	28·664	28·674	+·010
August ...	29·277	29·262	—·015	28·557	28·547	—·010	28·843	28 843	...	28·737	28·745	+·008
September ...	27 371	29·364	—·007	28·643	28·622	—·021	28·928	28 908	—·020	28·819	28·802	—·017
October ...	29 557	29·608	+·051	28·822	28·873	+·051	29·105	29·166	+·061	28·997	29·048	+·051
November ...	29·679	29·706	+·027	28·925	28·962	+·037	29·216	29·247	+·031	29·121	29·137	+·016
December ...	29·749	29·794	+·045	28·986	29·026	+·040	29·282	29·330	+·048	29·170	29·209	+·039
Year ...	29·479	29·490	+·011	28·748	28·758	+·010	29·036	29·048	+·012	28·926	28·943	+·017

Month.	*Jeypur.*			*Sambhar.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 4 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 4 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	28·601	28·619	+·018	28·780	28·796	+·016	28·404	28·462	+·058
February ...	28·539	28·536	—·003	28·707	28·711	+·004	28·355	28·375	+·020
March ...	28·460	28 442	—·018	28·636	28·618	—·017	28·275	28 285	+·010
April ...	28·343	28·359	+·016	28·515	28·526	+·011	28·178	28 209	+·031
May ...	28 231	28·227	—·004	28·402	28·392	—·010	28·078	28·086	+·008
June ...	28·130	28 158	+·028	28·300	28 322	+·022	27 973	28·013	+·040
July ...	28·112	28·111	—·001	28·273	28·267	—·006	27·949	27·952	+·003
August ...	28·186	28·188	+·002	28·354	28·349	—·005	28·021	28 030	+·009
September ...	28·277	28·257	—·020	28·439	28·421	—·018	28·113	28·090	—·023
October ...	28·458	28 499	+·041	28·631	28·671	+·040	28 284	28·341	+·057
November ...	28·547	28·579	+·032	28·734	28 762	+·028	28·390	28·418	+·028
December ...	28·622	28·650	+·028	28·800	28·823	+·023	28·424	28·486	+·062
Year ...	28·375	28·385	+·010	28·548	28·555	+·007	28·204	28·229	+·025

In January, the high pressure which had set in the previous month (December, 1883) continued to prevail, but gave way in February, during which month the mean for most stations was slightly below the average for former years. In March and April, the deviations from the mean were of variable sign and not of any great importance, except in Rajputána and Bundelkhand, where the pressure of April was considerably above the average.

In May the pressure was below the average, with the doubtful exceptions of Ajmere and Gházipur, the defect being greatest at the north-western stations where the temperature was excessive. In June there was a universal excess of pressure, greatest on the average at the western stations; the result being that, though the rains set in on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, westerly winds re-asserted themselves in the latter half of the month. In July the pressure varied little from the average; but in August there was a general defect at the eastern stations and along the line of the Ganges. This strengthened the monsoon winds from both sides of India and increased the rainfall. The heavy rain continued into September, in which month the pressure along the foot of the Himálayas was above the average; whilst in the districts south-west of the Jumna it was in defect, the consequence being unusually powerful easterly winds over the whole country.

During the last three months there was a general and nearly uniform excess of pressure over the plains, with a smaller excess on the hills; these conditions being an obvious consequence of the low temperature and settled fair weather of the period. The only departure from general settled weather, after the end of the rains at the beginning of October, was a small cyclonic storm which visited the south-eastern districts on the 24th and 25th of October.

TABLE II.—*Mean temperature.*

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Pithoragarh.*			*Dehra.*		
	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 14—15 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 3 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884	Average, 21—23 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	42·3	43·4	+1·1	46·3	47·0	+0·7	49·4	50·0	+0·6	55·4	56 1	+0·7
February ...	43·2	41·4	—1·8	48 2	45·9	—2·3	50·2	50·0	—0 2	57 9	56·9	—1·0
March ...	51·1	52·9	+1·8	56·5	57·0	+0 5	60·1	60·6	+0·5	66·4	67·2	+0·8
April ..	59·8	58·5	—1 3	65·4	64·2	—1 2	67·3	66 4	—0·9	76·0	75·6	—0·4
May ...	64·5	66·6	+2·1	68·1	69·8	+1·7	69 4	71·4	+2·0	82·2	84·3	+2·1
June ...	67·2	65 4	—1·8	70·7	68·4	—2 3	70·7	71·0	+0·3	84·5	83·5	—1·0
July ...	64·2	63 8	—0·4	67·7	67·3	—0·4	70 9	71·5	+0·6	80·0	78·9	—1·1
August ...	64·0	63·2	—0·8	67·1	65·5	—1·6	70·0	69·1	—0·9	78·6	76 0	—2·6
September ...	62·8	60 8	—2 0	66·0	63·9	—2·1	69·5	67·7	—1·8	77·5	75·0	—2·5
October ...	57·6	54·0	—3·6	60·9	57·0	—3·9	63·6	60·0	—3 6	70·4	66·3	—4·1
November ...	51·1	48·2	—2·9	54·5	52 2	—2·3	55·8	54 3	—1·5	61 8	57·8	—4·0
December ...	46·2	44 7	—1·5	49 7	47·8	—1·9	52·8	51·0	—1·8	56·0	54 2	—1·8
Year ...	56·2	55·2	—1·0	60·1	58·8	—1·3	62·5	61·9	—0·6	70·6	69·3	—1·3

Month.	*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*		
	Average, 22 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 23—25 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 18—19 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 27—29 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	55·9	57·4	+1 5	56·4	57·3	+0·9	57·1	59·7	+2·6	58·7	62·7	+4 0
February ...	60·0	59·4	—0·6	61·7	59·6	—2·1	61·6	61 9	+0 3	65·1	65·3	+0·2
March ...	69·0	72·1	+3·1	71·5	72·8	+1·3	72·1	74 9	+2·8	75 4	77·4	+2·0
April ...	80·9	82·0	+1·1	82·0	82·9	+0·9	82·9	84·3	+1·4	86·7	87·8	+1 1
May ...	87·5	90·6	+3·1	88·7	90·4	+1·7	87·9	89·9	+2·0	93 3	95·8	+2 5
June ...	90·2	88 4	—1·8	91·5	88·6	—2·9	89·3	89·3	...	94·4	93·8	—0·6
July ...	84·7	84·0	—0·7	85·9	86·9	+1·0	84·2	85·4	+1·2	86·7	88 0	+1·3
August ...	83·3	81·1	—2·2	84·7	81·7	—3·0	83·3	81·7	—1·6	85·2	82·7	—2 5
September ...	82·2	80·5	—1·7	83·3	80·3	—3 0	82·1	81·1	—1·0	83·9	82·8	—1·1
October ...	74·1	71·4	—2·7	75·5	72·0	—3·5	75·7	73·2	—2·5	78 6	76 9	—1·7
November ...	63·1	60·4	—2·7	65·0	61 0	—4·0	64 7	62·5	—2·2	68·7	67·1	—1 6
December ...	56·1	55 6	—0·5	57·2	54·9	—2·3	57·3	57·2	—0·1	60·9	60·3	—0·6
Year ...	73·9	73·6	—0·3	75·3	74·0	—1·3	74·8	75·1	+0·3	78·1	78·4	+0·3

TABLE II.—*Mean temperature*—(concluded).

Month.	*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Gházipur.*			*Benares.*		
	Average, 19—23 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 20—23 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 8—9 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 23—26 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	59·7	61 2	+1·5	59·6	60·4	+0·8	59·0	58·7	—0·3	59·9	60·6	+0 7
February ...	65·3	64·1	—1·2	64·7	63·2	—1·5	64·1	62·9	—1·2	65·4	64 5	—0·9
March ...	76·1	78·4	+2·3	75·2	78·0	+2·8	76 4	78·1	+1·7	76·1	79·2	+3·1
April ...	87·1	87 2	+0·1	85 1	86·6	+1·5	87·4	87·3	—0·1	86·1	87·1	+1·0
May ...	91·2	90 5	—0·7	87·6	87·5	—0·1	90·3	90·8	+0·5	91·3	92·1	+0·8
June ...	91·8	90 4	—1·4	87·9	85·8	—2 1	89·9	87·7	—2·2	90·6	89·9	—0·7
July ...	86·1	84·8	—1·3	84·2	84·8	+0 6	84·7	85·0	+0·3	85·0	84·0	—1·0
August ...	85·1	83·5	—1·6	83·7	83·7	...	84·5	83·1	—1·4	83·8	83·0	—0·8
September ...	84·1	82·8	—1·3	83·4	83·5	+0·1	84·2	83 4	—0·8	83·2	81·7	—1·5
October ...	78·1	75·1	—3·0	78·2	76·1	—2·1	78·2	77·1	—1·1	77·6	75·3	—2·3
November ...	67 8	64·1	—3·7	68·6	66·3	—2·3	67·9	66·4	—1·5	67·3	64·8	—2·5
December ...	59·8	58·5	—1·3	61·1	60·3	—0·8	59·0	60·8	+1·8	59·9	59·3	—0·6
Year ...	77·7	76·7	—1 0	76·6	76·3	—0·3	77·1	76·8	—0·3	77·2	76·8	—0·4

Month.	*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*		
	Average, 17—19 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 8—9 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 13—15 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 8—9 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	59·7	60·4	+0·7	61·2	61·4	+0·2	61·0	61·4	+0·4	62·3	64·1	+1·8
February ...	64·8	64·5	—0·3	65·8	64 8	—1·0	68·1	65·0	—3 1	67·7	67·4	—0·3
March ...	77·3	79·3	+2 0	77·6	78·8	+1·2	77 8	78·5	+0·7	78 2	8·3	+2·1
April ...	86·7	87·0	+0 3	87·6	86·9	—0·7	87·3	87·2	—0·1	88·2	88·7	+0 5
May ...	92·0	93 5	+1·5	91·6	92·7	+1·1	94·2	95·1	+0·9	94·6	96·5	+2·0
June ...	9·1	92·0	+0 9	90·4	90·2	—0·2	92·9	91 5	—1·4	62·6	93·1	+0·5
July ...	84·7	83·5	—1·2	82·2	80·9	—1·3	84·2	81·9	—1·4	83·8	84·2	+0·4
August ...	83·4	82·2	—1·2	81·4	78·7	—2·7	83·4	79·7	—3·7	82·6	80·3	—2·3
September ...	82·5	81·8	—0·7	80·7	79·1	—1·6	82·6	79·4	—3·2	82·1	79·6	—2·5
October ...	76·9	73·9	—3·0	76 3	73·5	—2·8	78·1	73·7	—4·4	79 8	76·3	—3·5
November ...	66·3	62·7	—3·6	67·4	64 5	—2·9	67·7	63·7	—4·0	71·4	68·0	—3·4
December ...	59·4	58·2	—1·2	60·5	59·4	—1·1	61·2	58·5	—2·7	63·9	62·2	—1·7
Year ...	77·1	76·6	—0·5	76·9	75·9	—1·0	78·2	76·4	—1·8	78·9	78·4	—0·5

Month.	*Jeypur.*			*Sambhar.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 15—16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 13—15 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 18—19 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	59·0	60·3	+1·3	56 1	58·5	+2 4	57·7	59·0	+1·3
February ...	62·7	63·3	+0·6	61·3	61·8	+0·5	62·7	63·1	+0·7
March ...	75·2	75·7	+0·5	74·5	75·0	+0·5	73·3	74·5	+1·2
April ...	85·0	83·4	—1·6	85·6	84·0	—1·6	83·5	83·2	—0·3
May ...	89·9	91·5	+1·6	91·1	92·0	+0·9	89·2	90·4	+1·2
June ...	90·9	90·0	—0·9	92·3	89·9	—2·4	88 6	86·8	—1 8
July ...	84·0	84·8	+0·8	85 1	85·2	+0·1	82 2	83 8	+1 6
August ...	81·9	81·1	—0·8	82 8	82 0	—0·8	80·6	7 ·8	—0 8
September ...	82·3	79·4	—2 9	82 7	80 0	—2·7	81·1	78 2	—2·9
October ...	76·8	75·3	—1·5	77·2	74·5	—2·7	76 7	72 6	4 1
November ...	67·8	64·0	—3·0	65·0	63 7	—1·3	66·5	62 6	—3 9
December ...	60·2	58·5	—1·7	58·4	56·7	—1·7	59·9	57 0	—2 9
Year ...	76·2	75·6	—0·6	76·0	75·3	—0·7	75·2	74 3	—0 9

As already stated, the mean temperature of the year was below the average at every meteorological station except Bareilly and Agra, where it was very slightly higher than usual. Variations of temperature in the direction of excess were most general in the months of the dry hot weather, March, April, and May, and also in January, in the latter case being due to the absence of the usual winter rains. In July, owing to partial failure of the rainfall, the thermometer rose above the average at a majority of the stations. During all the other months of the year there was a very general or universal deficiency in the recorded temperatures.

The unusual coolness of the months from August onwards must be attributed chiefly to the heavy rainfall, with the accompanying cloudy weather. The latter

directly reduces the temperature in the months when the rain falls, whilst in the succeeding months with clear skies a further reduction is effected by evaporation from the moist ground and nocturnal radiation from the grassy surface. The relative coolness of June was, doubtless, due to the early setting in of the rains; and that of February was probably the effect of general rain in the Panjáb, followed by north-west winds, which brought the cold Panjáb air down to these provinces. The lowest temperatures of the year were recorded in the beginning of February; the minimum in shade for any station on the plains being 33·1°, observed at Ajmere on the 7th February, the exposed thermometer for nocturnal radiation at the same time and place marking 24·7°F. The highest temperature observed in shade was 117·3° at Benares on the 29th May, the maximum at Allahabad on the same day being 117·2°.

TABLE III.—*Relative humidity (mean of* 10 A.M. *and* 4 P.M. *observations).*

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Pithoragarh.*			*Dehra.*		
	Average, 15—16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884	Average, 14 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 3 years	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	61	57	— 4	55	57	+ 2	55	50	—5	58	59	+ 1
February ...	61	59	— 2	54	54	...	51	48	—3	56	52	— 4
March ...	52	45	— 7	46	46	...	43	38	—5	47	38	— 9
April ...	43	31	—12	37	30	— 7	33	30	—3	35	23	—12
May ...	47	29	—18	46	34	—12	47	40	—7	37	24	—13
June ...	66	64	— 2	61	66	+ 5	72	66	—6	55	50	— 5
July ...	91	92	+ 1	82	86	+ 4	81	79	—2	79	78	— 1
August ...	92	93	+ 1	83	87	+ 4	82	82	...	81	83	+ 2
September ...	85	88	+ 3	77	82	+ 5	75	78	+3	75	80	+ 5
October ...	59	67	+ 8	55	66	+11	53	62	+9	55	64	+ 9
November ...	50	50	...	50	59	+ 9	49	52	+3	50	54	+ 4
December ...	53	54	— 1	51	71	+20	47	52	+5	55	58	+ 3
Year ...	63	61	— 2	58	61	+ 3	57	56	+1	57	55	— 2

Month.	*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*		
	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	56	51	— 5	54	48	— 6	57	54	— 3	47	40	— 7
February ...	51	39	—12	48	38	—10	50	41	— 9	41	29	—12
March ...	39	28	—11	40	28	—12	42	31	—11	32	22	—10
April ...	25	17	— 8	31	17	—14	30	22	— 8	23	18	— 5
May ...	29	19	—10	35	20	—15	34	29	— 5	26	14	—12
June ...	45	48	+ 3	45	46	+ 1	50	51	+ 1	41	36	— 5
July ...	70	72	+ 2	69	63	— 6	74	70	— 4	68	62	— 6
August ...	71	78	+ 7	70	78	+ 8	74	80	+ 6	72	76	+ 4
September ...	67	75	+ 8	65	77	+12	71	80	+ 9	65	73	+ 8
October ...	47	57	+10	48	56	+ 8	54	59	+ 5	41	46	+ 5
November ...	44	50	+ 6	45	41	— 4	49	50	+ 1	36	32	— 4
December ...	53	58	+ 5	52	51	— 1	53	52	— 1	44	41	— 3
Year ...	50	49	— 1	50	47	— 3	53	52	— 1	45	41	— 4

Month.	*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Gházipur.*			*Benares.*		
	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 3 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	50	41	— 9	56	52	— 4	50	48	— 2	49	48	— 1
February ...	43	28	—15	48	40	— 8	38	30	— 8	39	27	—12
March ...	33	24	— 9	41	28	—13	...	...	...	29	19	—10
April ...	27	20	— 7	36	28	— 8	...	...	...	24	15	— 9
May ...	34	30	— 4	48	50	+ 2	34	36	+ 2	30	26	— 4
June ...	44	47	+ 3	64	64	...	57	56	— 1	50	49	— 1
July ...	71	70	— 1	77	76	— 1	71	71	...	74	76	+ 2
August ...	73	76	+ 3	79	80	+ 1	73	77	+ 4	76	80	+ 4
September ...	69	74	+ 5	75	74	— 1	68	73	+ 5	71	76	+ 5
October ...	49	56	+ 7	59	68	+ 9	57	62	+ 5	52	58	+ 6
November ...	40	41	+ 1	50	53	+ 3	46	47	+ 1	45	44	— 1
December ...	48	48	...	56	58	+ 2	49	51	+ 2	48	50	+ 2
Year ...	48	46	— 2	57	56	— 1	...	...	...	49	47	— 2

TABLE III.—*Relative humidity*—(concluded).

Month.	*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*		
	Average, 15—16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 8—9 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 7—8 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	53	49	— 4	37	34	— 3	41	42	+ 1	41	39	— 2
February ...	44	38	— 6	27	24	— 3	34	28	— 6	33	27	— 6
March ...	32	22	—10	18	16	— 2	26	26	...	25	20	— 5
April ...	26	15	—11	16	10	— 6	21	16	— 5	20	14	— 6
May ...	30	22	— 8	20	17	— 3	23	16	— 7	22	14	— 8
June ...	49	44	— 5	41	42	+ 1	43	41	— 2	40	35	— 5
July ...	74	79	+ 5	71	77	+ 6	70	76	+ 6	69	68	— 1
August ...	76	84	+ 8	72	82	+10	70	83	+13	70	80	—10
September ...	73	80	+ 7	66	76	+10	66	79	+13	65	77	+12
October ...	55	66	+11	43	50	+ 7	44	52	+ 8	38	42	+ 4
November ...	48	57	+ 9	30	33	+ 3	36	40	+ 4	30	24	— 6
December ...	52	60	+ 8	31	41	+10	42	49	+ 7	36	34	— 2
Year ...	51	51	...	39	42	+ 3	43	46	+ 3	41	39	— 2

Month.	*Jeypur.*			*Sambhar.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 9—10 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 3—4 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	38	36	— 2	42	48	+ 6	43	49	+ 6
February ...	42	36	— 6	36	40	+ 4	39	41	+ 2
March ...	30	23	— 7	32	28	— 4	34	31	— 3
April ...	22	16	— 6	24	20	— 4	29	20	— 9
May ...	25	24	— 1	27	22	— 5	33	24	— 9
June ...	39	38	— 1	39	40	+ 1	45	47	+ 2
July ...	64	62	— 2	65	55	—10	66	63	— 3
August ...	63	64	+ 1	60	59	— 1	68	71	+ 3
September ...	53	71	+18	60	68	+ 8	61	75	+14
October ...	37	34	— 3	36	46	+10	39	46	+ 7
November ...	32	28	— 4	32	43	+11	34	36	+ 2
December ...	38	36	— 2	36	38	+ 2	42	46	+ 4
Year ...	40	39	— 1	41	42	+ 1	44	46	+ 2

On the average of the year the humidity of the air was less than usual at almost every station. Down to the end of May the unusual dryness of the atmosphere was almost universal; the apparent excess of humidity in January and February at Ajmere being probably due to a change in the position of the observatory effected a few years ago. In June and July the anomalies of humidity were variable, but, on the whole, indicated that the air was drier than usual. During the rest of the year the atmospheric moisture was nearly everywhere above the average, as might be inferred from the variations of temperature and rainfall.

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall.*

Month.	*Himálayan Districts* (23 *stations*).			*Meerut Division* (34 *stations*).			*Rohilkhand Division* (32 *stations*).			*Sitapur Division* (11 *stations*).		
	Average, 21 years	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 21 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 21 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 13—15 years	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	1·99	0·01	—1·98	0·84	0·01	—0·83	0·96	...	—0·96	0 83	...	— ·3
February ...	2·12	0·53	—1·59	0·71	0 03	—0·68	0·89	0·01	—0·88	0 61	...	—0 61
March ...	2·14	0·92	—1·22	0·64	0·14	—0·50	0·79	0·06	—0·73	0·62	0·10	—0·52
April ...	1 04	0·14	—0·90	0·22	0·01	—0 21	0·25	...	—0·25	0·19	...	—0·19
May ...	2·33	1·05	—1·28	0 61	0·20	—0·41	0·88	0 20	—0·68	0·80	0·31	—0 49
June ...	7·66	6·54	—1·12	2·89	3·28	+0·39	4 49	3·61	—0 88	4·71	4 56	—0 15
July ...	18·42	13·91	—4·51	8·77	5 96	—2·81	12·99	6·00	—6·99	11·01	6·89	—4·12
August ...	17·56	22·18	+4·62	7·31	11·16	+3·85	10 18	15·55	+5·17	9 40	14·27	+4 87
September ...	8·20	11·04	+2·84	5·20	14·83	+9·63	6 62	11·91	+5 29	6 74	8·56	+1 82
October ...	1·28	6·80	+5·52	0·55	2·69	+2·14	1·21	6·69	+5·48	1·56	4·72	+3 16
November ...	0 28	0·03	—0·25	0·05	0·05	...	0·05	...	—0 05	0 02	...	—0 02
December ...	0·53	0·09	—0·42	0·35	0 01	—0·34	0·37	0·06	—0·31	0 38	0 01	—0 37
Year ...	63 55	63·24	—0·31	28·14	38·37	+10·23	39 68	43·89	+4·21	36·87	39·42	+2 55

TABLE IV.—*Rainfall*—(concluded).

Month.	*Fyzabad Division* (10 *stations*).			*Benares Division* (31 *stations*).			*Allahabad Division* (43 *stations*).			*Agra Division* (38 *stations*).		
	Average, 15—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average 21 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average 21 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average 21 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	0·75	...	—0·75	0·59	...	—0·59	0·66	0·03	—0·63	0·45	·01	—0·44
February ...	0·44	...	—0·44	0·53	0·01	—0·52	0·29	0·05	—0·24	0·22	·01	—0·21
March ...	0·26	...	—0·26	0·27	0·01	—0·26	0·26	0·01	—0·25	0·37	·01	—0·36
April ...	0·18	0·11	—0·07	6·25	0·03	—0·22	0·15	...	—0·15	0·12	...	—0·12
May ...	1·18	0·67	—0·51	0·93	0·48	—0·45	0·37	0·18	—0·19	0·43	0·26	—0·17
June ...	5·32	6·22	+0·90	5·05	4·96	—0·09	3·92	2·84	—1·08	2·42	1·96	—0·46
July ...	12·15	6·28	—5·87	12·23	7·16	—5·07	11·46	11·26	—0·20	9·36	5·04	—4·32
August ...	10·13	11·38	+1·25	10·24	12·97	+2·73	9·53	19·20	+9·67	8·24	12·43	+4·19
September ...	8·11	10·58	+2·47	7·45	9·34	+1·89	6·44	9·79	+3·35	4·98	12·66	+7·68
October ...	1·83	4·58	+2·75	2·42	4·39	+1·97	1·52	3·83	+2·31	0·91	4·28	+3·37
November ...	0·07	...	—0·07	0·13	...	—0·13	0·07	...	—0·07	0·02	0·22	+0·20
December ...	0·16	...	—0·16	0·12	...	—0·12	0·16	...	—0·16	0·29	0·14	—0·15
Year ...	40·58	39·82	—0·76	40·21	39·35	—0·86	34·83	47·19	+12·36	27·81	37·02	+9·21

Month.	*Lucknow Division* (11 *stations*).			*Rae Bareli Division* (11 *stations*).			*Jhánsi Division* (16 *stations*).		
	Average 15—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 15—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 21 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	0·74	...	—0·74	0·63	...	—0·63	0·48	0·23	—0·25
February ...	0·29	...	—0·29	0·26	...	—0·26	0·20	0·01	—0·19
March ...	0·24	0·06	—0·18	0·18	0·03	—0·15	0·23	...	—0·23
April ...	0·14	...	—0·14	0·12	0·01	—0·11	0·06	...	—0·06
May ...	0·54	0·33	—0·21	0·51	0·49	—0·02	0·24	0·03	—0·21
June ...	3·67	2·86	—0·81	3·82	0·41	—0·41	3·59	4·06	+0·47
July ...	9·93	6·55	—3·38	10·15	0·32	—0·83	12·14	10·48	—1·66
August ...	9·29	12·95	+3·66	9·46	11·30	+1·84	10·49	18·79	+8·30
September ...	6·71	12·73	+6·02	7·37	11·41	+4·04	5·38	8·32	+2·94
October ...	1·14	2·39	+2·25	1·83	3·19	+1·36	0·79	1·85	+1·06
November ...	0·02	...	—0·02	0·04	...	—0·04	0·07	0·01	—0·06
December ...	0·28	0·01	—0·27	0·11	...	—0·11	0·16	0·01	—0·15
Year ...	32·99	38·88	+5·89	34·48	39·16	+4·68	33·83	43·79	+9·96

From the totals of the above it will be found that if all the divisions be given *equal weights*, the mean rainfall of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was 42·7 inches, whilst the average for many years is 37·5 inches. If allowance be made for the greater size of certain divisions, the figures become 43·2 and 38·1 inches respectively. According to either method of computing the mean for the province, the excess in 1884 amounted to about 14 per cent. of the average for a long term of years. This excess, as will be seen from the table, was confined almost entirely to the months of August, September, and October; the early months of the year having been nearly rainless, except in the hills, and the months of June and July having had less rain than usual in most places.

The rainy season appears to have commenced in the usual way about the middle of June; but after two or three days of ordinary monsoon weather north-westerly winds again set in, the "break" lasting from the 14th to the 18th. After a few more rainy days another break commenced on the 26th. In this manner the rainfall continued to be light and partial until near the end of July; the deficiency in July being greatest in the Rohilkhand, Sitapur, Fyzabad, and Benares Divisions —that is to say, in the parts of the country which derive their rainfall almost entirely from easterly winds. General heavy rain, without any long breaks, commenced in August, and continued down to the 4th or 5th of October, after which clear weather set in, interrupted only by the storm of the 24th October mentioned above. This brought locally heavy rain to Allahabad, where nearly 5 inches were recorded. The heaviest rainfall of the year occurred at the end of the season, falls of over 10 inches

in twenty-four hours having been measured at eight recording stations between the 30th September and the 3rd October. One of these was in Ballia and another in Muttra district, the remainder being situated near the base of the Himálayas.

The rainfall of November and December was as usual quite insignificant in amount, the so-called "Christmas rains" being represented probably by very light showers on the 22rd and 24th December at several places in the Kumaun, Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions. The chief part of the winter rain in these provinces, however, falls not in December but in January; and in January, 1885 the fall was more abundant than usual: so that the meteorological conditions of last cold season were usually favourable to the rabi crops.

TABLE V.—*Resultant wind directions.*

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Pithoragarh.*		
	Average, 13—16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 14—15 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average 3 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	S55°W	W	35°W	S73°W	S75°W	2°W	S30°E	S36°E	...
February ...	S1°W	N18°E	163°N	S56°W	S73°W	17°W	S28°E	S16°E	13°S
March ...	S48°W	S86°E	134°E	S56°W	S82°W	26°W	S28°E	S17°E	11°S
April ...	S63°W	S52°W	11°S	S62°W	S50°W	12°S	S24°E	S22°E	2°S
May ...	S61°W	S81°W	20°W	S64°W	S80°W	16°W	S 8°E	S 9°E	1°E
June ...	S71°W	S83°W	12°W	S65°W	S68°W	3°W	S13°E	S21°E	8°E
July ...	S70°W	S80°W	10°W	S67°W	S69°W	2°W	S23°E	S15°W	38°W
August ...	S73°W	S83°W	10°W	S56°W	S33°W	23°S	S 3°E	S12°W	15°W
September ...	S75°W	N85°W	20°N	S52°W	S 7°W	45°S	S 5°E	S	5°S
October ...	S62°W	S88°W	26°W	S54°W	S77°W	23°W	S13°E	S 8°W	21°W
November ...	S52°W	S83°W	31°W	S52°W	S55°W	3°W	S18°E	S 4°E	14°S
December ...	S59°W	S81°W	22°W	S54°W	N85°W	41°N	S42°E	S15°E	29°S

Month.	*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*		
	Average, 17—20 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 15—16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average 15—16 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	N76°W	S35°W	69°S	N51°W	N55°W	4°W	N57°W	N27°W	30°W
February ...	N59°W	S78°W	43°S	N53°W	N55°W	2°W	N64°W	N83°W	19°W
March ...	N72°W	S83°W	25°S	N48°W	N42°W	6°N	N56°W	N75°W	17°W
April ...	N82°W	S71°W	27°S	N54°W	N72°W	18°W	N60°W	S74°W	46°S
May ...	S23°W	S60°W	37°W	N34°W	N60°W	26°W	N78°W	N59°W	19°N
June ...	S 9°E	S35°W	44°W	N27°W	N49°W	22°W	S85°E	N83°E	12°N
July ...	S35°E	S25°E	7°S	S84°E	S59°E	25°S	S60°E	S63°E	3°E
August ...	S22°E	S 3°E	19°S	N76°E	N86°E	41°N	S57°E	S85°E	28°E
September ...	S 8°E	S	8°S	N33°W	S44°E	169°E	N80°E	S76°E	24°S
October ...	S18°E	S26°W	44°W	N48°W	N56°W	8°W	N57°W	N47°W	6°N
November ...	S58°W	S71°W	13°W	N50°W	N47°W	3°N	N58°W	N72°W	14°W
December ...	N88°W	S81°W	11°S	N52°W	N38°W	14°N	N61°W	N76°W	16°W

Month.	*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*		
	Average, 16—17 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 8—11 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 15—16 years	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	N59°W	N69°W	10°W	N56°W	N52°W	2°W	S85°W	N86°W	9°N
February ...	N76°W	N84°W	8°W	N62°W	N73°W	11°W	N85°W	S71°W	20°S
March ...	N69°W	N62°W	7°N	N57°W	N76°W	19°W	N82°W	N83°W	1°W
April ...	N86°W	N86°W	...	N57°W	N69°W	12°W	N69°W	N88°W	19°W
May ...	N74°W	N78°W	4°W	N21°E	N6°W	27°W	S80°E	S75°E	1°S
June ...	N65°W	N81°W	16°W	N12°E	N1°E	18°N	S72°E	S77°E	3°E
July ...	S87°E	S84°E	3°S	N81°E	N13°W	94°W	S87°E	S77°E	10°E
August ...	S51°W	N78°W	51°N	N81°E	N41°E	40°N	S69°E	S79°E	20°E
September ...	N24°W	N83°E	107°E	N15°W	N6°E	21°E	S69°E	S75°E	6°E
October ...	N75°W	N63°W	12°N	N13°W	N32°E	45°E	N82°W	N64°W	18°N
November ...	N69°W	N56°W	13°N	N36°W	N3°W	33°N	N81°W	S8°W	14°S
December ...	N61°W	N41°W	20°N	N37°W	N53°W	16°W	N87°W	S83°W	10°S

TABLE V.—*Resultant wind directions*—(concluded).

Month.	*Gházipur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*		
	Average, 4 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 17—20 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 13—14 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	S74°W	S70°W	4°S	N81°W	S82°W	17°S	N85°W	N21°E	56°E
February ...	S85°W	S89°W	4°W	N85°W	S88°W	7°S	N70°W	N81°W	11°W
March ...	...	...	...	N88°W	S86°W	6°S	N65°W	N52°W	13°N
April ...	...	...	...	N76°W	S88°W	16°S	N55°W	N64°W	9°W
May ...	...	...	...	N28°W	N49°W	21°W	N16°W	N8°W	8°N
June ...	...	...	...	N24°W	N10°E	34°E	N18°W	N14°W	4°N
July ...	S77°E	N83°E	20°N	S42°E	N89°E	49°N	N69°E	N81°E	12°E
August ...	S68°E	S83°E	15°E	S12°W	N57°E	135°E	N13°W	N71°E	84°E
September ...	S77°E	S78°E	1°E	N80°E	N80°E	...	N31°E	N73°E	42°E
October ...	S72°W	S77°W	5°W	N72°W	N76°W	4°W	N49°W	N45°W	4°N
November ...	S86°W	S88°W	2°W	N85°W	S84°W	11°S	N68°W	N43°W	25°N
December ...	S82°W	S82°W	...	N88°W	S74°W	18°S	N59°W	N19°W	40°N

Month.	*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*		
	Average, 8—9 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 7—8 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 15—18 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	N18°W	S89°W	73°S	N17°W	N79°W	62°W	N32°E	S22°W	170°W
February ...	N40°W	N75°W	35°W	N40°W	N58°W	18°W	N3°E	S14°W	169°S
March ...	N52°W	N59°W	7°W	N59°W	N57°W	2°N	N35°W	N65°W	30°W
April ...	N60°W	N64°W	4°W	N74°W	N74°W	°	S78°W	S41°W	37°S
May ...	N58°W	N73°W	15°W	N69°W	N70°W	1°W	S81°W	S65°W	16°S
June ...	N60°W	N58°W	2°N	N72°W	N76°W	4°W	S48°W	S42°W	6 S
July ...	N80°W	N71°W	9°N	S77°W	N87°W	16°N	S43°W	S73°W	30°W
August ...	N68°W	N46°W	22°N	S82°W	N89°W	18°N	S62°W	S76°W	14°W
September ...	N54°W	S89°E	145°E	N64°W	S86°E	158°E	N53°W	S18°E	215°E
October ...	N32°W	N16°W	16°W	N40°W	N43°W	3°W	N39°W	N54°W	15°W
November ...	N22°W	N14°W	8°N	N7°W	N14°W	7°W	N7°E	N82°W	89°W
December ...	N32°W	N14°E	46°E	N27°W	N15°E	42°E	N22°E	N16°W	38°W

Month.	*Jeypur.*			*Sambhar.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 9—10 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 4 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.	Average, 15—18 years.	1884.	Variation in 1884.
January ...	N74°W	N55°W	19°N	N21°W	N20°W	1°N	N40°E	N74°W	114°W
February ...	N62°W	N48°W	14°N	N68°W	N61°W	7°N	S82°W	N69°W	29°N
March ...	N79°W	N63°W	16°N	N66°W	N52°W	14°N	S79°W	N65°W	36°N
April ...	N80°W	N71°W	9°N	N89°W	N76°W	13°N	S78°W	N82°W	20°N
May ...	N75°W	N64°W	11°N	N83°W	N77°W	6°N	S64°W	N89°W	26°N
June ...	N61°W	N58°W	3°N	N88°W	N84°W	4°N	S70°W	N83°W	27°N
July ...	N60°W	N47°W	13°N	N86°W	N79°W	7°N	S62°W	N84°W	34°N
August ...	N59°W	N38°W	21°N	S82°W	N66°W	32°N	S6°W	S84°W	16°W
September ...	N49°W	N85°E	134°E	N71°W	N18°E	89°E	S87°W	N22°E	115°E
October ...	N51°W	N43°W	8°N	N63°W	N53°W	10°N	N71°W	N74°W	3°W
November ...	N52°W	N13°W	39°N	N40°W	N45°W	5°W	N27°E	N76°W	103°W
December ...	N38°E	N67°E	29°E	N50°W	N37°W	13°N	N72°E	S77°E	31°S

In the first half of the year the most important deviations of the resultant wind directions from the normal directions occurred at Chákráta and at the Bundelkhand stations. At the latter there was an extraordinary prevalence of south-west winds in January. In August, there was an unusual preponderance of northerly elements in the winds observed at the western stations, owing to a cyclonic circulation of the air round a *quasi*-persistent barometric depression in the vicinity of Benares. The most important departure from the normal wind direction during the year was in September, the resultant for this month being easterly all over the country as far as Ajmere; whereas, on the average, westerly winds have re-established themselves by the middle of September at all stations west of Lucknow, except those close to the foot of the hills.

The rainy monsoon of 1884, as gauged either by the heaviness of the rainfall or the steadiness of the easterly winds over the plains of the Ganges, thus increased in intensity from the beginning to the end of the season.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlements.

6.—Civil Division of British Territory.

For the above standard sections, see pages 13—52 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

7.—Changes in the Administration.

See General Summary.

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

Note.—There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Survey and Settlement.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

Jaunpur.—The settlement was conducted under the charge of Mr. Wheeler, Assistant Settlement Officer, assisted by four Deputy Collectors, two having been added to the staff at the commencement of the year. The following statement shows the work done in the year and remaining to be done :—

	Done during year.			*Remaining to be done.*		
	Rough.	First fair copy.	Second fair copy.	Rough.	First fair copy.	Second fair copy.
Khasra	866	790	846	...	969	1,233
Jamabandi	1,245	1,168	1,109	...	1,433	1,838
Khewat	1,605	1,168	1,109	...	1,433	1,838
Wajib-ul-arz	1,605	1,168	1,109	...	1,433	1,838

Rough work has been completed. The unfinished portion of the copying belongs mostly to the Kerakat and Kutahan tahsíls, where much case-work still remains to be done, and in which fairing and copying work was only taken up during the last quarter of the year under report.

Excluding six cases transferred to the revenue courts, there were 30,563 cases for disposal during the year, or nearly twice the number for disposal in the preceding year. Of these 16,647 cases were disposed of as against 11,818 of the preceding year, leaving 13,916 pending. The greater portion of these belong to Kerakat and Kutahan tahsíls. Of the 900 appeals, 446 were decided and 454 remained pending at the close of the year. Case-work is very heavy, but the Commissioner is confident that the settlement will be nearly completed by the end of September, 1885.

The expenditure on record work, according to the figures supplied by the settlement officer, amounted to Rs. 85,494-5-8 during the year under report. The total cost up to 30th September, 1884 has been Rs. 3,38,457-3-10, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,22,686-12-2 of the allotment for the district.

The expenditure up to the end of the financial year 1883-84, which is given by the settlement officer as Rs. 2,89,981-14-6, is returned by the Accountant-General as Rs. 2,75,505-6-8 only. The difference has been pointed out to Accountant-General, but that officer represents that, as his accounts are closed, he is unable to revise the figures.

Mirzapur.—The settlement operations in the district were almost entirely confined to the fairing of the records. The work is virtually over, the papers only remaining incomplete in a few villages for which the maps and khasras were received from the Survey Department just before the close of the year and too late to permit of the completion of the record work. The maps and khasras of 13 of the upland villages in parganas Ahrora and Bhagwat had not yet been received. Lengthened boundary disputes arising from the difficulty in demarcating the dense jungle tracts which comprise these villages and appeals from the decisions of the lower courts have delayed the final preparation of the papers.

The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending at the close of the previous year, was 5,620; of these 4,815 were disposed of during the year, leaving 805 pending at its close. Two hundred and twenty-eight appeals were instituted and 73 remained over from the previous year; all but 53 were disposed of during the year.

Rs. 74,589-9-1 were expended during the year. The record work of the Gangetic valley was completed, and haftganas were prepared from 1,032 maps of upland villages at a cost of Rs. 12,000. The expenditure also includes the cost of completing the distribution of jamas, revision of the acreage assessment, arrangement of rough copies, preparation of nazúl and muáfi registers, and other miscellaneous work. The total expenditure to the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,42,091-3-5. The settlement officer expects to complete the remaining work at a cost of Rs. 8,500, which will leave a balance of Rs. 14,000 of the sanctioned allotment.

Gházipur.—Fairing and rough work is virtually finished. Only one rough khewat and wajib-ul-arz and fair copies of two remain. The delay in one case is attributed to the necessity of preparing fresh records for the Gházipur cantonment.

At the close of the year additional copies of the records of only 743 villages remained to be completed.

The number of cases instituted during the year was 7,850, and 8,746 cases were pending at the close of the last year; 16,110 cases were disposed of, leaving 486 pending.

Eight hundred and seventy-eight appeals were preferred in the settlement officer's court during the year and 95 were pending from the previous year, making a total of 973; of these 886 were disposed of and 87 left pending.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 80,644-4-10, and the total expenditure since the commencement of operations was Rs. 3,19,485-11-2, leaving Rs. 12,564-4-10 available from the sanctioned allotment, Rs. 3,32,050.

Ballia.—The cadastral survey was completed last season. There are, however, five mauzas in Duaba which may have to be done over again. These are alluvial formations which gave rise to complicated boundary disputes which have now been disposed of.

With the exception of the wajib-ul-arz, which has not kept pace with the other records, the rough-work is virtually completed, only six khasras and khewats and seven jamabandis remaining unfinished at the close of the year. Of 1,564 wajib-ul-arzes only 368 were completed during the year. The fairing work is also well advanced, 961 khasras and jamabandis, 991 khewats and 261 wajib-ul-arzes having been completed. The additional copies of 499 khewats and 221 wajib-ul-arzes were also completed during the year.

The progress reported by the settlement officer is described by the Commissioner to be satisfactory in all branches. Mr. Lumsden adds:—"It is unfortunate, however, that the wajib-ul-arz should have been allowed to lie over until the last moment. For although it is no longer a very important paper, the clauses relating to the customs affecting tenants may be disputed in a district like Ballia, where tenant rights are so valuable and eventually retard completion of the work."

There were no less than 20,561 cases for disposal, of which all but 3,471 were decided during the year. The settlement officer had 481 appeals, of which 370 were disposed of. Mr. Roberts and his staff have had to contend with special difficulties in the disposal of cases owing to the disputed and complex nature of the cultivating tenures of the district.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 61,023-0-5, making a total expenditure of Rs. 1,18,756-5-1 up to the end of the year under report. The available balance of the sanctioned allotment (Rs. 1,65,796) amounts to Rs. 47,039-10-11.

Benares.—The survey work has been completed in this district. The area surveyed during the year, inclusive of pargana Gangapur in the Family Domains of the Maháraja of Benares, was 398,142 acres.

The preparation of the papers in rough and the attestation by the munsarim are practically completed. Of the final attestation about two-thirds have been completed, of the arrangement of the records about half, and of the fairing about one-third. By the end of this working season the settlement officer hopes to complete the final attestation, together with a good deal of what remains to be done both in compilation and fairing. A revised form is adopted in this district to show the progress made in preparing and fairing records which does not correspond in all respects with the form appended to the report. The following is an abstract of the progress made under the six main heads into which the work is divided:—

Main heads.	*Chandauli.*			*Benares.*			*Total.*			Percentage of total completed.	Percentage of total in arrears.
	Required.	Completed.	Balance.	Required.	Completed.	Balance.	Required.	Completed.	Balance.		
1. Prepared in rough ...	904	904	...	1,116	1,116	..	2,020	2,020	...	100	...
2. Attested by munsarim,	904	904	...	1,116	1,043	73	2,020	1,947	73	96	4
3. Ditto finally ...	904	904	...	1,116	379	737	2,020	1,283	737	63	37
4. Arranged ...	904	858	46	1,116	121	995	2,020	979	1,041	48	52
5. Hindi copy faired ...	904	660	244	1,116	8	1,108	2,020	668	1,352	33	67
6. Urdu ditto ...	904	637	267	1,116	8	1,108	2,020	645	1,375	32	68

Out of a total of 16,851 cases 14,409 were disposed of, leaving 2,442 pending at the close of the year. Of 109 appeals 59 were decided during the year and 50 were left pending. Mr. Porter states that, putting aside boundary disputes and appeals, the whole of the work done may be placed to the credit of the two Deputy Collectors attached to the Settlement Department.

Up to the commencement of the year under report the expenditure incurred had been Rs. 23,971-5-8. The expenditure for the year is Rs. 64,720-0-9, making a total expenditure of Rs. 88,691-6-5 against the Government grant of Rs. 2,95,225.

Nanakmatta, Tarái district.—The survey and revision of settlement of pargana Nanakmatta, in the Tarái district, was sanctioned by the Government of India in their letter No. $\frac{853R}{176-2}$, dated 18th September, 1883. The old settlement expired in the year 1880; but as the effects of the scarcity of 1877-78 had not then disappeared, it was not considered advisable to revise the assessments immediately.

During the year under report the survey operations undertaken by Colonel Anderson for settlement purposes were brought to a close at a cost of Rs. 11,930-14-4, which is somewhat in excess of the Superintendent's estimate of Rs. 10,000. This is explained to be due to the fact that the cultivated area, which is surveyed on the larger and more expensive scale, had been under-estimated.

No special officer has been deputed for the settlement of this pargana, and the work will, therefore, be done by the ordinary district staff. The Superintendent reports that he does not expect to be able to complete the settlement much before the end of September, 1885.

Dehra Dún.—The district was brought under settlement by Notification No. 1828, dated 13th August, 1883, and by Notification No. 2204, dated 18th October, 1883, Mr. H. G. Ross was placed in charge of the settlement operations. The progress made in the revision of settlement has formed the subject of separate correspondence ending with G. O. No. $\frac{322}{I-60}$, dated 19th February, 1885.

The following is a brief account of the year's results regarding survey and record:—

Of the total number (442) of khasras required, 325 were received from the Survey Department; of these 33 have been faired and copied, 375 jamabandis, 292 wajib-ul-arzes, and 442 khewats were prepared in rough, and 33 of each of these have been faired and copied.

Out of the total araa of 233,019 acres 182,446 acres, were surveyed during the year. The area for which maps have been supplied by the Survey Department is 176,224 acres, the whole of which has been inspected by the settlement officer for assessment purposes.

There were 1,606 cases for disposal, of which all except 20 were disposed of: only 4 appeals out of the 60 filed during the year remained pending at its close.

Rs. 40,709-14-8 were expended during the year on settlement work.

No regular revision took place of pargana Jaunsár-Báwar. With the exception of 15 khats, in which the present assessments were found excessive, and in which reductions amounting to about Rs. 2,000 are to be made, the Government of India have confirmed the settlement of the pargana for 20 years from the expiry of the current period in June, 1884 (*vide* G. O. No. 336, dated 21st February, 1884, Revenue Department).

Shortly after the conclusion of the year Mr. Ross submitted his rent-rate report for the Western Dún, which was sanctioned, and leave was given him to declare the revised assessments.

The Government of India, in their letter No. 1695, dated the 30th April, 1883, sanctioned a regular revision of settlement, including survey, preparation of record-of-rights, and revision of the land-revenue demand, being begun in Gorakhpur and Basti in anticipation of the expiry of the current settlement in June, 1889, and approved the Notification No. 382, dated 15th February, 1883, which brought both the districts under settlement.

One survey party under Major Sandeman was set to work in Gorakhpur, and a second under Major Barron (since succeeded by Major Cowan) in Basti. The proposal to employ a third was negatived on the grounds that the survey ought to be completed as soon as is necessary with the existing staff, and that if it were increased, it would be impossible for the settlement to keep pace with the survey.

The system inaugurated in the Benares district for survey and preparation of record-of-rights is being followed with slight modifications in Gorakhpur and Basti also. In spite of a little friction between the Survey and the Settlement Departments which occurred at one time in Basti, but which has since been completely obviated, the system works well and is both economical and expeditious.

Gorakhpur.—In Gorakhpur settlement operations are under the charge of Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, who was appointed settlement officer by Notification No. 2203, dated 18th October, 1883. The survey of the Deoria tahsíl has been completed, as well as the greater portion of the Bansgaon tahsíl; only 16,010 acres of the latter remaining unfinished at the close of the year. The Survey Department have, besides, completed the preparation of the records of the Deoria tahsíl, and some of them have been attested. Of the area surveyed (476,363 acres) maps have been supplied for 375,561 acres.

During the year 10,411 cases were decided out of a total of 12,168 for disposal. The number pending at the close of the year was 1,757. The number of appeals was 4,091, of which 131 were decided during the year.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 68,107-1-8, and, including the charges incurred previous to 1883-84, the total expenditure has been Rs. 74,403-1-2, exclusive of survey.

A note by Mr. LaTouche, explaining the principles on which he proposed to base his assessments, was submitted to Government, and the instruction of Government, as contained in G. O. No. $\frac{1079}{I\text{-}55\text{-}11}$, dated 12th September, 1884, have been communicated to the settlement officers of both Basti and Gorakhpur. The question of revising the existing rules and statements, so as to bring them into accordance with the principles lately enunciated, is receiving the attention of the Board.

Basti.—By Notification No. 4340, dated 19th December, 1883, Mr. V. A. Smith was placed in charge of the settlement operations in the Basti district. He was subsequently relieved by Mr. J. Hooper, who was appointed settlement officer by Notification No. $\frac{3308}{\text{II}-412-40-1}$, dated 14th November, 1884.

The work done during the year has consisted chiefly of boundary demarcation and preparation of revised khewats. Both operations have been completed in the area (tahsíl Haraia and half of tahsíl Basti) which is to be surveyed in detail this season. The survey party was kept longer than was expected in completing their work in pargana Gangapur in the Raja of Benares' Family Domains, and did not commence operations in Basti till the end of February. The area surveyed during the year was only 64,512 acres, of which maps for 8,578 acres were supplied to the Settlement Department.

The cases for disposal were 14,408, of which 12,201 were disposed of during the year, leaving 2,207 pending. Of the 96 appeals instituted all except 10 were decided during the year.

The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 41,576-10-8, and Rs. 2,313-4-1 prior to 1883-84. The total charges up to the end of the year under report thus came to Rs. 43,889-14-9.

Mapping: village field maps.

As last reported, the maps of the cadastral survey under reproduction in the Survey Office at Calcutta comprise the districts of Gházipur and Ballia, Mirzapur, Tarái, and Benares.

	4,434	sheets of Gházipur and Ballia.
	3,611	do. of Mirzapur.
	346	do. of Tarái.
	820	do. of Benares.
Total ...	9,211	do. have been printed to end of 30th June, 1885.

Those printed during the year 1884-85, or from 1st July, 1884 to 30th June, 1885, are—

Gházipur and Ballia ...	1	sheet	photozincographed,	45	sheets zincographed or lithographed.
Mirzapur ...	124		ditto,	53	ditto.
Tarái ...	194		ditto,	58	ditto.
Benares ...	194		ditto,	89	ditto.
	513		+	245	= 758

The settlement survey maps drawn in the Board's office on the yellow transfer paper and lithographed at the Government Press comprise the districts of Bulandshahr and Meerut of the Meerut Division and Fatehpur and Allahabad of the Allahabad Division. The two latter districts are being partly reproduced (as last reported) for the requirements of the Irrigation Department.

	506	maps (not sheets) of Bulandshahr.
	316	do (ditto) of Meerut.
	441	do. (ditto) of Fatehpur.
	275	do (ditto) of Allahabad.
Total ...	1,538	do. have been reproduced (lithographed) during the year 1884-85.

The district of Pilibhít, comprising 1,345 village maps, was reported complete during 1883-84.

(b)—Oudh.

Survey and settlement operations throughout the provinces have been closed.

2.—State Properties.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

In the statement appended to para. 84 of the previous report, the number of State properties assessed to revenue remaining in the hands of Government at the close of the year was shown as 99, with land revenue of Rs. 37,164. In the subjoined statement the number of such properties at the beginning of 1883-84 is given as 110,

with a revenue of Rs. 37,540. The difference is due to the omission in 1882-83 of nine small confiscated patches, with a total revenue of Rs. 58, in the Meerut district, one in Farukhabad assessed at Rs. 22, and another in Allahabad, with a revenue of Rs. 250, not previously reported by the district officers.

The table annexed shows the usual details concerning the maháls, or shares of maháls, the property of Government, which are assessed to land revenue :—

District.	*At commencement of the year.*		*Acquired during the year.*		*Total.*		*Disposed of during the year.*		*Remaining.*	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dehra Dún ...	1	58	...	...	1	58	...	...	1	58
Muzaffarnagar ...	3	37	...	...	3	37	...	...	3	37
Meerut ...	11	196	...	...	11	196	..	...	11	196
Aligarh ...	2	248	5	32	7	280	1	128	6	152
Agra ...	1	796	...	...	1	796	...	...	1	796
Farukhabad ...	3	109	...	...	3	109	...	...	3	109
Bijnor ...	6	2,340	...	...	6	2,340	...	...	6	2,340
Moradabad ...	1	160	...	...	1	160	...	...	1	160
Pilibhít ...	3	558	...	...	3	558	...	...	3	558
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	...	...	1	180
Bánda ...	10	10,629	2	6,701	12	17,330	...	..	12	17,330
Hamírpur ...	3	1,088	...	...	3	1,088	...	...	3	1,088
Allahabad ...	52	20,085	...	...	52	20,085	...	...	52	20,085
Benares ...	1	9	2	21	3	40	...	...	3	40
Jhánsi ...	...	...	17	1,106	17	1,106	...	...	17	1,106
Jalaun ...	2	340	...	...	2	340	...	...	2	340
Lalitpur ...	10	707	...	...	10	707	...	...	10	707
Total ...	110	37,540	26	7,870	136	45,410	1	128	135	45,282

The number of properties acquired during the year was 26, of which the most important were maháls Jaspura and Jauharpur in Bánda. They were in the possession of one Salig Ram, who had lent the Nawáb of Bánda large sums of money on the security of his estates. After the Mutiny, when the Nawáb's property was confiscated, Salig Ram sued the Government and obtained decrees for Rs. 70,967, in part payment of which he was allowed to purchase several villages at current prices, which were very low at the time: one of these was Jaspura. Of the other estate, Jauharpur, he was the mortgagee. Salig Ram, finding himself unable to manage his property, petitioned to have his estates placed under the Court of Wards and asked for a loan to pay off his debts. This was not considered advisable, and his application was negatived. In 1882 it was proposed that the Government should purchase the proprietary rights in these two villages for Rs. 36,000 and settle them with the Thákur ex-proprietors. The grounds on which this proposal was made were that Salig Ram could not manage the turbulent Thákur tenantry, that the rents had to be collected by the help of tahsíli chaprásis, and that there ensued some administrative difficulty in the collection of the Government revenue. As this arrangement would have been altogether in favour of Salig Ram, while the purchase of the villages would have been only of problematical advantage to Government, it was not agreed to at the time. Since then the administrative difficulty appeared to have increased, and the proposal was repeated with this difference, that the ex-proprietors with whom it was proposed to make the settlement should be bound to recoup the money laid out by paying a fixed sum year by year in addition to the land revenue. The Government sanctioned the purchase of the two estates for Rs. 35,000, but considered that it was inadvisable in any way to encourage tenants, especially ex-proprietors, to believe that it is possible, by resistance to landlords in possession, to induce the Government to remove or buy them out, and so to obtain more advantageous terms of proprietary

cultivating tenure for themselves. They, therefore, directed that the ex-proprietors should remain tenants for the present, and that after the purchase-money, interest at 5 per cent., and all costs of management had been recovered from the rental, it would be time enough to consider whether proprietary rights should be conferred on the old proprietors. The jamas of the two estates are—Jaspura, Rs. 4,400; Jauharpur, Rs. 2,301.

Only one mahál was sold during the year: it was in the Aligarh district and had been confiscated for dakaiti in 1883.

The number of properties remaining in the hands of Government at the close of the year was 135.

Annexure O shows the results of management during the past year. Though separate reports are furnished for the Dudhi Tappas, the Kumaun Bhábar, and the Tarái, the figures for these estates are also shown in the annexure, in order that the receipts from them may be borne on record with those of other State properties.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of these properties for the year :—

Rental demand.	Collection.	Balance.	*Expenditure.*			Cost of management.	Advances to tenants.
			Local cesses.	Fixed land revenue	Surplus.		
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
6,29,330 12 2	6,27,041 9 11	2,289 2 3	3,478 7 6	2,08,169 14 0	4,15,393 4 5	2,47,033 5 1	60,743 8 6

(b)—Oudh.

There were 48 so-called Government estates, ranging from small plots to entire villages, on the registers during the year, bearing a revenue of Rs. 14,321. Six of these, with a revenue of Rs. 1,708, were transferred during the year. In Lucknow, a village which had come under Government management on the death of the muáfidar was restored to the heirs on their rights as proprietors being established. In Sitapur, two villages, with a revenue of Rs. 979, were granted to a distinguished native officer of the 12th Bengal Cavalry; a village in Rae Bareli was exchanged by the grantee for one of similar value in the Fyzabad district; and in Rae Bareli one small plot, and the malikána of another, the retention of which was considered undesirable, were sold to the owners of the villages in which they were situate.

On the other hand, four estates were brought on the roll. In two cases these were mere plots surrendered by the Railway Company and not yet disposed of; one was the village received in Rae Bareli in exchange for one in Fyzabad; and the fourth was a property in Sitapur which had been by mistake taken off the register some years ago. There were thus at the close of the year 46 properties, with an aggregate revenue of Rs. 13,136, on the registers.

The rental demand during the year was Rs. 31,153, of which a sum of Rs. 30,724 was realized, leaving a small balance of Rs. 429.

3.—Waste Lands.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

There were no sales of waste lands during the year.

The following statement shows the demand and collections of purchase-money :—

	Purchase-money.			*Interest.*		
	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
State properties ...	15,910 9 1	11,091 8 7	4,819 0 6	390 2 9	13 0 0	377 2 9
Waste lands ...	1,170 0 0	...	1,170 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	...

By an error in the last report it was stated that the Rs. 1,160, balance of purchase-money of waste land in the Dún, had been recovered. As long as the interest at 10 per cent. is paid this sum is not due, as the purchaser, under the terms of his warrant, has the option of withholding payment of the principal as long as he pays the interest on it at the above rate.

During the year the Board instituted enquiries as to how far tenants on Government estates had been encouraged to acquire occupancy rights. The replies showed that the principles laid down in Board's Book Circular No. 11, Department X, are generally observed in the case of Government estates, and that the acquisition of occupancy rights has not been discouraged; only such tenants being evicted from their holding as are habitual defaulters, and even these being allowed a second chance after service of notice of ejectment.

(b)—Oudh.

No waste-land grants were sold during the year. In the reclamation of the lands on the banks of the river Kutna, in the Kheri district, no further progress was made. The opinion gains ground that these lands would be more usefully kept for grazing purposes and fuel preserves, than brought under the plough. The opening of the railway through the Kheri district will give this tract increased value, and the State forests of the neighbourhood are of the class which may be most profitably worked in the same way.

The quantity of fuel they can export, when the means of conveyance are provided, is very large, and should give sensible relief to the demand for manure-fuel which prevails in all the large towns on the Oudh Railway.

4.—Court of Wards.

(a)—North-Western Provinces.

The number of estates under management of the court of wards was 133, as compared with 129 in the preceding year. Eleven new estates were taken under management during the year, while 15 estates were released. Of the former, five estates were made over to the court by order of the civil courts under Acts XXXV and XL of 1858, and the management of the other six was assumed at the instance of the local officers in consequence of the minority of the proprietors. The number of estates under the management of the court of wards at the close of the year was 118 as compared with 122 at its beginning.

Of the estates which were released during 1883-84, the most important were those of the Rájas of Áwa and Kantit. The account given of both estates exhibits the excellent results of the court's management of these extensive properties. Charge of the Áwa property was assumed in November, 1876. The greater part of the estate was then practically unsecured from drought, the villages which canal irrigation had not reached being chiefly dependent on the rainfall; the tenantry were rack-rented; and more than half the villages of the estates were sublet to middlemen. Under the supervision of the court a great change for the better was effected, chiefly through the practical skill and exertions of Mr. W. Crooke, C.S., who became manager in 1880. Along with greater security and comfort for the tenantry and a most substantial addition to the permanent improvements on the estates, the rental demand gradually rose from Rs. 6,01,071 in 1876-77 to Rs. 6,34,929 in the year under review. Debts amounting to Rs. 1,60,956 were paid off; the sum of Rs. 2,76,134 was laid out in works of a useful and remunerative character, and Rs. 5,27,503 were invested in well-secured loans, Government promissory notes, and railway shares. The Kantit estate also benefited greatly by the court's management. Debts amounting to Rs. 2,63,108 were liquidated, additional property was acquired, and the young Rája has been put into possession of his estate with a sum of Rs. 2,74,844 in cash and Government securities. This estate was managed for many years by the late Mr. R. Nicholson, to whose services these results were in great part due.

The classification of the estates under the management of the court shows 55 per cent. of them to belong to minors, 8 per cent. to females, 7 per cent. to persons disqualified by natural infirmity, and 30 per cent. to persons declared by Government disqualified from management. One estate not included in the above classification, —namely, that of Harshankar Parshad—is managed under section 326 of the Civil Procedure Code, but is apparently hopelessly involved. The total number of villages or shares in villages under the court in 1883-84 was 4,408 revenue-paying and 192 revenue-free, as compared with 4,312 and 176, respectively, in the previous year. The total area was 2,032,618 acres, of which 996,135 acres were cultivated, 283,453 being irrigated and 712,682 unirrigated. The population was 1,717,289.

The rental demand of the ward's estates for the year of report, including outstandings of previous years, amounted to Rs. 36,05,880, and the collections to Rs. 28,06,419, which latter was a percentage on the gross demand of 77, as compared with 83 in the preceding year. This falling off is said to be due chiefly to short collections on the Áwa and Kantit estates, which are situated in parts of the province (the west of the Agra Division and the Mirzapur district) where drought prevailed in 1883-84, though, in the case of Áwa, the death of the minor and the consequent prospect of change in the management are also said to have affected the collections. It is explained, also, that in other estates the kharíf harvest was, owing to scanty rainfall, almost a total failure, while the rabi was much below the average; and in Mirzapur the managers of the estates were under the necessity of assisting the poorer tenantry by opening relief works. Under these circumstances, the officers in charge of the estates acted prudently in not pressing the cultivators for their rents, and, on the whole, the collections were as large as could be expected.

The gross receipts from all sources aggregated Rs. 36,52,741, exclusive of debts, loans, and advances recovered, amounting to Rs. 3,11,206. The total expenditure to be set against these receipts was Rs. 24,29,862, leaving net profits amounting to Rs. 12,22,879. In the report for 1882-83 the apparent want of punctuality in the realisation of intertest on investments in Government securities and railway shares was noticed, and it was suggested that a reference should be made to the Comptroller-General. The matter subsequently formed the subject of separate correspondence, and it has been ascertained that the delay was due to exceptional causes and is not likely to recur. It is satisfactory to note that, in the year under review, with three or four exceptions, the interest was realised as soon as possible after it fell due.

The average cost of management by the court has not varied: it still stands at 6 per cent. on the total receipts for the estates, exclusive of recoveries of capital.

There are now three methods of management in force in the province. In most districts, where the number of estates is small and precludes the appointment of a general manager the powers of the court are still exercised, under section 204 of the Land Revenue Act, through the Collector, with, where necessary, a staff of officials for each estate. This is one method; and a second is the system sanctioned in December, 1882, under which a general manager of superior rank and pay, with the necessary establishments, is appointed to administer, under the control of the Collector, all the court of wards' estates in the district.

This system can be adopted only where the income of the estates in the district is sufficiently large to bear the cost of a special manager; and it was in force in six* districts during the year under report. After the close of the year the Etáwah district was removed from the list owing to the release of the Bhareh estate. On the other hand, the system has since then been introduced into Cawnpore, Jaunpur, and Gorakhpur, so that at the present time it is in operation in eight districts. It has been under trial in the provinces for two years, and the Board have, after this period of observation and experience, submitted a separate report on its working. The result of the trial in nine districts has been to lead the officers who have had experience of the system to pronounce unanimously in

*Etáwah.
Bijnor.
Sháhjáhanpur.
Allahabad.
Ballia.
Gházipur.

its favour, and to show that the system is advantageous both to the Government and to the estates themselves. One of its chief objects was to afford some relief to the district officer and his assistants, on whom the burden of estate management in districts where wards' estates were nnmerous and large pressed very heavily. In this it has completely succeeded, and it is estimated that the work of management falling on the Collector has been reduced to one-fifth of what it was. Again, in respect to the estates themselves, the system secures more effective and intelligent administration, since direct management of the villages can more easily be substituted for farming leases, and rents are more punctually and fully realized with less recourse to litigation. There is also reason to think that the wants and wishes of the tenantry are better known and more considerately studied; while the district officer is able with more certainty to discover the necessities of the various villages and to devise and carry out works of improvement accordingly. The proportional cost of management under this system is nowhere exorbitant, but it varies in each district according to the rental of the estates which contribute to it. In Sháhjahánpur, where the normal income was lowest (Rs. 1,79,750) and where activity in works of improvement was great, it rose to 9·9 per cent.; whereas in Bijnor, with a normal income of Rs. 2,38,727, it was as low as 5·4. An exact comparison between the expense of thise system and that of separate management under the Collector can scarcely be instituted, because the latter takes no account of the more extensive and valuable services rendered under it by the Collector himself and his ordinary staff.

In the Bánda district a third method of management has been tried. Owing to the large number of small and scattered properties under the court's charge, it was not found advisable to appoint a single manager for the entire district. Five circles were, therefore, formed, each containing several estates, and a sazáwal or steward on a moderate salary, acting directly under the Collector, was appointed for each. By this measure more minute and constant supervision of the properties is thought to be secured; and the local officers, the Commissioner, and the Board of Revenue, all pronounce in favour of the arrangement, which they consider most suited to the preculiar conditions of the Bánda districts.

The following statement shows the different heads under which the available profits from the ward's estates were expended during 1883-84 :—

	Rs.
Personal expenses	3,65,952
Educational charges	17,639
Works of improvement	2,23,943
Takávi	13,409
Repayment of loans	1,27,094
Repayment of other debts	5,56,207
Purchase of Government securities	3,33,306
Ditto immovable property	1,34,470
Loans granted	92,416

The personal expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, amounted to 30 per cent. of the net profits, as compared with 32 per cent. in the previous year; and the court did its best to restrict unnecessary expenditure under this head.

The education of minor wards engaged the attention of the boards, and the report contains numerous indications of the interest taken by Collectors in the lads who were under their charge. Since the abolition of the costly and not very efficient Wards' Institute at Benares, wards have been educated at different Government schools; and, after the close of the year of report, arrangements were matured for associating the officers of the Educational Department with the Collector in supervising and testing the progress of the ward's education. There are not under the court of wards very many boys for whom it might be desirable to make special educational arrangements. But for youths of this class from both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh provision is now being made at Agra, where the court of wards is constructing a suitable residence, situated at no great distance from the Agra College, where the youths who join the new Institute will receive their education as day pupils. The Institute

itself will be a boarding-house, where suitable accommodation will be provided for wards of good means and position, and where their studies will be directed and their physical training and social education properly looked after.

The expenditure on works of improvement on the properties under management rose from Rs. 1,84,741 in 1882-83 to Rs. 2,23,943 in the year under review. Gorakhpur heads the list in the number and extent of its works and the success with which they were carried out. In Bijnor the activity noticed in the previous year was not sustained. In Sháhjahánpur much useful and practical work was done, and in Cawnpore and Meerut much attention was paid to agricultural experiments and arboricultural. Generally speaking, the greater portion of the money laid out under this head was spent on permanent extensions of irrigation. It is satisfactory to notice that the well-sinking operations on the Áwa estate, under the supervision of the Engineers attached to the Agricultural Department, have proved a complete success. A special Engineer, paid rateably by the estates which employ his services, is now attached to the court of wards.

The sums advanced by way of loan from one estate under the management of the court of wards to another amounted in 1884 to Rs. 5,35,072. This method of investing the surplus funds of rich estates has been previously approved; but caution has been enjoined in making these advances because the court of wards may be held to be virtually pledging itself to the retention of the indebted estate until the whole demand has been liquidated; and it has been laid down as a rule of practice that the sum total of loan transactions should always be kept within moderate limits, since it would obviously be inconvenient and undesirable that the public offices should be engaged in any extensive business of this nature. Government has under consideration the question of relinquishing the management of encumbered estates, where sufficient progress in the discharge of liabilities has been made to permit the proprietors to resume management.

The number of notices of ejectment of tenants on wards' estates fell from 829 in 1882-83 to 641 in the year under review, while the area affected rose from 5,388 to 6,362 acres. One hundred and thirteen of the notices were contested, 52 of them successfully. Excluding the Deokali estate, where, on the release of the property from the court's management, eight notices were made over to the proprietor for disposal, in the remaining 520 cases the tenants either relinquished their holdings or remained in possession at enhanced rents. The enquiries which were instituted in pursuance of last year's report satisfied the Board that these proceedings were, as a rule, undertaken with discretion and upon sufficient grounds; and additional precautions have been taken to obviate the occurrence of cases of hardship. The number of applications filed during 1883-84 for enhancement of rent was 173, embracing an area of 1,568 acres, as compared with 350 applications and 2,030 acres, respectively, in 1882-83. The net enhancement upon the area of 1883-84 was Rs. 1,300, by no means an excessive amount. Looking at the very large area of the estates under the court of wards, this very moderate use of the provisions of the law for the enhancement of rents and ejectment of tenants may be taken to prove the existence of good relations between the management and the tenantry and considerate treatment of the latter.

The transactions of the year in the matter of benevolent trusts and educational endowments are summarized in the following :—

	Opening balance.	*Income of the year.*	*Total.*	*Disbursements.*	*Closing balance.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Benevolent trusts ...	16,816	45,544	62,360	45,782	16,578
Educational endowments ...	7,722	34,820	42,542	13,153	29,389

Four trusts, aggregating Rs. 41,000, were added during the year to the list of benevolent trusts and one to the list of educational endowments. It is satisfactory that the interest on endowments of both kinds has been realised more punctually than was previously the case, and that the several trusts have been administered with care and in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

There were 58 estates under management during the year. The year began with 57, but during the course of the year one was added to those under the court of wards. Of the 58 estates, 21 were managed under the provisions of the Oudh Taluqdars' Relief Act and 27 were in the court of wards. The gross rental was Rs. 16,11,528

The following table shows the demands, collections, and balances during the year on account of current and arrear rents :—

Particulars.	Current rents.	Arrears of rent.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	16,11,528	3,07,225	19,18,753
Collections	15,50,403	79,226	16,29,629
Balances	61,125	2,27,999	2,89,124

The collections on account of the current demand were 96·2 per cent., and the total collections amounted to 101·1 per cent. of the current demand ; last year the total collections were 99·95 per cent. of the current demand : there is thus an increase of 1·15 per cent. in the present year. The rents were, on the whole, collected with ease ; and as the season was not altogether a favourable one, the result strengthens the conclusion formed upon previous experience that the properties under official control are by no means rack-rented. As a rule, the supervision over the managers by the estates' officers was found sufficient to secure consideration in their treatment of the tenants.

The outstanding rent balances have in most districts been carefully enquired into by the officers in charge, and proposals were received for the removal from the rent-roll of such as are absolutely irrecoverable.

The demand on account of miscellaneous items of income was Rs. 2,65,026, of which a sum of Rs. 2,17,331 was collected, or about 82 per cent. Though the percentage of collections has slightly fallen, the results compare not unfavourably with last year's (83·17). It was generally felt that, as the harvests were indifferent, too great pressure should not be used to ensure the repayment of takávi advances. The recoveries on account of law expenses were, as usual, poor, and the attention of district officers has been called to this branch of the management of estates. The other items call for no remark.

The current land revenue of the year was paid in full, with the exception of an insignificant sum in one district, and in several estates the payments were in excess of the demand. The total current revenue of the estates amounted to Rs. 7,49,022, or 45 per cent. of the total rental collections of the year. The arrears due on account of previous years was Rs. 965, which sum was realized in full.

The expenses of management have increased as compared with the previous year, but not to any material extent, being 4·7 in the current and 4·4 in the past year.

The following is an abstract under each head of the expenditure, incurred during the year :—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount expended.	Percentage of total income of the year.
	Rs.	
Overdue Government revenue, cesses, and rates	965	...
Current revenue, cesses and rates	7,87,826	42·5
Management	88,791	4·7
Maintenance	1,46,748	7·8
Extraordinary personal expenses of proprietors	41,305	2·2
Law expenses	28,489	1·5
Subscriptions	8,802	0·4
Education of minors	5,767	4·3
Improvements	81,051	4·3
Miscellaneous	1,24,582	6·7
Debts	4,74,712	25·6
Total	17,89,028	96 6
Balances	61,884	3 4
Income of the year	18,50,912	100

The ordinary expenses for maintenance of the proprietors varied little from last year's figures, while the amount required for extraordinary expenses, which was abnormally high in the preceding year, has sunk to its former level.

The expenditure on the education of minor proprietors was also on much the same scale as in previous years. Most of the wards who are of an age to attend school are educated at the Government high schools. Two are at the Wards' Institution at Aligarh and three at the Canning College, Lucknow.

A very considerable increase in the expenditure on improvements is the result of the attention that has been given to this subject in late years, and of the marked success that has attended the efforts of the officers who were the first to devote their attention to the matter in a sytematic manner.

As compared with last year, the expenditure under this head was :—

		Rs.
1882-83	...	38,004
1883-84	...	81,051
	A difference of ...	42,447

The largest expenditure on improvements naturally takes place in wards' estates with a large balance at credit; but even in encumbered estates experience shows that a judicious expenditure very quickly repays itself. But for the extensive improvements effected in Rae Bareli in past years the collections in the season under review would hardly have reached the figure they did ; and in the Partabgarh estates, where wells have been made at the expense of the management, their construction by the proprietor has been followed by an early and remunerative enhancement of rental. In the other districts more or less progress has been made, especially in Bara Banki and Bahraich. In the districts of the Sitapur Division alone little seems to have been done.

The most obviously useful forms that improvements can take are those that protect estates from the effect of drought, and it is natural, therefore, that attention should have been directed chiefly to the construction of wells, tanks, and embankments. The exact number of wells completed during the year is not in every case stated; but apparently not less than 270 masonry wells were sunk on the estates, in addition to which many old wells were repaired and numerous kutcha wells were made. The advantages of working through the tenants are now thoroughly appreciated in most districts. The work is more carefully and thoroughly done, it is economical to the estate, it encourages thrift and punctuality among the tenantry, and is the only method by which the irrigating resources of an estate can in practice be rapidly and securely developed. The methods employed to secure the assistance of the tenants were loans of money, gifts of wood, long leases at existing rents, the grant of land for a grove, or the remission of one-third of the loan. The last concession was the one most in favour both with the proprietors and tenants concerned. As a rule, zamíndárs do not desire to see much of their cultivable land given up to groves, and they, further, do not much relish the suggestion of very long leases. The estate, by making a free gift of one-third of the loan, expends really less than it would have to do in paid labour, were it to construct the well itself.

The experience of late years has shown conclusively that, with proper management, the improvements most necessary to secure estates from drought can be effected by the tenantry themselves at but small expense to the estate. There are, however, occasions when, owing to the extent of the undertaking, or the uncertainty of its success, improvements must be carried out by the estate itself.

In addition to building wells, much was also done in the way of constructing or repairing embankments and tanks. In Partabgarh very judicious expenditure seems to have been incurred on embankments, the value of which not only for storing water for irrigation but in raising the water-level in wells in the neighbourhood is considerable.

The success of the Bihea sugar-mills in Rae Bareli is now established; but more difficulty has been experienced in overcoming the conservatism of the tenants in the matter of new staples.

Experiments with these were made in several districts. Jaunpuri maize and Mundia wheat in Bara Banki were proved to be superior to the local varieties and are said to have been highly appreciated. Muzaffarnagar wheat, on the other hand, did not satisfy expectation. The experiments made with Guinea-grass were, on the whole, disappointing; the copious waterings which this grass requires will prevent its being generally utilized for fodder.

Amongst other improvements may be mentioned the planting of fig-trees for fodder on a piece of waste-land in one of the Sultanpur estates, and the formation of plantations and the lining of roads with avenues of trees in Bara Banki. In the Itaunja estate in the Lucknow district, the roads in connection with the projected Lucknow-Sitapur Railway are being improved.

The debts of the estates at the commencement of the year stood at Rs. 19,92,718, to which they had been reduced from Rs. 35,41,021 during the period of management.

The interest due at the commencement of and accruing during the year amounted to Rs. 1,11,290. The total payments in liquidation of principal and interest were as follows:—

	Rs.
Principal	4,34,510
Interest	95,690
Total ...	5,30,200

This is somewhat smaller than in the preceding year, and the difference may be attributed to the larger expenditure on improvements this year.

The demands on account of interest were fully paid up, except in three districts.

The debts on the encumbered estates of Ramnagar, Dhundpur, and Jamu were completely cleared off during the year and the estates released.

The only Court of Wards' estates released were those of Bansi in Kheri and Bela-Bhela in Rae Bareli.

The entire number of notices of ejectment issued was 606. The number was noticeable only in Hardoi and Rae Bareli, where 145 and 131 notices respectively were issued. In Hardoi the Deputy Commissioner was obliged to resort to this method of dealing with defaulting tenants, but due care was taken to serve the notices only on those tenants who deserved eviction. In Rae Bareli the number of notices was small, considering the very large number of tenants on the estates to be dealt with. On the whole, this branch of the management seems to have everywhere met with the attention it requires.

The prescribed returns of civil litigation in which the estates were concerned were furnished by the officers in charge. There was a decrease, compared with the previous year, in the amount of litigation both in the number and value of the suits.

In 1882-83 the estates were plaintiffs in 112 cases, of a value of Rs. 99,042; and in 1883-84 in 113 suits, of a value of Rs. 1,04,516. Of these suits 88 were decided during the year, of which the estates were successful in 80, or nearly 91 per cent. of the whole. In 1881-82 the percentage of success was 84: in 1882-83 it rose to 89: and the still higher percentage in 1883-84 is satisfactory.

The estates were concerned as defendants in only 59 cases as compared with 91 last year. The value of these suits was Rs. 2,58,194, and in the previous year Rs. 2,79,326. Forty cases were decided during the year, and the decisions in 30, or

75 per cent., were in favour of the estates. In three of the suits the interests at stake were considerable. One of these, in which the estate was not in a position to offer any defence, has been decided against it; another was given partly in favour of the estate and partly against it; and in the third the estate was successful. The percentage of successful cases under this head is lower than in the last two years, when it was 76.

There were 26 appeal cases for disposal, 16 of which were decided. In 11 the decision was in favour of the estates and in five against them. This is not very satisfactory. Of five special appeals only two were decided, one in favour of and one against the estates.

The general records of the year's administration go to show that the estates have been excellently managed: the officers in charge have taken great personal interest in them and in the wards under their care. The collections have been carefully and considerately superintended; the management has been economical and good progress has been made in liquidating the debts. Much has been done for the permanent improvement of the estates, and the success of the measures taken for their protection against drought is gratifying.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

For standard section on above see page 67 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Course of Legislation.

The course of legislation during the year has been noted in the introductory chapter.

3.—Police.

The revised crime statements prescribed last year by the Government of India were employed for the first time. Cognizable cases declared to be false, unless originating in a mistake of law or fact, were shown separately, though not expunged from the register of offences, and they entered into the percentages calculated on the totals of reported crime. The instructions for the inclusion of false cases were not, however, everywhere fully understood, and cases were in 1884 included in the returns which, though honestly brought forward, were groundless, being based on mistakes of law or fact. Orders were accordingly issued to expunge such cases from the returns and to include only those cases called false where the alleged facts, if true, would have constituted a criminal offence in the person accused.

A more careful discrimination was also enjoined and observed in computing as separate cases the acts done by different offenders independently of one another and without any common object. It had been a not uncommon practice to reckon as one case the acts of several persons, provided only those acts formed the subject of a single trial and judgment. Some part of the increase in the number of sanitary offences, proceedings for taking security for good behaviour, and other similar minor offences was due to the observance of the new instructions as to separate computation; while in calculating the percentages of acquittals and convictions, both of cases and persons, no distinction was observed between arrests and investigations made by the police on their own responsibility and those made by order of a Magistrate, and the classification of crime was also slightly altered. The offences of (*a*) causing mischief to animals (section 428, Indian Penal Code) and (*b*) belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, and habitual thieves (sections 311, 400, and 401, Indian Penal Code) were removed from the category of minor offences against property and other unspecified offences and included under mischief and belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, &c. Attempts at house-breaking and house-trespass were also included under the heads of the offences attempted, and the sub-division of ordinary thefts into those above and those below Rs. 10 was abandoned.

So far as the characteristics of the seasons affect police work, the year 1884 was a normal one. A deficient rainfall in 1883, and consequent scanty harvests, caused some distress to the agricultural classes in the earlier months of 1884 in some parts of the provinces, particularly in some districts of the Rohilkhand, Agra, and Benares Divisions. But the pressure disappeared when the autumnal rains proved favourable, and at no time did the prices of agricultural produce rise materially or the supplies of food-grain fail, while extensive public works in progress at different places in the provinces afforded ample employment for labour. No special increase of crime was observed in those districts, such as Bijnor, Muttra, Agra, and Mirzapur, where the agricultural conditions were worst. Excluding sanitary offences, the total number of reported criminal offences rose from 128,068 in 1883 to 132,417 in 1884; but from the latter total must be deducted 5,533 false cases, which would not under

the old rules have been shown in the returns. There are also grounds for assuming that some allowance must be made for fuller reporting in the latter year. The correct reporting of crime has been prominently noticed in late years, and the subject received considerable attention during 1884 from the Police and Magisterial authorities. The net result of these considerations showed that in 1884, as compared with the preceding year, cognizable crime appreciably decreased. Excluding false cases from the returns for the former year, the following results were obtained:—*Offences against the State and public justice* showed a decrease of 11 cases on a previous total of 1,197 offences; *serious offences against the person* and *minor offences againt the person* exhibited little variation; while in the two classes combined there was a decrease of 47 cases on a previous total of 6,473 offences. *Major offences against property* diminished by 1,944 on a previous total of 49,410 offences; *minor offences against property* remained practically at the same level, having fallen by 36 cases only on a total of 67,684 offences in 1883; while *other offences not specified* showed (excluding sanitary offences) an increase of 854 cases on a total of 3,303 offences reported in 1883. Under sanitary offences there was an actual increase (excluding false cases) over 1883 of 3,757 offences. Part of this last increase may be ascribed to the more accurate method of separate computation already noticed, but some part may also have been due to the greater activity of the police.

The provincial incidence of recorded crime per 10,000 of the population remained almost stationary, since, excluding false cases, it was, in 1884, 28·7, against 29 in 1883. A slight decrease in Oudh was counterbalanced by a slight increase in the North-Western Provinces. The variations between different districts were still very marked; but, as compared with the figures for 1883, the differences remained, on the whole, fairly stable. The districts with high and low percentages in 1883 were mainly those similarly distinguished in 1884, though minor changes occurred in some districts, such as Benares, Unao, Hardoi, Cawnpore, Pilibhit, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Dehra Dún. These changes were generally attributable to improvement or deterioration in district administration as mainly indicated by the reporting of crime. To some undefined extent, which probably varies in different districts, the marked differences in the incidence of reported offences to the population are doubtless due in part to the fact that petty crime is not everywhere reported with equal fulness. There is no reason to believe that much serious crime in any district escapes report; but in certain districts various causes above and beyond the local official police administration are alleged and probably do operate to procure or prevent a full record of minor offences. But if the returns of reported offences are moderately trustworthy, the amount of crime seems to vary in different districts strangely and in a degree for which inequalities and irregularities in the method of reporting will not entirely account. The subject requires a minute analysis of the circumstances and habits of the population, and of the character of the offences reported in each district, and will receive continued attention.

The work of investigation did not materially alter in 1884. In the North-Western Provinces the number of reported cases was larger and the number of investigations smaller than in 1883. In Oudh on the other hand, with fewer reported cases there were more enquiries, and the action of the police in the two provinces presented in 1884 less discrepancy than it formerly did. The rules prescribed in 1883 on the subject of enquiries into cases of petty theft, burglaries and attempts at burglary produced the desirable effect of checking unnecessary and vexatious enquiries in trivial cases. The percentage of convictions to reports is not a test of high value in respect to police work; but, measured by it, there was a distinct improvement in the working of the Oudh police during 1884, while that of the North-Western Provinces did not deteriorate. As the occurrence of offences comes to be more fully and accurately reported, the proportion of cases investigated may be expected to fall off, since deficiency of reporting has hitherto existed only or chiefly in regard to trivial offences which, ordinarily, will not become the subject of enquiry.

Deducting sanitary offences, final orders were, in 1884, passed on 59,532 persons, of whom 42,591, or 71·5 per cent., were convicted, as against 71·4 in the previous year. The arrests and convictions where action originated with the police were, in 1884, 54,599 and 39,916 respectively, giving a percentage of 73·1 convictions, whereas, in 1883, the convictions in this class came only to 72·4 per cent. During 1884 some improvement took place in Oudh, which, however, was still considerably below the North-Western Provinces in its percentage of convictions. The general criminal returns for 1883 submitted by Magistrates and Judges to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh show that, taking criminal trials of every description, the proportion of persons convicted to persons whose cases were decided was 48·8 in Oudh and 51·7 in the North-Western Provinces. In 1884 the percentage for Oudh was 50·8. The figures for the North-Western Provinces are not yet available, but probably will not differ very materially from those of 1883. Collating these figures with those of 1884 and judging of prosecutions by their judicial results, it would appear that charges were brought by the police in 1884 in cognizable cases with greater discretion, and were supported by better evidence, than prosecutions instituted in cognizable cases by Magistrates and private individuals and generally in non-cognizable cases. During 1884 in Oudh only 40 6 per cent. of persons arrested by a Magistrate's order were convicted. In the North-Western Provinces the proportion was better, being 62·4; but in both provinces there was a still further deterioration in the unsatisfactory returns of the previous year, indicating doubt as to the care and judgment exercised by Magistrates in Oudh.

The relative success of police prosecutions in 1884 under each of the six classes of crime did not materially differ from that obtained in the previous year, the apparent falling off in most of the classes being due to the inclusions of false cases. Too great stress must not, however, be placed upon the value of a very high percentage of convictions in police prosecutions, and a fairly good percentage of convictions may be accepted as a sufficient test of sound police work. The police stand to the Magistrate much in the same relation as the Magistrate stands to the Sessions Judge. Both are bound to send up for trial where a strong *primâ facie* case is made out, and as regards both a very high percentage of convictions means that this limit is exceeded and that a larger discretion is used than the law allows. It by no means follows that, because conviction is not obtained in a particular case, the police, any more than the Magistrate or Judge, have failed to do all that the law and reason required of them.

Nevertheless, any conclusion regarding the character of the working of the police based upon the success of police prosecutions must to some extent be dependent upon the action of the courts which dispose of the prosecutions. And conversely, in considering the outcome of judicial work, the judgment of the courts and their usefulness in aiding the police to protect society against crime must to some extent be judged by the uniformity and general reasonableness of their procedure and decisions. It is perhaps natural, therefore, that neither the police nor the judiciary should be inclined to admit responsibility for defective result that may appear in their joint labours; and there has been observable a tendency to attribute failure in police prosecutions to disputable judgment in some courts, and to their demanding a standard of proof and procedure practically unattainable in this country. The aim and object of both the police and their criminal courts, however, is one and the same—namely, to protect society against violation of its laws; and the courts generally, in discharging their very responsible functions, should no doubt give due weight to the very great difficulties experienced by the police in the detection of crime, the collection of evidence, and the prosecution of criminals. But it has been necessary to remind police officers that the Magistrate of each district is at once the head of the police (the District Superintendent of Police being his assistant) and the regulator of the work of the district magisterial courts. It rests with him to watch the proceedings of his subordinates, and to bring under their consideration what appear to him to be defects in their methods of disposing of their work. Magistrates in charge of districts, however, generally understand what is required of them in this respect.

Special crime.—There were no cases of thaggi and river dakaiti; but the year was marked by a brief revival of the most serious form of dakaiti,—that, namely, which consists of gang robberies by bands of armed outlaws. Two such gangs were engaged in depredations within the province and committed between them five dakaitis, but both were effectually suppressed. Both gangs, though raiding, and perhaps at times residing, in British territory, were composed of inhabitants of the Native States which border on the Agra and Etáwah districts. The one headed by Ganga Parshad Singh, after committing two dakáitis in Etáwah and Mainpuri, was compelled by the active pursuit of the police to disperse and seek concealment in a remote and secluded part of the Pilibhít district. It was traced to this retirement; and though an attempt to surprise it partially failed, owing to the sudden and unexpected accession of strength it had received, it was driven, with some loss, across the Sárda into Nipál. The deadly climate and sustained efforts made to hunt down the dakaits forced them back into British territory, where some died from disease, some gave themselves up to the authorities, and the rest were obliged to disperse. Aided by the people of the country, the police, with praiseworthy skill and perseverance, from the first tracked and followed up the fugitives and succeeded in bringing several to justice. The leader is still at large; but the band, as an organization, has ceased to exist. The other band, consisting also of raiders from over the frontier, committed two dakaitis in Agra. It was traced by the North-Western Provinces police to the village of Moghalpur in the Dholpur State. Information was promptly conveyed to the Ráua of that State, who assembled a force, attacked the village, and killed and captured several of the outlaws, entirely breaking up the gang. The thanks of the Government were conveyed to the Rána for his action on this occasion. It may be anticipated that the fate which overtook these two gangs will prevent a recurrence of like outrages for some time to come.

During the year several serious cases of attacks on houses and enclosures occurred, of which the two most important were in the Aligarh district. In both cases the police were successful in tracing the offenders. Attacks on public vehicles and marriage processions were inconsiderable in number and of no special importance, except that in one case the crime was rendered possible by the misconduct of the police. Attacks on private travellers fell from 81 in 1883 to 47 in 1884. In 22 of these arrests were made and in 11 cases convictions were obtained against 44 persons; in one more case eight persons were convicted on other charges, and three cases were pending before the courts at the close of the year.

Taking all dakaitis together, there were at the beginning of 1884 10 cases pending from 1883, in six of which convictions were subsequently obtained against 16 persons, while 44 persons were acquitted in the other four cases. Of the 70 offences reported in 1884 arrests were made in 39, in 26 of which convictions were obtained of dakaiti or on other charges, while three were still under trial at the close of the year. In all 93 persons were convicted in the cases of 1884, while eight cases ended in acquittal and 58 persons were acquitted. The recoveries of property stolen were comparatively small; but the value of the property in some cases seems to have been so much overstated as somewhat to vitiate this test. On the whole, the results were very much better than those of 1883 and show the police to have been fairly successful in dealing with this class of crime.

The number of robberies (154) was practically the same in 1884 as in the preceding year (150). Of these 154, 139 were ordinary thefts with violence, while the rest (15) were more heinous offences.

Under robbery, as under dakaiti, the results show considerable improvement on the previous year's working as regards both detection and discretion in making arrests. Out of 154 cases arrests were made in 101, in 70 of which convictions were obtained (61 in robbery, 9 on other charges), and 8 were still pending at the end of the year. In all 226 persons were arrested, of whom 124 were convicted, 66 acquitted, 21 discharged without trial, one made Queen's evidence, and 14 remained under trial at the close of the year.

The thags of past generations may be said to be still represented by the professional poisoners, who, happily, seem also on a fair way to complete suppression. During 1884 18 cases of professional poisoning were reported in the united provinces, but one at least of these was doubtful. In six of the cases no clue whatever could be found; in two the persons arrested were discharged without trial; while of the remaining 10, 8 ended in conviction on some charge and two in acquittal. Ten persons in all were punished out of 13 brought to trial and 25 supposed to have been concerned. Here, again, police action compares favourably with that of the preceding year, when out of 21 cases convictions were secured in six only. It should also be added that in cases of this class the effects of police prosecution must not be measured merely by the proportion between cases and convictions, because the crime is practised by a comparatively small number of persons, and several cases may in all probability be the work of one poisoner. A single arrest may, therefore, represent a good deal of repression.

The criminal tribes scattered over the provinces were much less active during the year under report than in 1883. Some of the less serious dakaitis and a considerable proportion of the robberies were ascribed to them, but the repressive action and steady surveillance which were carried on both in these provinces and in the Panjáb undoubtedly lessened their opportunities for mischief. It was not found possible to take up in the North-Western Provinces clues which had been discovered in the Panjáb against the Sansiyahs and Haburahs of Aligarh, and from the lapse of time much expectation of bringing home many particular offences to these vagrant people cannot now be entertained. It is probable that in their case the suppression and prevention of offences will be effected only by inducing them to abandon their roving habits and to take to fixed occupations. This must be a work of time, but encouraging progress was during the year made elsewhere in operations of this kind. Measures were adopted by the Magistrate, Mr. Kennedy in Gorakhpur, to domicile the Mughya Doms, and by Mr. Spedding in Moradabad to make a settlement of Haburahs and Bhatus, and the judgment and perseverance shown by these two able Magistrates promise excellent results.

Cattle-theft.—Under this head the salient feature in the year's returns was a considerable diminution of reported crime. The total number of recorded cases was 4,862: in the previous year it was 5,283; and the following table shows a continuous decrease since 1880. Ordinarily this would represent a real diminution of the crime of cattle-stealing. But how far the fluctuations of crime in general are the result of the working of the Police Department, and how far they are dependent upon the agricultural character of the seasons and upon the whole movement of society, is always problematic. In many districts the crime was not successfully dealt with, and there is scarcely sufficient evidence to justify the inference that generally the offence of cattle-lifting has been yet seriously checked by the systematic action of the police.

Although the whole number of recorded thefts decreased in 1884 as compared with the preceding year, yet a larger number of cases that ultimately were proved to be thefts were first reported as strays, or were not reported till after the recovery of the cattle, or were not reported to the police at all. The percentage of recoveries by owners also was in 1884 greater, and of recoveries by the police less than in 1883.

The results of police action show in 1884, as compared with the preceding year, a diminished measure of success. It was only natural that with fewer offences there should have been fewer convictions and smaller recoveries. But the percentage of cases successfully prosecuted fell from 73·45 to 71·42, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested from 68·75 to 66·88, while a corresponding increase in the proportion of acquittals occurred. Recoveries by the police were less than before, being 41·88 per cent. of the cattle stolen, as against 45·11 in 1883. These results were shared by both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

More liberality was displayed in rewarding chaukidárs, but the orders issued on this subject were not fully and generally observed.

In the other classes of crime there was a general improvement in the results of police operations. But there were some exceptions. In the matter of coining and rioting there were fewer true cases than in 1883, and a smaller proportion of convictions in prosecuted cases. In thefts also the total outcome of police work showed a slight falling off. Excluding false cases there were 60,180 cases in 1884 against 60,273 in 1883, and the percentage of convictions to reports fell from 21·68 to 21·1. The deficiency occurred entirely in Oudh, which under this head compares badly with the North-Western Provinces. Some Oudh authorities attribute this result to the character of the Oudh system of village watchmen. In the matter of housebreaking it is not possible to collate the results of 1884 with those of preceding years, because in the new form substantive offences and attempts are no longer separately shown; but the total degree of success attained was moderate. The treatment of murder and homicide was satisfactory; the number of the true cases sensibly decreased, and a marked advantage was noticeable in the proportion of cases prosecuted to conviction. In dealing with murders by dakaits the North-Western Provinces police were unusually successful. A very large proportion (111 out of 388) of false cases of rape entered into the returns; but if these be excluded, the result was favourable to the action of the police. Out of 2,098 true cases of grievous hurt, convictions were obtained in 1,287, or 61·3 per cent., an advance upon the percentage (58·7) of the previous year. The police displayed considerable energy in 1884 in hunting down gangs of outlawed dakaits, great success attending their dispositions. This vigorous action had its natural effect both in repressing dakaitis generally and in encouraging the people of the country to come forward to the assistance of the police in encountering and pursuing the fugitives. Five out of the ten reported cases of mail robbery were directly traced to the misconduct of the post-runners, two of whom were themselves the thieves and three of whom made false reports. There was a considerable increase in the serious crime of mischief to cattle. This was no doubt in some degree the result of the inadequate sentences often passed in such cases, and Magistrates of districts were accordingly instructed to exercise a proper control over these proceedings, which are of much importance in an agricultural community.

Vagrancy and bad livelihood cases showed some return to the activity of previous years; but there was considerable discrepancy in the procedure followed in different districts. In many the initiative was entirely taken by the police; elsewhere the police were represented as originating nothing, and the Magistrate everything; while in one district alone was any considerable number of prosecutions begun by private persons.

Special instructions were issued to all Magistrates in 1884 regarding the excessive employment of the police in non-cognizable cases. It is unsatisfactory to find that but little improvement occurred; for although the practice was discontinued in most of the districts particularly named last year, it was noticeable in 1884 in others. Commissioners and district officers were, therefore, directed to see that the repeated instructions of Government on this subject were properly and uniformly carried out. Some important administrative changes were carried out in the police force during the year. The pay of the lowest grade of constables was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6, and a new grade on Rs. 8 created, to which men who deserve some advancement, but who are not qualified for the duties of head-constable, can be promoted. Excellent results are anticipated from this measure. Again, in connection with the scheme for local self-government, a large force was transferred from the municipal to the provincial police. Further, special measures were taken to strengthen the police-guards posted to watch dakaits on the Gwalior frontier and to arm the men employed on foreign borders with rifles—a measure from which increased security to the population in our own border districts may be confidently expected.

There was some decrease in the number of punishments inflicted in 1884 on the officers and men of the police. But it was still sufficiently high in several districts to

merit continued and very careful supervision from the Police authorities. Punishments, as a rule, were not most numerous in those districts where the district authorities complained most of the inefficiency or misconduct of the police, and there seemed some reason to think that service in the force, especially in its upper ranks, is not so popular as it once was or as is desirable. It was, indeed, reported by some district officers that men of respectability and education are no longer anxious to take service in the police—a point of most serious administrative import—and the attention of Commissioners and Magistrates, who are generally responsible for the proper use of the power to award disciplinary punishment, was again drawn to the necessity for careful scrutiny of departmental punishments.

The number of judicial punishments inflicted upon men and officers of the force in 1884 was somewhat less than in the preceding year; and in one case only was a charge of torture to extort confession proved judicially against the police. Confessions made to the police and repeated before a Magistrate are not unfrequently retracted before the court of sessions, and the plea is urged that they were originally extorted under pressure from the police, and repeated before the Magistrate under fear of police officials who were present in the Magistrate's court. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance not only that, when confessions are repeated before a Magistrate, the absence of any police officials who might be supposed to exert influence upon the accused should be required, but also that when the plea of torture is raised, the police, through the Magistrate of the district, should insist upon the plea being at once examined and disposed of. Instructions to this effect were issued to all District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police.

The advantage of liberally rewarding chaukidárs who have done good service has now been generally recognized, but the matter was again pressed upon the attention of the authorities in those districts where full effect had not been given to it. At the same time it was pointed out that it might not always be possible to find chaukidárs who have done service deserving of reward, and it was not the intention that money should be needlessly spent. The question of re-organizing the Oudh chaukidári system still remains under consideration, but some progress was made towards its solution by increasing the number of chaukidárs paid in cash through the Deputy Commissioners. Several experienced and competent officers in Oudh seem to consider the present system radically defective, but difficulties undoubtedly stand in the way of its reform.

Criminal tribes.—The tribes subject to the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII of 1871) were, as in previous years, the Sanauriahs in Lalitpur and the Haburahs and Aheriahs in Etah. During the year the Barwars in five parganas of the Gonda district were proclaimed a criminal tribe under the Act; but the local authorities were at the outset directed to refrain from strictly enforcing its provisions until arrangements for the supply of a sufficient quantity of land to each family had been completed. A special officer was detailed for this duty, and the work has been satisfactorily carried through. The rules have now been brought into operation, and the tribe has been added to those under the supervision of the Police Department.

The reports from Lalitpur give evidence of the active interest taken by Colonel Liston and his subordinates in the measures for the reclamation of the Sanauriahs. The names of 140 male members of the tribe, belonging to 96 families, are now borne on the register, but of these 28 were absent without leave both at the beginning and at the end of the year. The number actually under surveillance would, therefore, seem to be about 110. Twenty of these were allowed to absent themselves on passes during the year, and the fact that only one Sanauriah overstayed his leave is creditable to the general control of the District Superintendent. Five members of the tribe absconded, two of whom were arrested and punished. Considering the facilities afforded to escape by the proximity of Native States, these results are certainly satisfactory.

Of the 96 Sanauriah families 91 hold land as compared with 79 last year, and the area under cultivation has gone up from 490 to 1,010 bighas. The increase is partly due to the settlements on the Government grants, but this explanation does not account for the whole of it. It is reported that the Sanauriahs generally are taking more kindly than before to agriculture, and during the last two years large additions have been made to the number of Sanauriah families settled on land. The attempt to provide for a few families on waste-land grants has been fairly successful, though unexpected difficulties have occurred in sinking the well on the Bír grant. There are nine Sanauriah families on this grant, while seven other families have been given land on the Sanwaho grant, and the experiment altogether promises well.

In the Etah district the Act and the rules under it were for many years worked with considerable laxity, and though more attention has of late been paid to the subject, there are still indications that some misconception exists as to the Magistrate's power of restraining the movements of members of proclaimed tribes. From the explanation given as to the decrease in the numbers of Aheriahs from 830, when the tribe was originally proclaimed, to 548, it appears that, in the years succeeding the application of the Act, the members of the tribes were allowed to leave the district and take up their residence elsewhere, and when they did not return, their names were removed from the registers. The orders given by the Government at the time should have stopped this procedure, but were not adequately given effect to. Further orders have now been issued. The population of the proclaimed tribes in Etah amounted, at the beginning of the year, to 548 Aheriahs and 16 Haburahs.

Eighty-eight families hold land to some extent, the total amount in their possession being 1,908 bighas as compared with 1,626 last year. These figures show considerable improvement, and the reports of the local authorities are encouraging, but there are still 28 families without land. The Magistrate has been instructed to renew his efforts to put them in the way of earning an honest and settled living.

Eunuchs.—The number of eunuchs registered under Act XXVII of 1871, part II, originally 1,392, had fallen at the beginning of the year to 883, and was further reduced by changes occurring during the year to 790. Omitting cases in which eunuchs moved from one district to another within the provinces, it appears that eight eunuchs were brought on the register during the year who had not been registered in 1883. Of these two were registered for the second time on their return to these provinces after an absence of some years, one came from Delhi, two from Rámpur, and three were brought on the register by order of the Magistrate, two in Bahraich and one in Sitapur. In the case of the Bahraich eunuchs no explanation is given of the reason for ordering their registration; the eunuch registered in Sitapur is said to have been a man who emasculated himself. While eight new names were brought on the register, 101 names were removed, the net decrease being 93. Twenty-nine names were struck off on account of the death and 61 on account of the age or good character of eunuchs; three persons registered were found not to be eunuchs and eight left these provinces.

It was reported that the majority of the registered eunuchs subsisted by begging, but that a few engaged in cultivation or trade or were employed as labourers. With a few exceptions, no definite suspicion existed against them of indulgence in immoral practices, and there were only four prosecutions under the Act during the year, all for comparatively petty offences.

The property of the eunuchs who died during the year amounted in value to Rs. 1,699, out of which property to the value of Rs. 1,287 was made over to the heirs of the deceased or to other eunuchs, and the remainder escheated.

The introduction of the casual register prescribed in 1882 has greatly facilitated the watch kept over temporary movements of eunuchs from district to district, and the supervision of their wanderings is now, as a rule, very complete.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of offences reported was 250,461 as compared with 241,717 in 1883, but the number returned as true decreased from 198,809 to 196,959.

The number of cases actually brought to trial shows a steady increase during the last three years. The figures are :—

1882	98,259
1883	100,287
1884	106,577

The offences which show an appreciable increase or decrease in 1884 are as follows :—

Increase.	Cases.	Decrease.	Cases.
Criminal force and assault	7,018	Criminal trespass	1,092
Hurt	1,720	Theft	1,026
Offences against local and special laws ...	1,072	Receiving stolen property	556
Mischief	186	Coin, weights and measures	272
Criminal intimidation	153	Relating to marriage	166
		Ditto to public tranquillity (Chapter VIII)	154
		Contempts (Chapter X)	154

The number of persons under trial was :—

1882	179,031
1883	180,373
1884	176,267

The decrease seems to point to the more careful exercise of the discretion vested in Magistrates as to issue of process.

Of the number of persons under trial 49 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. The percentage in 1882 was 46, and in 1883, 48.

The number of persons convicted was as follows :—

1882	95,144
1883	91,019
1884	87,203

Prosecutions were most successful in cases of offences against the public tranquillity, contempt of public authority, theft, receiving stolen property, and offences under local and special laws.

Under special and local laws the most numerous convictions were :—

	1883.	1884.
Act V of 1861 (Police)...	13709	13,753
Municipal Act	7,311	5,953
Canal Act	4,626	4,729
Cantonment Act	2,694	2,980
Gambling Act	1,529	1,812
Cattle-trespass Act	1,015	1,071
Excise Act	1,023	854

Convictions under the Police Act were most numerous at Agra (1,413), Meerut (1,369), Mirzapur (1,086), Ghâzipur (1,060), and Benares (1,015); and under the Municipal Act, at Cawnpore (724), Saháranpur (697), Moradabad (459), and Jaunpur (425). This latter class of prosecutions shows a considerable falling off as compared with 1883.

Under the Canal Act there has again this year been a slight increase. Meerut shows 790, Bulandshahr 774, Cawnpore 512, Etáwah 447, Muzaffarnagar 435, and Mainpuri 410 convictions.

As regards breaches of cantonment laws, Jhánsi shows 380, Meerut 378, Dehra 367, Cawnpore 332, and Sháhjahánpur 300 convictions. At Dehra and Sháhjahanpur the number would appear to be large.

As regards gambling prosecutions the following districts are conspicuous:—

Gházipur	...	269
Agra	...	188
Mirzapur	...	169
Sháhjahánpur, Benares	...	150 each.

Gorakhpur again heads the list of convictions under the Cattle-trespass Act (152 out of 1,071); Bulandshahr and Meerut come next, showing 68 and 65 persons convicted.

There has been a decrease in convictions under the Excise Act. Gorakhpur and Allahabad show 66 each; Fatehpur shows 56 and Bareilly 53.

Under the Arms Act, out of 353 convictions Agra shows 53, Kumaun 48, and Muttra 40.

Under the Railway Act there were 522 convictions, of which 71 were in Bareilly, 47 in Allahabad, 46 in Benares, 45 in Sháhjahánpur, 43 in Cawnpore, and 41 in Agra.

Of 156 convictions under the Infanticide Act, 23 were in Saháranpur.

Of 358 convictions under the Stamp Act, 71 were in Jhánsi, 68 in Bareilly, 35 in Jaunpur, and 32 in Mirzapur.

There were 158 persons convicted under the Hackney-carriages Act, of whom 34 belonged to Allahabad.

The following figures show a comparison of the work done in 1882-84 :—

		Cases.
Benches of Magistrates	1882	2,713
	1883	2,270
	1884	5,787
Unpaid Magistrates sitting singly	1882	13,541
	1883	13,453
	1884	12,689
Stipendiary Magistrates	1882	83,260
	1883	83,957
	1884	80,436
Sessions Judges	1882	1,405
	1883	1,355
	1884	1,319
High Court	1882	7
	1883	4
	1884	3

The most noticeable point about these figures is that the benches of Magistrates have disposed of more than double the number of cases this year, and thus relieved the stipendiary magistracy to a considerable extent.

The number of cases disposed of by benches and by Honorary Magistrates in the following districts was considerable and the work done has received acknowledgment:—

	Cases.
Sháhjahánpur	1,351
Bulandshahr	1,284
Meerut	1,182
Cawnpore	1,078
Agra	885
Benares	702
Bareilly	694
Budaun	659
Saháranpur	592
Jaunpur	548
Bánda	216

The number of persons convicted by the different classes of tribunals and the percentages they bore to the number acquitted were as follows:—

	1883.		1884.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Magistrates	89,519	·51	85,741	·50
Courts of Session	1,492	·63	1,458	·67
High Court	8	·73	4	·100

The number of cases and persons remaining under trial at the close of the year was as compared with 1882-83 :—

		Cases.	Persons.
Courts of Session ...	1882	98	176
	1883	110	210
	1884	143	273
Courts of Magistrates ...	1882	802	1,565
	1883	814	1,417
	1884	781	1,347

Arrears were heaviest in the former class of courts at Agra and Muttra (72) and Aligarh and Etah (35) ; and in the latter at Meerut (132), Basti (102), Gorakhpur (82), and Allahabad (73).

The average duration of cases remained much the same. The figures are :—

	1882. Days.	1883. Days.	1884. Days.
Magistrates' courts	4	4	4
Courts of Session	35	34	33
High Court	38	36	35

The number of witnesses who attended the courts in 1882 to 1884 was :—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Courts of Magistrates	370,806	365,748	358,772
Courts of Session	13,710	14,111	13,991
High Court	121	93	67
Total ...	384,637	379,952	372,830

Of those who attended Courts of Session 9,401, or 67 per cent., were discharged on the first day, 2,447 on the second day, 978 on the third day, and 1,165 after the third day.

Of those witnesses who attended Courts of Magistrates, 329,484, or 91 per cent., were discharged on the first day, 23,192 on the second, 4,528 on the third, and 1,568 after the third day. The only districts which exhibit a considerable number of witnesses detained over three days were Gorakhpur (228), Moradabad (183), Bánda (158), Allahabad (105), and Saháranpur (100). Gorakhpur and Moradabad also show 592 and 504 witnesses, respectively, as discharged on the third day.

The following figures show the number of witnesses who were examined and who received remuneration, and the amount paid to them in 1883-84 :—

	Attended.		*Examined.*		*Paid.*		*Amount.*	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Courts of Magistrates ...	365,748	358,772	331,628	327,127	42,998	53,147	15,758	19,129
Courts of Session ...	14,111	13,991	10,481	10,277	11,058	10,490	7,683	7,774
High Court ...	93	67	93	27	93	67	1,865	2,490
Total ...	379,952	372,830	342,202	337,431	54,149	63,704	25,306	29,393

Thus, of those who attended Courts of Session 75 per cent. received remuneration. The percentage in 1882 was 73 and in 1883, 78. Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Benares show unfavourably in this respect. In the former Judgeship, although 478 witnesses were examined, only 243 were paid; while in the latter only 150 were paid out of 412 who were examined.

In Magistrates' Courts the number of witnesses paid rose by 10,149, and the percentage in 1884 to 14, which is an improvement. In 1882 it was only 7, while in 1883 it was 11.

The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 37 in the High Court, 11 annas 10 pie in Courts of Session and 5 annas 9 pie in Courts of Magistrates. In 1883 the amounts were Rs. 20, 11 annas 1 pie and 5 annas 10 pie respectively.

Of those who attended, 10,277, or 73 per cent., examined in Courts of Session and 327,127, or 90 per cent., in Courts of Magistrates.

As regards punishments, no material difference is noticeable in respect of the number of persons sentenced to death or transportation; 2,401 fewer persons were sentenced to rigorous and 435 more persons to simple imprisonment. There was a decrease of 2,383 and 1,587 in the number of persons sentenced to fine and whipping respectively; also of 181 and 273 in the number of persons ordered to find security to keep the peace or for good behaviour and of those imprisoned in default of furnishing the latter kind of security.

The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 3,193 persons as compared with 4,780 in 1883. Classified according to the number of stripes inflicted, these whippings were as follows:—

Stripes.							
1 to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	474
6 „ 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	982
11 „ 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	839
16 „ 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	494
21 „ 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
26 „ 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	276
					Total	...	3,193

Out of the whippings awarded, 2,755, or 86 per cent., were on first conviction, and 438, or 14 per cent., on second or subsequent conviction.

The chief offences for which whipping was awarded as a punishment were, as usual, theft (2,266 persons), receiving stolen property (428 persons), and house-trespass or house-breaking (404 persons).

Whipping was inflicted in 13 per cent. of the number of cases in which it might have been inflicted. In 1882 the percentage was 22· and in 1883, 16·.

The number of persons fined was 59,879 as compared with 61,262, and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 2,93,459. The amount realized was Rs. 2,46,355, or 83 per cent. The proportion compares unfavourably with that of the previous year (90 per cent). The fines imposed by Courts of Session amounted to Rs. 14,556, of which Rs. 5,477 was the amount realized. In Magistrates' Courts fines to the extent of Rs. 2,78,903 were imposed, and the realizations aggregated Rs. 2,40,828.

In Courts of Session the comparatively small amount realized is mainly due to the fact that in Fatehpur only Rs. 187 were realized out of Rs. 5,950, in Agra and Muttra only Rs. 141 out of Rs. 1,700, and that in Jaunpur and Benares Rs. 450 remained unrealized. The Etah outstanding balance mentioned in paragraph 39 of last year's report has been realized this year. In the Tarái more fines were realized than were imposed during the year, while in Saháranpur Rs. 8,903 were realized out of Rs. 8,935, in Lalitpur Rs. 1,276 out of Rs. 1,298, in Hamírpur Rs. 2,117 out of Rs. 2,191, in Ballia Rs. 5,347 out of Rs. 5,492, and in Jalaun Rs. 2,180 out of Rs. 2,367. Of larger districts, Gorakhpur shows Rs. 14,520 out of Rs. 15,976 and Cawnpore Rs. 13,428 out of Rs. 14,695. Meerut shows the largest amount, Rs. 23,716 out of Rs. 27,825.

Courts of Session awarded Rs. 732 in compensation during the year, and Magistrates awarded Rs. 12,820. Out of Rs. 732, Rs. 400 was paid in Budaun and Rs. 68 in Bijnor. The largest amount paid by Magistrates were in the following districts:—Bareilly, Rs. 1,170; Meerut, Rs. 1,061; Benares, Rs. 870; Bánda, Rs. 839; and Cawnpore, Rs. 726: while in Ballia, Mainpuri, Muzaffarnagar, Lalitpur, and Jaunpur the amounts were only Rs. 52, 69, 73, 83, and 94 respectively. The following gives an abstract of the appellate business of the courts in 1882-84:—

	Preferred.			*Disposed of.*			*Pending.*		
	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Magistrates ...	1,672	2,418	2,866	1,824	2,346	2,768	48	72	98
Courts of Session ...	2,571	3,388	4,329	2,422	3,338	4,262	152	92	103
High Court ...	550	606	749	570	577	721	47	76	44

It will be seen that there has been a gradual increase to a considerable extent in the number of appeals in all courts.

Magistrates and Sessions Judges attribute the increase to the abolition of the power to enhance punishment which they formerly possessed. A prisoner now, as a matter of course, appeals from the jail. He has, as a rule, everything to gain by appealing and nothing to lose; for it is seldom that a lower appellate court takes the trouble to refer a case to the High Court solely with a view to enhancement of punishment: 34 persons only had their sentences enhanced by the High Court on revision in 1884.

Of the 12,334 persons who appealed, the cases of 11,957 were disposed of with the following result:—

		Appeal.			
		Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates	... ...	5,110	231	2,992	63·
Courts of Session	... ...	5,696	969	3,247	74·
High Court	... ...	1,151	78	752	72·
	Total ...	11,957	1,278	6,991	69·

The result as regards courts subordinate to the High Court compares favourably with that for 1883, when the percentage was only 63·. It was in 1882 only 52· per cent.

The state of the pending files is satisfactory. The largest number of appeals pending is shown in the Court of the Judge of Gházipur (11) and in the Court of the Magistrate of Gorakhpur (19). The number pending in the High Court was 44.

The duration of appeals decreased from 10 to 9 days in Magistrates' Courts, and from 13 to 12 days in Courts of Session.

Four thousand nine hundred and five persons applied for revision, and the cases of 4,735 were disposed of with the following result:—

	Disposed of.	*Summarily rejected.*	*Confirmed.*	*Percentage rejected and confirmed.*
Magistrates	1,064	500	382	83·
Courts of Session ...	2,014	1,344	212	77·
High Court	1,657	290	703	60·
	4,735	2,134	1,297	79·

The following figures show the number of cases in which sentence of death was passed by Sessions Judges and a reference made to the High Court for confirmation under section 374 of the Code:—

	For disposal.	*Disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1882	54	53	1
1883	74	68	6
1884	77	74	3

Sentence of death was confirmed in 1884 in 51 cases.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

The number of tribunals in Oudh on the 31st December, 1884 was 208, being four more than existed on the same date in 1882. The benches of Honorary Magistrates (counted as tribunals) rose from 9 in 1883 to 10 in 1884.

The staff of officers in the two years was as follows:—

	Europeans and Statutory Civilians.			Natives.
	Covenanted.	*Military.*	*Uncovenanted.*	
In 1883	22	11	12	200
„ 1884	21	13	12	200

There were 91 Honorary Assistant Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates, of whom 90 were native gentlemen and one was an European.

The statistics of reported crime differ but little from those of the previous year. There was again, as there has been in each of the last few years, a decrease in the

total number of offences reported, accompanied by an increase in the number actually brought to trial, the figures for the year and the two preceding it being as follows:—

Number of cases	1882.	1883.	1884.
Reported	75,693	71,728	71,457
Returned as true	64,984	60,402	60,153
Brought to trial	29,172	29,582	30,248

There was a close correspondence in the detailed returns of offences reported during 1883 and 1884.

There was a slight increase in cases of contempt of the authority of public servants, hurt, and offences against special and local laws; and a decrease in cases of theft, criminal trespass, criminal force and offences affecting the public health: variations very similar to those noted in the North-Western Provinces during the same period. The decrease in cases of criminal trespass is unexplained: a very large number of the cases reported as such never come to trial, and it is possible that complainants, having learned that the Criminal Courts are unable to take cognisance of very many of the disputes that lead to charges of trespass, are less ready to report such cases at police-stations. Offences against special and local laws have been steadily increasing of late years, the number actually brought to trial during each of the last four years being 7,933, 9,167, 9,678, and 11,068. Most of these offences arise out of contraventions of municipal bye-laws, and with the gradual extension and more careful working of municipal institutions some increase in their number is inevitable. Municipal committees will, it is hoped, exercise a close supervision over this part of the administration of the towns. Of the 71,457 offences reported 2,994 were expunged as false from the returns by order of Magistrates and 8,360 was dismissed by the courts without issue of process. The returns for 1884 and 1883 indicate that the instructions issued last year have had good effect, and that much more attention is paid by the Magistrates to the careful examination of the complainant on the presentation of his complaint. In 172 instances compensation was awarded for frivolous or vexatious complaint. The number of cases pending at the commencement of the year amounted to 318, and 30,248 were brought to trial, making in all 30,566 cases before the courts, out of which 370 cases remained pending at the close of the year. In 1883 the cases brought to trial (29,582) were 984 fewer than in 1884.

There were 685 persons under trial at the commencement of the year and 56,631 were brought to trial during it, making a total of 57,316 persons under trial during the year, as against 58,068 in 1883.

Of the 57,316 persons under trial, 9,045, being 15·78 per cent., were discharged; 19,178, or 33·46 per cent., were acquitted; 28,194, or 49·19 per cent., were convicted; 64 died, escaped, or were transferred; and 835 were under trial at the close of the year. In 1883 there were 58,068 persons under trial, of whom 10,178, or 17·52 per cent., were discharged, 19,522, or 33·61 per cent., were acquitted; 27,580, or 47·49 per cent., were convicted; 99 died, escaped, or were transferred; and 689 remained under trial at the close of the year. The increase of 2·30 per cent. of convictions, as compared with the figures for 1883, is satisfactory.

The figures for the years 1883 and 1884 are here given:—

	1883.	1884.
Cases reported	71,728	71,457
„ struck off and dismissed	11,326	11,304
„ returned as true	60,402	60,153
Percentage returned as true	84·20	84·17
Persons under trial	58,068	56,631
„ convicted	27,580	28,194
Percentage of convictions	47·49	49·78

The number of cases in which persons were called on to give security for keeping the peace fell from 992, involving 3,250 persons, in 1883 to 636, involving 2,229 persons, in 1884, of whom 866 (as against 1,366 in 1,883) were discharged and 1,332,

or 59·7 per cent., were required to give security. The number of cases in which persons were called on to show cause why they should not give security for good behaviour rose from 174 in 1883 to 189 in the year under report. The number of persons discharged rose from 104 in 1883 to 142 in 1884, and the number called on to furnish security fell from 220 to 181. The percentage of convictions fell from 65·8 to 55·3.

There was a decrease of 2,013 in the number of persons under trial during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1883, in which year 63,180 persons were under trial, as against 61,167 in 1884.

Details of the manner in which persons were disposed of in the two years are here given :—

	1883.	1884.
Died, escaped, or transferred	101	63
Discharged or acquitted	31,535	29,462
Convicted on regular trial	27,847	28,057
Ditto summary trial	1,839	1,716
Committed or referred	1,105	1,051
Remaining under trial	753	818
Average duration of each case	814	736

The percentage of convictions rose from below 47 in 1883 to 49·3 in 1884.

In 1884 the police arrested 28,644 persons as against 29,541 in 1883; 2,310 persons, being 369 more than in 1883, were brought up on warrant; 27,695 persons appeared on summons, being 1,786 less than in 1883; 1,764, as against 1,475 in 1883, appeared voluntarily, and 10 were received by transfer.

There were 91 Honorary Magistrates in 1884, and they disposed of 8,998 cases, involving 16,307 persons, as against 7,190 cases, 13,691 persons, disposed of by 90 Honorary Magistrates in 1883. The Lucknow city bench of Magistrates disposed of 4,082 cases, in which 7,049 persons were concerned, being 18 cases less than in 1883. The cases disposed of consisted of 3,062 offences against municipal bye-laws, 528 cases of hurt and assault, 284 cases under section 34, Act V of 1861, 64 cases of theft and receiving stolen property, 14 cases of criminal trespass, 64 other cases under the Penal Code, and 66 cases under other Acts.

The large amount of work performed by the unpaid magistracy in Oudh is again matter for satisfaction. Cases affecting 16,067 persons, or 26 per cent. of the total number of persons dealt with by the courts, were disposed of by Honorary Magistrates sitting either singly or in benches. In the North-Western Provinces the Honorary Magistrates in 1884 disposed of 18 per cent. of the criminal work. The largest share of work naturally fell on the Lucknow city bench, which is earning for itself an honourable reputation for assiduity and sound judgment. There were only 14 appeals from their orders, and in only one case was that order reversed. With two exceptions, the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates on this bench was as regular as could be expected from gentlemen having large private business and duties to attend to.

Other benches of Honorary Magistrates besides the Lucknow benches did good work as shown below :—

	Cases disposed of.
Fyzabad bench	648
Khairabad „	471
Sitapur „	346
Rae Bareli „	252
Sandila „	237
Bilgram „	174
Shahabad „	93

There was an increase from 168 to 180 in the number of cases tried by Deputy Commissioners in exercise of their enhanced powers under section 34 of the Criminal

Procedure Code. There were 364 cases pending at the close of the year, the highest number being 79 in Hardoi and the lowest (four) in Kheri. The average duration of trials fell from 8·14 days in 1883 to 7·36 days in 1884. Of district averages the lowest (as in 1883) were Lucknow city 1·53 days and Lucknow district 5·69 days; the highest were Hardoi with 11·68 days, Bara Banki with 10·69 days, and Partabgarh with 10·37 days.

There were 79 more summary trials than in 1883 as shown in the following statement:—

	1883.	1884.	Appealable.	Appealed.	Confirmed.
Lucknow	363	354	21	4	3
Bara Banki	182	235	5	...	...
Partabgarh	218	248	12	...	...
Sitapur	183	174	1	...	...
Bahraich	130	150	14	1	1
Gonda	41	117	...	...	...
Sultanpur	31	80	5	...	...
Fyzabad	78	53	1	...	...
Unao	30	29	5	...	...
Kheri	86	18	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	26	16	2	...	...
Hardoi	28	3	...	...	...
Total ...	1,398	1,477	69	5	4

Sentences of imprisonment for periods not exceeding 15 days were passed on 1,230 persons, or 79 less than in 1883; on 4,337 persons for periods up to six months, being 460 less than in 1883; and for periods of two years and under on 1,525 persons, or 118 less than in 1883. Sentences of seven years and under rose from 93 in 1883 to 146 in 1884, being an increase of 53.

Sentence of death was passed on 27 persons and confirmed in the case of 14. In 1883, the sentences passed on 24 persons out of 32 were confirmed. Sentences of transportation decreased from 90 to 73. The most noticeable points in the returns of punishments are the decreased proportion of cases in which sentence of rigorous imprisonment combined with solitary confinement was passed, and the increased number of sentences of fine without imprisonment. The punishment of imprisonment with solitary confinement has for some time been much more freely resorted to by the Oudh Courts than by those in the North-Western Provinces, and the difference of practice has been prominently noticed in the jail administration reports of the last two years. The comparatively small number of such sentences in the North-Western Provinces has been attributed to the absence of proper accommodation in the jails for carrying them out; but it would now appear that this is not the only cause of the difference of practice in the two provinces, and that the views of a previous Judicial Commissioner had a powerful influence in inducing the Oudh Courts to resort to this form of punishment.

There was an increase of 136 in the number of offenders (1,504) whipped during 1884, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1883. The percentages of sentences for the two years are as follow:—

	1883.	1884.
Persons sentenced to receive 10 stripes and under	44·	44·
Ditto ditto 20 stripes and under	41·	44·
Ditto ditto 30 stripes and under	13·	11·

Thirty-one boys were whipped for offences which would not have been punishable with whipping if committed by adults, being two less than in 1883.

There was a rise in the percentage of whippings calculated on all cases in which the offenders might have been punished with whipping from 21·65 in 1883 to 27·60 in the year under report. The number of persons fined aggregated 21,173, being 762 more than in 1883, when 20,411 were thus punished. The percentage of persons fined without being imprisoned (90·8) was 2 per cent. higher than in 1883.

The number of fines not exceeding Rs. 10 imposed increased by 1·6 per cent. as compared with 1883, the percentages being 92·6 in 1884 and 91· in 1883. The Lucknow municipal bench imposed 5,500 fines, mostly on account of breaches of municipal bye-laws, during the year under report, as against 6,708 in 1883.

The appeals disposed of during the year affected 2,932 persons, as compared with 2,547 in 1883. The appeals of 941 persons were summarily rejected and the sentences passed on 1,369 persons were confirmed. In the case of 239 persons the original sentence was modified and in 346 cases it was reversed. The proportion of sentences upheld was somewhat better than in the previous year, the original orders being maintained unaltered in the case of nearly 79 per cent. of the total number of appellants whose applications were disposed of, as compared with 76 per cent. in 1883.

In appeals to Commissioners and to the Judicial Commissioner the original order was maintained against 82 per cent. of the appellants.

The total number of persons whose cases were inspected by Deputy Commissioners amounted to 2,667, as compared with 3,760 in 1883. Commissioners, again, dealt with cases affecting only 938 persons, as compared with 1,500 before, the decrease being due to the smaller number of cases called for *suo motu*. There was some relaxation in the revision of the work of the Magistrates of first instance, but there is no reason to suppose that the supervision was insufficient.

In Magistrates' courts the number of witnesses examined was 81,370, as compared with 83,001 in 1883. Of these 76,849, or 94 per cent., were discharged on the day of attendance—a somewhat larger proportion than in the previous year. In no district was the number of witnesses detained excessive. Diet-money to the amount of Rs. 17,450 was paid to 39,651 witnesses, the average amount paid per witness being very slightly higher than in 1883. In sessions courts, also, there was a decrease from 4,058 to 3,508 in the number of witnesses examined. The average cost of dieting these witnesses was Re. 0-14-7, as compared with Re. 0-12-9.

Cases were disposed of somewhat more expeditiously in the courts of Magistrates and Sessions Judges than in the previous year; but in the Judicial Commissioner's court the duration increased from 13 to 18 days. The pending file at the end of the year was not heavy in either the subordinate or the appellate courts.

5.—JAILS.

During the year there were open seven central jails, 45 district jails, and 32 lock-ups; the number of the lock-ups being two more than in previous years, owing to the omission in former years of the returns of the Ballia and Meerut cantonment lock-ups.

The following table shows the number of prisoners received during the year as compared with the returns of three preceding years:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Convicts	45,519	43,225	40,783	39,685
Under-trial	46,449	43,818	40,734	39,359
Civil	2,699	2,571	2,522	2,439
Total ...	94,667	89,614	84,039	81,483

and in the following table the daily average number of prisoners of each class during the same period is compared:—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Convicts	26,477	24,066	21,873	20,076
Under-trial	1,342	1,305	1,270	1,235
Civil	249	232	219	217
Total ...	28,068	25,603	23,362	21,528

The decline in the number of prisoners that has characterised the statistics of recent years continued, and it affected all classes of prisoners alike. As compared with last year there was a decrease of 2,556, or 3 per cent., in the total number of prisoners received, and of 1,834, or 8 per cent., in the daily average number in confinement. The aggregate number of prisoners was certainly very large, but the provincial population which contributed it was likewise very large, and the high numbers must not be taken to imply that the sum total of prisoners was disproportionate on a comparison with other provinces. According to the returns for 1883, the proportion of the daily average strength of convicts in jail to every 10,000 of the population was in Bombay, the Panjáb, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 4·6, 6·0, and 4·9 respectively, and of convicts admitted during the year 9·4, 9·0, and 8·0. Relatively to those provinces the ratio of convicts to the general population was by no means high. Ever since the famine of 1878, which forced up the figures to an unprecedented height, the ratio had in these provinces been steadily falling. The decline is evidence of improved comfort and better conduct; and the fact that the daily average of convicts has fallen more rapidly than the number of new admissions shows that the sentences imposed during the year were less severe than before, and it may be inferred that in the judgment of the magistracy the type of crime was milder. The total number of convicts received during the year was 39,685, as compared with 40,783 in 1883. These figures, however, included prisoners received by transfer from other jails. If such cases were omitted, the actual number of new admissions was 34,047 as compared with 35,346; the decrease being 1,299, or nearly 4 per cent. The number of prisoners released during the year, as compared with 1883, is shown below:—

	1883.	1884.
On appeal	1,972	2,050
On expiry of sentence	34,896	32,657
Under remission rules	388	445
By order of Government	14	14
Total ...	37,270	35,166

Two hundred and forty-seven prisoners were sent to Calcutta for transportation to the Andamans during the year, of whom 36 were rejected by the committee at Calcutta as unfit for deportation. The large number of rejections in one batch sent from Allahabad having attracted attention, inquiries were made as to the nature of the examination to which the convicts were subjected by the local committee prior to their despatch, and the conclusion arrived at was that this result was due to the high standard adopted by the Calcutta board, and not to any want of care in the local examinations. During the year 67 prisoners were executed. The figures for the three previous years were as follows:—1881, 75; 1882, 64; 1883, 79.

The results of the working of the remission rules as compared with the three previous years are shown below:—

	No. of convicts.			Percentage of those who gained remission to total eligible.
	Total eligible for remission.	Gained remission.	Did not gain remission	
1881	4,343	379	3,964	8·7
1882	4,507	416	4,091	9 2
1883	3,453	388	3,065	11·2
1884	3,149	445	2,704	14·1

The increase in the percentage of those who benefited by the rules was no doubt due to the notice that had been taken in recent years of the apparently irregular manner in which the system was worked in the jails of these provinces. The improvement, however, was very partial, and the returns of 1884 showed divergencies and inconsistencies in the application of the rules in different jails similar to those that were noticed last year. Even in the central jails, where some approach

to uniformity might be expected, the differences were considerable. The whole system under which remissions are given has now been remodelled and a new code of instructions laid down for the guidance of Superintendents of Jails.

Classified according to race, the convicts admitted during the year were :—

Hindus and Sikhs	...	...	...	28,999, or 85·17 per cent.
Muhammadans	...	...	...	5,004, „ 14·70 „
Christians	...	...	...	41, „ 0·12 „
Buddhists and Jains and other classes			...	6, „ 0·02 „

Of the Christians seven were Europeans, 19 were Eurasians, and 15 were natives.

The proportion of convicts of different ages received during the year is compared below with the statistics of the previous year :—

	1883.		1884.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Under 16	668	1·89	470	1·38
From 16 to 40	28,019	79·27	27,243	80·02
„ 40 to 60	5,992	16·95	5,760	16·92
Above 60	667	1·89	574	1·68
Total ...	35,346	100·	34,047	100·

There was an increase in the proportion of convicts whose ages ranged from 16 to 40, and a decrease which was most marked in the case of convicts under 16 in all other classes. The average daily convict population was 4·5 to every 10,000 of the general population, and the number of admissions during the year amounted to 7·7 in every 10,000. Of every 100 prisoners nearly seven (6·76) were women. Under the age of 16 females bore the largest proportion to males, there being 0·16 in every 100. The great body of convicts varying in age from 16 to 40 amounts to 80 per cent. Of the whole prison population 1·68 were over 60 years of age. The question of the most suitable treatment, in the absence of a reformatory, of juvenile prisoners while in jail has continued to receive the attention of the Government. Boys proved to be habitual thieves were, in order to be kept entirely separate from juvenile convicts of a less distinctly marked criminal character, confined in one central prison ; while the remainder, except in cases where the term of imprisonment inflicted was short, were subjected to special discipline, employment, and instruction in a separate ward of one of the other central prisons.

This measure has proved very beneficial. The question of the establishment of a regular reformatory, which is still under consideration, has advanced a stage, and the following extract from the Inspector-General's report shows the stage in which matters are :—

"The reformatory question has advanced a stage. Financial difficulties have hitherto stood in the way, and the half measures above described are now being tried. Meantime, I have been directed to select a prison in some quiet but accessible district, and to recommend it for transformation into a reformatory. All prisons visited are being examined with this view, but there are so many conditions and surroundings indispensable to the working of a reformatory in the true sense of the word that the task is one of some difficulty. I trust, however, soon to be in a position to recommend a prison which will conform to most of the requirements. The chief of these are distance from a city or villages, lots of arable ground, easy convertibility of existing dormitories into cubicles, accessibility to a board of visitors, and ready means of conveyance for the prisoners of the district to the jails of neighbouring districts—in other words, a railway."

The attempt to get employment for juvenile convicts on their release proved unsuccessful ; but there were few cases in which some friend of the boy-prisoner did not come forward to take charge of him on the expiry of his sentence :—

The remarks of the Inspector-General on this subject may be quoted :—

"Perhaps it is well to say here that the same care as heretofore continues to be exercised to instruct and educate boys, and also to send them and women to their homes under proper escort,

We have failed conspicuously to place homeless boys after release with tradesmen, and, indeed, jail officers, from their want of intercourse with the people, are very helpless in this matter ; but in any case there are very few boys whose friends do not claim them after their imprisonment is over. We do our best for them by trying to teach them some handicraft which they can pursue without proejudice to their caste, if so minded, on release. But it must be confessed that all we can possibly profess to do with the great bulk is to keep them usefully employed in jail at some trade or another, give them plenty of work, conserve their morals as far as possible, exercise the strictest discipline, encourage them by rewards, and give them wholesome food, an hour's instruction in reading, and a couple of hour's healthy exercise daily."

Of the total number of convicts admitted, 6·8 per cent. were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 86·7 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment, 5 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement, and 1·2 per cent. to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. The proportions of the various classes of punishment were much the same as in the previous year, and the same disparity was noticeable in the number of sentences of solitary confinement in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. Out of 1,720 such sentences 1,275 were inflicted by the courts in the latter provinces and in every district in Oudh, except Kheri, over 10 per cent. of the sentences passed involved a term of solitary confinement. In the North-Western Provinces, out of 25,584 convicts admitted only 445 were under sentence of solitary confinement. This difference of procedure in the two provinces was due, as stated last, partly to the deficiency of solitary cells in the jails of the North-Western Provinces ; but it has been ascertained that this is not the only cause, and that the practice of the Oudh courts has been much influenced by the instructions issued by a previous Judicial Commissioner. The provision of accommodation in jails where existing arrangements are defective is being carred on as rapidly as funds will permit, and operations for the construction or improvement of solitary cells were undertaken during the year at Fatehgarh, Rae Bareli, Barabanki, Azamgarh, Mainpuri, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Bánda, Bijnor, Jhánsi, Orai, Lalitpur and Dehra Dún

Of the convicts received during the year 4,465, or 13·1 per cent., had been previously convicted. The police were much less successful in identifying habituals than formerly, and a large proportion of offenders were in some districts allowed to reach the jail unrecognized. The total number of habituals convicted and the number who were not recognized until they reached the jails is shown below for each of the last four years :—

	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Total number of habituals...	6,075	5,677	4,655	4,465
Number unrecognized until received in jail ...	708	621	607	829

The unsatisfactory results of the last year were due not so much to defect of system as to exceptional carelessness and want of attention on the part of the police of a few districts. In Sitapur 81 old convicts out of 183 escaped identification by the police ; in Agra 72 out of 155 ; in Etah 34 out of 71 ; in Etáwah 55 out of 82 ; in Hardoi 31 out of 87, and in Unao 25 out of 560.

In the following tables the prisoners admitted during the year are classified according to the nature and length of their sentence :—

		1884.	1883.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	2,346	6·8	6·7
B.—Ditto ditto rigorous ditto	29,548	86·7	86·2
C.—Ditto ditto with solitary confinement... ...	1,720	5 0	5·8
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	433	1·2	1·1

Length of sentence.	Admitted.	During	Remaining on 31st December,	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
A.—Not exceeding one month	35·75	37·46	2 42	3·43
B.—Above one month and not exceeding three months ...	19·88	18·98	6·29	6·84
C.—Above three months and not exceeding six months ...	17·87	17·64	12 43	11·50
D.—Above six months and not exceeding one year ...	12·17	11·88	17·38	15 52
E.—Above one year and not exceeding two years ...	8·85	8·15	23·89	22.60
F.—Above two years and not exceeding five years ...	3·44	3·74	22 86	21·02
G.—Above five years and not exceeding ten years ...	0·82	1·00	9·61	12·72
H.—Exceeding ten years	0·02	0·05	0·84	1·23
I.—Sentenced to transportation beyond the seas—				
For life	0 62	0 60	2·46	3 13
„ a term	0 33	0·27	1·78	1 99
J.—Sentenced to death	0 25	0 23	0·04	0·02
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

There were 18 escapes during the year, two of the number being escapes of prison warders; in 1883 the number of escaped convicts was 16.

In the following statements a comparison is made of the offences committed by prisoners and the punishments inflicted in 1884 and the preceding year :—

Offences.

Year.	Criminal.	*Breaches of jail rules.*			Total.	Incidence on average number of convicts.
		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.	Offences relating to work.	Miscellaneous.		
1883	15	865	2,015	2,776	5,671	25·92
1884	32	1,096	2,576	2,757	6,461	32·18

Punishments.

Year.	By criminal courts.	*By jail officers.*					
		Solitary confinement.	Reduced diet.	Solitary confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Miscellaneous.	Ratio of corporal punishment to total of other jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
1883 ...	15	566	1,306	1,991	964	829	18·07
1884 ...	32	567	1,718	2,241	1,054	849	17·11

Though the number of prisoners was less than in 1883, there was a considerable increase in the number of punishments and the ratio of offences to the average number of convicts was higher than it had been for some years. The increase in punishments was most marked under the head of penal diet, either alone or combined with solitary confinement, and there was also a slight increase in miscellaneous punishments. Whippings were more numerous than in 1883, but they did not increase in the same ratio as other punishments. There was a considerable increase in this form of punishment in the last two quarters of the year. A very considerable increase in offences among the prisoners was noticed.

The total number of convicts employed as prison-officers was 1,362, and the average number 697. The total number of punishments inflicted on this class was

276. The following statement shows in a concise form the manner in which the convicts were employed during the year :—

A.—On unremunerative labour	3·90
B.—Prison officers	697·20
C.—Prison servants	2,342·32
D.—Gardening	1,455·85
E.—Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails: *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison-clothing	2,427·43
F.—Jail repairs	1,619·27
G.—Under Superintendent	986·68
H.—Ditto Public Works Department	58·89
I.—Ditto Superintendent	1,041·71
J.—Ditto Public Works Department	61·04
K.—Manufactures	5,921·45
L.—(1) Public works	
(2) Other extramural labour	343·31
Total ...	16,959·08
Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities	20,588

The proportion of prisoners employed on the various occupations set forth differ but little in the two past years when compared with the total prison population of each year. There was some slacking off in the building work done at new jails partly because of the completion of the Fatehgarh jail house, and partly because of the approaching completion of the Allahabad central jail, and partly because of the reduced number in all jails. In Lucknow, the Prison Department continued the contract for the demolition of part of the Muchi Bawan Fort; in Bareilly, a large gang continued to its completion the contract for work on the brick-kiln and railway which had been obtained from the Executive Engineer; at Gonda, also a considerable amount of earth-work was done on the new line of railway.

The Allahabad district jail furnished a large gang which was employed under the direction of the Military authorities in cutting grass, levelling the parade-ground, and on similar work; while the jails at Benares, Mainpuri, Basti, Azamgarh, Sháhjahánpur, Unao, Bulandshahr, and Dehra Dún gave small contingents who were either employed by the Magistrate or by contractors.

Much of this work is of a desultory character, and is of a nature which allows easy access to forbidden luxuries. It is for the reason discouraged in every way; but it occasionally happens that employment of a small gang cannot well be avoided, as otherwise there would be great public inconvenience. For the next two years prisoners will be much employed in enlarging the Fatehgarh and Bareilly central jails and in completing the Benares central jail, and the proportion of prisoners engaged on manufactures will very much diminish.

The following statement shows in a convenient form under the principal heads of expenditure, the average cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners in jail, as compared with the cost of the previous years :—

Year.	Rations.	Establishment and police-guards.	Hospital charges.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Total.	Average number of prisoners (convicts and under-trial.)
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1881	14 2 0	16 13 0	1 1 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	35 11 0	28,068
1882	15 7 0	18 13 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 6 0	38 14 0	25,692
1883	15 4 0	20 13 0	0 14 0	2 5 0	1 8 0	40 13 0	21,873
1884	15 4 0	22 14 0	1 0 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	43 5 0	20,715

With the decline in prison population the average cost per prisoner has naturally increased, as the charges for establishment and police-guard could not be suddenly lowered, and, as a matter of fact, rose considerably during the year. The total gross charges amounted to Rs. 8,97,023, as compared with Rs. 9,17,542 in 1883; the

decrease being principally under the headings of rations and clothing, in both of which items the manage nent was most careful and economical. An increase of over Rs. 4,000 in the pay of the intramural guard was due to the higher rates of pay sanctioned in 1883.

The total expenditure incurred in the 32 lock-ups in the provinces amounted to the sum of Rs. 44,125, which gives a rate of nearly Rs. 74 for each prisoner. The charges were specially high in the Chakráta and Meerut cantonment lock-ups, in each of which places a strong police-guard had to be maintained, though there was on an average only one prisoner in confinement every two days. The disproportionate expense of separate lock-ups has frequently attracted notice, and orders have recently been issued for their abolition in seven stations, where accommodation for under-trial prisoners could conveniently be provided in a separate ward of the jail.

The net cash earnings of the convicts employed on manufactures amounted to Rs. 1,37,324; the average for each prisoner sentenced to labour being Rs. 8-1-0, and for each prisoner employed in manufactures, Rs. 23-3-0. Last year the average earnings, calculated in the same way, were Rs. 8-6-0 and Rs. 25-15-0 respectively, and there seems no reason to doubt that the cause of the decrease was the policy of restricting manufactures that has been prescribed by the Government of India. The highest average earnings on the total number under sentence of labour were shown by the Dehra Dún and Bánda jails and the Fatehgarh central prison. If estimated on the average number employed on manufactures, the Bahraich jail, where an average number of 13 prisoners employed earned Rs. 4,636, showed the best profits, and the Fatehgarh district jail came next. Deducting the cash earnings from the total expenditure on jails, the net cost to Government of the prisoners in jail amounted to Rs. 7,59,698, which fell at the rate of Rs. 36-11-0 per prisoner, as compared with Rs. 33-14-0 in the previous year. Allowing for the value of prison-labour expended on buildings and in other ways, the total net cost was estimated at Rs. 5,20,312 or Rs. 25 per prisoner.

The vital statistics of the year and of that preceding it are compared below :—

Year.	Average daily strength.	Number of admissions to hospital.	Number of deaths.	*Ratio per mille of average strength.*	
				Of admissions into hospital.	Of deaths.
1883	23,362	13,947	461	597	19·7
1884	21,529	15,286	451	710	20·94

There was more sickness in jails than in 1883, and there was also an increase in the proportion of deaths, though the death-rate, on the whole, continued low. The highest death-rate was in Bánda. Though the outbreak of disease there was vigorously met by the Superintendent, there can be no doubt that it was chiefly due to the scorbutive condition of the inmates, which was allowed to make head in the previous year. In the Gorakhpur jail there was a marked abatement of the unhealthiness that had become normal.

In a number of the jails that have had a reputation for unhealthiness measures have been taken for the improvement of their sanitary conditions by increasing the accommodation, removing obstacles to ventilation, and arranging for a better water-supply, and those improvements will, it is hoped, maintain the very creditable position that has for some time been held by the jails of these provinces as the healthiest in India. There were 13 deaths during the year from cholera, of which 11 occurred in the Meerut central prison.

In the administration of the jails during the year some changes were made which promise to be not without advantage for their better government and the more effective

maintenance of hard labour among the prisoners. The arrangements for the segregation of juvenile habitual prisoners from other juvenile convicts were completed, the principle of allowing jails a commission on building work as well as on manufactures was sanctioned, and the new rules for regulating the grant of remissions were issued. The undertaking, however, by the Jail Department itself of the extensive buildings required in connection with the central prisons at Bareilly, Benares, and Fatehgarh was the most notable progress of the year.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of suits instituted in the courts subordinate to the High Court was 86,083 and the number disposed of 87,927. There was thus a decrease, as compared with 1883, of 1,676 in institutions, of 1,374 in disposals, and of 385 in cases pending at the close of the year. More suits were disposed of than were instituted, and the result is on the whole creditable to the courts concerned.

There was an increase in the number of suits, amounting in all to 2,090, instituted in Ghâzipur, Saharanpur, Benares, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Bareilly, Bánda, Mainpuri; and a decrease of 3,766 suits in Shâhjahânpur, Moradabad, Meerut, Aligarh, Azamgarh, Agra, Jhânsi Division, Farukhabad, and Jaunpur.

The increase is most marked in Ghâzipur, in regard to which district the Judge writes that—

"A glance at the statistics of former years will show that excessive litigation, obstinate contest, very heavy pending files and excessive duration are normal features of the Ghâzipur returns. The past year is not worse than some others and not better than the average."

On the other hand, the decrease in Aligarh is explained by the Judge as follows:—

"It is usual to attribute fluctuations in the number of institutions to the effect of a good or bad harvests. But I have looked back through the returns of the past five years, and I find that the decrease has been continuous, as the following figures will show:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Number of suits instituted	6,564	6,275	5,787	5,551	5089

"I do not think, therefore, that the season has had anything to do with the falling off I have heard it attributed to two causes:—

"*First*, an increasing unwillingness on the part of money-lenders to lend money to cultivators, owing to the fact that the mortgage of an occupancy holding, which was formerly the tenant's ordinary security for a loan, is now considered to be a transfer forbidden by the provisions of section 9 of the Rent Act.

"*Secondly*, to the trouble and heavy charges attendant on the execution of decrees. It is possible that these causes may have something to do with the falling off."

More cases were disposed of during the year than were instituted and the number of pending cases was reduced from 8,378 to 7,993.

The chief increase of arrears occurred at Ghâzipur, Farukhabad, and Cawnpore, while there was a considerable increase at Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Agra, and Jaunpur.

The increase at Ghâzipur is due to the large number of institutions and to the complicated nature of the litigation in that district already referred to. Only one Munsif was working at Ballia during the latter half of the year, and it was found necessary again in February, 1885, to depute an additional Munsif to assist in disposing of the arrears there. The increase at Farukhabad is due to the illness of both the Munsif and Subordinate Judge, the latter of whom has since died. At Cawnpore the increase nearly counterbalances the increase in institutions. The decrease at Gorakhpur is creditable to the courts concerned, there having been also in that district an increase in institutions.

There was not much variation in the description of suits filed, save that again this year there was a decrease of 1,734 in the number of suits based on "contract in writing," and an increase of 375 in the number of those for "movable property or the value thereof." In the number of suits for "title" there was generally a slight increase all round.

There was a marked decrease in the value of the suits instituted, *viz.*, Rs. 5,22,79,345 to Rs. 3,27,64,424.

While there was an increase of Rs. 313,472 in the value of suits filed in Munsifs' courts, there was a decrease of Rs. 96,204, of Rs. 1,95,29,789, and of Rs. 2,02,775 in the value of those filed in Small Cause Courts, in Subordinate Judges' Courts, and in district courts respectively. This state of affairs is exactly the reverse of what was noticed in 1883, and yet, if the details of these suits be examined, it is noticeable that the number of suits of smaller value exhibits a decrease, while of those of larger value, except in one instance, an increase. The figures are:—

Decrease.		Increase.	
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ... 877		Not exceeding Rs. 500 ... 258	
„ „ „ 50 ... 478		„ „ „ 1,000 ... 197	
„ „ „ 100 ... 893		„ „ „ 5,000 ... 44	
„ „ „ 10,000 ... 46		Exceeding „ 10,000 ... 8	

The percentage of contested suits to suits otherwise disposed of remained much the same, *viz.*, 31·7.

The general average duration in original suits which were contested has been reduced to 59 days. It was 62 days in 1882 and 66 days in 1883. In uncontested cases it also fell from 28 to 24 days, although it rose in the courts of Subordinate Judges from 44 to 62 days and in those of District Judge from 41 to 87 days.

There was a slight decrease in miscellaneous cases, the number instituted falling from Rs. 20,684 to 20,221. The average duration in this class of cases rose from 35 to 39 days. The most numerous and important of these cases were as follow:—

1.	Claims in respect of attached property	6,430
2.	Applications for delivery of possession	4,330
3.	Ditto restoration of suit or appeal	1,719
4.	Cases under section 244, Civil Procedure Code	1,090
5.	Cases under section 258, Civil Procedure Code	997
6.	Applications under section 83, IV 82	898
7.	Ditto for certificates (Act XL of 1858)	701
8.	Applications *in formâ pauperis*	579
9.	Other applications (Act XL of 1858)	460
10.	Applications for certificates (Act XXVII of 1860)	454
11.	Ditto for review (section 623)	416
12.	Ditto for insolvency	352
13.	Commissions to examine witnesses	344
14.	Orders rejecting plaints	307
15.	Criminal proceedings	263
16.	Applications for transfer	194
17.	Complaints (sections 328 and 334)	182
18.	Cases regarding intestates (section 7, Regulation V of 1799) ...	167
19.	References by Collectors (section 322C.)	136

There was again an increase—from 12,670 to 13,316—in the number of appeals for disposal, and the number pending at the end of the year was 3,353 as compared with 3,072. From decisions of rent courts there were 698 appeals, from decrees of Subordinate Judges 1,072, and from decrees of Munsifs 8,382.

Of the appeals disposed, 4,405 were decided by District Judges themselves, 5,295 by Subordinate Judges, and 261 by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners of the Jhánsi Division. There was a very considerable increase in the average duration of appeals, which rose from 68 days to 101. The increase was most marked in the courts of District Judges.

The number of appeals pending over three months was 1,585 as compared with 1,173 in the previous year.

The result of the appeals was that the original decisions were upheld in 61 per cent. of the cases, modified in 13 per cent., and reversed in 19 per cent., while in 7 per cent. the cases were remanded for further trial.

The number of miscellaneous appeals instituted fell from 933 to 824, while only 579 were disposed of. The average duration of such cases has, notwithstanding the attention called to the subject last year, risen from 101 to 116 days.

The following figures show the state of business under the head of execution of decrees :—

	For disposal.	*Disposals.*	*Pending.*
1882	109,948	95,140	14,808
1883	111,275	98,031	13,244
1884	106,930	94,644	12,286

There were thus, as compared with the former year, 4,345 fewer applications for disposals, 3,387 fewer disposed of, and 958 fewer pending. Of those pending, 4,867 were pending over three months at the close of the year as compared with 6,011 in 1883 and 6,699 in 1882.

Out of 6,701 decrees transferred for execution, 5,116 related to ancestral property, and were sent to Collectors under section 320 of the Code. Such transfers were most numerous in the same districts as in 1883. The figures are :—

Gorakhpur	642	Mainpuri	371
Moradabad	552	Saháranpur	340
Agra	550	Aligarh	339
Sháhjahánpur	535	Azamgarh	256
Meerut	427		

In respect of realizations there has been a general decrease. The only classes of courts which realized more were, with issue of process, Small Cause Courts and District Judges, and without process Subordinate Judges.

In 541 cases attachments were issued, under section 268 of the Code, in respect of the salaries of judgment-debtors. Of these judgment-debtors 417 were public officers and 124 were railway servants, while of those 305 and 65 respectively belonged to the Allahabad district. These figures show again a slight decrease this year.

There was again a considerable increase in the number of witnesses summoned in original suits, the number being 222,633, as compared with 213,329 in 1883 and 198,431 in 1882. The diet-money paid amounted to Rs. 1,04,438, giving an average of seven annas per witness.

The following figures disclose the state of the work which came before the High Court during 1883 and 1884 respectively :—

	Pending.		Instituted.		Total.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
1. Original suits	7	7	1	...	8	7	1	7	7	...
2. Miscellaneous cases (Judicial),	117	90	383	362	500	452	410	353	90	99
3. First appeals in suits ..	196	197	149	176	345	373	148	144	197	229
4. Second appeals in suits ...	1,081	1,173	1,804	1,838	2,885	3,011	1,712	1,327	1,173	1,684
5. Appeals under section 10, L.P.,	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	...	1
6. First appeals from orders ...	111	69	175	173	286	242	217	130	69	112
7. Second appeals from orders ...	33	27	87	121	120	148	9	83	27	65

Institutions thus show a slight increase on the whole; but disposals, chiefly in the matter of second appeals in suits, were fewer, and the pending files increased.

The average duration of first appeals fell from 399 to 343 days, while that of second appeals rose from 177 to 247. The cases pending at the close of the year were of the following duration :—

Year of institution.							
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,526
					Total	...	1,684

The total income of the civil courts decreased from Rs. 22,73,952 in 1883 to Rs. 22,63,581 in 1884.

There was, naturally, a falling off in the income from court-fees owing to the decrease of litigation. In the subordinate courts there was a decrease under this head which amounted to Rs. 11,910. There was, however, an increase of Rs. 19,836 under the head of "plaints and memoranda of appeal," due to the increase in the number of appeals. In the High Court the income from court-fees shows a decrease of Rs. 6,007. There was an increase under the heads of "copies and translations' and "fixed fees on memoranda of appeal," but a falling off under the other heads of income. More refunds were granted, which is due to the fact that more cases were remanded for trial on the merits.

A decrease in expenditure in subordinate courts is noticeable, amounting to Rs. 26,516, which falls mainly under the head of "salaries of officers." The net decrease amounts to Rs. 16,923.

The expenditure in the High Court shows an increase of Rs. 9,594, which is mainly due to the fact of one of the Honorable Judges having been on privilege leave during the year and an officiating appointment having been made during his absence. There is a deficit in the High Court alone of Rs. 2,20,560.

The net result for the provinces, after deduction of the total expenditure from the total income, shows for the years 1882-84 again to Government as follows :—

						Rs.	a.	p.
1882	...	...	...	...	...	6,51,208	8	4
1883	...	...	...	...	...	6,65,206	1	11
1884	...	...	...	...	...	6,71,757	8	7

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

There was some diminution of litigation; the number of civil suits of all sorts instituted during the year being 51,995, as compared with 53,556 in 1883. The decline is not sufficiently considerable to require much explanation, but in some of the district reports reference is made to the agricultural prosperity of the year as a reason. The excellence of the harvests showed more marked effect in the statistics of the magisterial courts and of the police. The fall in the value of the suits instituted was, however, remarkable. In 1882 it was 106 lakhs; in 1883, 147 lakhs; in 1884, 67 lakhs. The decrease was attributed to the absence in 1884 of any cases of very great pecuniary importance, such as that still pending for an estate valued at 63 lakhs. The general low value of suits in Oudh as compared with the North-Western Provinces came, in consequence, into more prominent notice than before: the average value of the suits in Oudh in 1884 was Rs. 128, while in the North-Western Provinces it was Rs. 380. Of the whole number of suits the proportion for sums below Rs. 10 was not more than 9 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, but was 32 per cent. in Oudh.

Ordinary civil courts.—Excluding suits in Small Cause Courts proper and in the courts of Sub-Judges and Munsifs exercising Small Cause Court powers, the number of suits instituted in the ordinary civil courts during the year 1884 aggregated 36,192, the subject-matter being valued at Rs. 61,78,070. In 1883 similar suits numbered 37,242, valued at Rs. 1,41,45,598.

As compared with the figures for 1883, the falling off for 1884 in the value of the subject-matter of suits amounted to Rs. 79,67,528, and was distributed thus:—Fyzabad, Rs. 57,07,935; Lucknow, Rs. 17,53,268; Rae Bareli, Rs. 2,89,088; Sitapur, Rs. 2,17,237. The falling off in the two first-named Judgeships is due to the absence during the year under report of suits of exceptionally high value, such as the Táj Mahál pension suit and the suit between the widows of the Mahárája of Balrampur, valued at nearly 63½ lakhs of rupees.

The average value of each suit in Fyzabad fell from Rs. 695 in 1883 to Rs. 135 in 1884, and in Lucknow from Rs. 501 to Rs. 400.

A comparative statement showing the fluctuation in the more numerous kinds of suits instituted in ordinary civil courts during the past two years is here given :—

	1883.	1884.	*Difference.*
Contract in writing	11,147	11,046	— 101
Ditto not in writing	5,993	6,023	+ 30
On account stated	2,431	2,436	+ 5
Money had and received	904	767	— 137
Goods sold	1,698	1,682	— 16
Breach of contract	942	925	— 17
Movable property	3,282	3,178	— 104
Damages	2,210	1,734	— 476
Immovable property	5,505	5,175	— 330

During the past two years the number of suits filed in each grade of ordinary civil courts aggregated—

	1883.	1884.
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	3,896	3,767
Sub-Judges and Munsifs	33,247	32,345
District Judges	99	80

The ordinary courts of original jurisdiction disposed of 37,958 suits during the year under report, being 342 more than were disposed of in 1883, in which year, out of 43,159 shown as disposed of, 4,859 were pending at the close of the year. The following statement shows the manner in which suits were disposed of in both years :—

	1883.	1884.	*Difference.*
Disposed of without trial—			
Plaints rejected or returned	700	724	+ 24
Dismissed for default	6,615	6,856	+ 241
Withdrawn with leave	1,674	1,474	— 200
Disposed of without contest—			
Compromised	4,308	4,303	— 5
Decreed on confession	4,710	4,303	— 407
Do. *ex parte*	3,571	3,773	+ 202
Dismissed *ex parte*	763	939	+ 176
Disposed of with contest—			
Judgment for plaintiff	9,710	9,436	— 274
Ditto defendant	5,797	5,719	— 78
On reference to arbitration—			
For plaintiff	338	314	— 24
„ defendant	114	117	+ 3
Pending	4,859	4,364	— 495

The heaviest pending files were in Munsifs' courts and in the Fyzabad Judgeship.

The number of suits disposed of by each class of court and the percentage of suits to the total disposed of are shown below:—

	No. of suits.	*Percentage on total number.*
Honorary Assistant Commissioners	3,933	10·36
Munsifs	27,912	73·53
Sub-Judges	6,026	15·87
District Judges	87	0·22

The following table shows the work, exclusive of Small Cause Court suits, done in each district:—

District.	*District Judges.*	*Sub-Judges.*	*Munsifs.*	*Average for each Munsif.*	*Honorary Assistant Commissioners.*
Lucknow ...	39	368	1,950	975	32
Unao ...	...	261	1,641	542	229
Bara Banki ...	...	621	1,451	725	13
Sitapur ...	20	610	3,259	1,624	564
Hardoi ...	...	290	1,809	904	976
Kheri ...	...	905	956	956	734
Fyzabad ...	11	339	2,849	946	...
Bahraich ...	...	230	1,961	1,961	1,075
Gonda ...	...	243	5,847	1,461	...
Rae Bareli ...	17	528	2,439	1,219	261
Sultanpur ...	...	389	2,288	1,144	...
Partabgarh ...	...	1,242	1,462	731	49

The average duration (for the province) of suits in the ordinary Civil Courts was :—

Contested suits	71 days.
Uncontested suits	25 ,,

The Courts of Honorary Assistant Commissioners showed the lowest average duration in both classes of suits, and there was a marked improvement, as compared with the figures for 1883 (35·75 days), in average duration of uncontested suits in the Courts of Munsifs.

The average duration of suits in the Courts of Sub-Judges was much the same in both years.

In the Courts of District Judges the average duration of contested suits rose from 165 days in 1883 to 187 days in 1884, and of uncontested suits from 80 days to 88.

Ordinary Civil Courts disposed of 6,245 miscellaneous cases during the year under report, being 144 fewer than in 1883. The percentage of cases contested was 61·87 as against 64· in 1883, and of such cases 2,433 were decided in favour of plaintiff and 1,422 in favour of defendant; 1,398 cases were struck off without trial, 183 were compromised, 241 were decreed on confession, 559 were decreed or dismissed *ex parte*, and 9 were referred to arbitration. The average duration of contested cases was 34·18 days, and of uncontested cases 25·42 days.

There was an increase of 121 in the number of appeals presented to District and Subordinate Judges—3,844 in 1884 as against 3,723 in 1883. The following statement shows the number of appeals for hearing and how they were disposed of in each year :—

	1883.	1884.	*Percentage on total number.* 1883.	1884.
Total number of appeal for hearing ...	4,524	4,670	2·40	1·6"
Rejected	109	78	...	...
Transferred	...	...	...	...
Dismissed for default	140	139	3·09	2·97
Heard *ex parte*—				
Confirmed	32	21	1·37	0·90
Modified	4	5		
Reversed	15	10		
Remanded	11	8		
Contested—				
Confirmed	2,174	2,380	48·05	50·90
Modified	264	302	5·85	6·46
Reversed	653	647	14·43	13·85
Remanded	324	252	7·16	5·39
Pending	798	828	17·63	17·70

At the close of the year 368 appeals remained pending in Rae Bareli, 285 in Fyzabad, 89 in Lucknow, and 86 in Sitapur.

There were 816 first and second civil appeals for disposal in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during 1884, as against 747 in 1883. A comparative statement of the figures for both years is here given :—

	1883.	1884.	Percentage on total for disposal. 1883.	1884.
Rejected	168	110	23·42	14·95
Dismissed for default	7	12		
Heard *ex parte*—				
Confirmed	5	...	1·47	...
Modified	1	...		
Reversed	5	...		
Remanded	...	1		
Contested—				
Confirmed	147	91	19·67	11·15
Modified	32	20	4·28	2·45
Reversed	78	58	10·44	7.10
Remanded	1	5	0·13	0·61
Pending	303	519	40·57	63·60

There were 24,040 applications for execution of decree before the ordinary Civil Courts during 1884, being exactly the same number that came up for disposal in 1883. The following comparative statement shows how such applications were disposed of in each year :—

	1883.	1884.	Percentage to total number of applications. 1883.	1884.
By transfer	518	507	1·88	2·10
Satisfied in full	9,253	8,878	38·49	36 90
Ditto part	3,366	3,504	13·43	14·57
Wholly infructuous	7,812	7,819	32·45	32·48
Pending	3,091	3,332	11·83	13·86

Decrees were executed in the following manner during the year under report :—

By imprisonment of debtor	175
„ arrest ditto	192
„ sale of movable property	1,763
„ attachment of ditto	3,887
„ sale of immovable property	619
„ dealing with immovable property under section 305, 322, or 326, Civil Procedure Code	27
„ attachment of immovable property...	953
„ giving possession of movable property	33
„ ditto immovable ditto	2,008
„ enforcement of contract	67
„ partition	11
„ other means	3,886

During the year under report there were before the courts 48 applications for declaration of insolvency. Eleven applications were granted, 27 were rejected, and 10 remained pending at the close of the year.

There were 52,954 witnesses before the courts during 1884, or 1,848 fewer than in 1883. Over 97 per cent. of witnesses were discharged after being in attendance one day, being 2 per cent. more than in 1883 ; 1,117 persons were detained two days, 135 persons three days, and 32 persons from four to eight days. These figures compare favourably with the figures for 1883.

The receipts in all Civil Courts on account of processes amounted to Rs. 81,313, being Rs. 3,535 less than in 1883. This decrease is accounted for by the difference between the number and value of subject-matter of suits instituted in 1883 and 1884. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 62,776, leaving a surplus of Rs. 18,537.

The work of the ordinary courts was satisfactorily done. More suits were disposed of than in the previous year, and as the institutions were fewer, the file of pending cases was considerably lightened. The heaviest arrears were, as before, in the

Courts Subordinate to the Judge of Fyzabad, but there was more business before them for disposal than in the courts of any of the other Judgeships. The duration of cases was moderate, and the result of appeals indicated that the trials in the original courts were conducted with care and ability. In not more than 1½ per cent. of the cases decided on their merits was the judgment of the court of first instance reversed. This is a result very creditable to the Judges.

Small Cause Courts.—The number of suits instituted in Small Cause Courts and in the Courts of Munsifs and Subordinate Judges exercising Small Cause Court powers aggregated 15,803 during 1884, being fewer by 511 than were instituted in 1883.

Eight Subordinate Judges and seven Munsifs exercised Small Cause Court powers during the year under report. The fluctuation in the different classes of suits during the years 1883 and 1884 is set forth in the following statement:—

	1883.	1884.	*Difference.*
Goods sold	2,045	2,292	+ 247
On account stated	2,240	2,452	+ 212
Money had and received	480	553	+ 73
Movable property	1,636	1,207	— 429
Contract not in writing	2,844	2,672	— 172
Ditto in writing	4,569	4,415	— 154
Damages	757	658	— 99
Rent not falling under Rent Act	540	461	— 79
Breach of contract	640	574	— 66
Wages, works, and materials	563	519	— 44

There was during the year under report a decrease of Rs. 59,117 in the value of the subject-matter of suits instituted in Courts of Small Causes as compared with the figures for 1883. The value of suits instituted in 1884 was estimated at Rs. 4,96,004.

The average value per suit instituted in all classes of Small Cause Courts was Rs. 31-6-0 in 1884, as against Rs. 34 in 1883; and 12·6 per cent. of the total number of suits instituted were valued at more than Rs. 50 each, as against 14 per cent. in 1883.

There were 16,739 suits for disposal before all classes of Small Cause Courts during the year under report, being 1,539 less than during 1883. The statement given below shows how suits were disposed of and the percentage of the manner of disposal to the total number of suits:—

Without trial	2,561	15·2
Without contest—		
Compromised	2,215	13·2
Decreed on confession	2,863	17·1
Ditto *ex parte*	2,787	16·6
Dismissed	173	1·0
		63·1
With contest—		
By arbitrarion	69	0·4
Judgment for plaintiff	3,436	20·5
Ditto defendant	1,923	11·4
Pending	712	4·2

It will be seen that more than 63 per cent. of the suits were disposed of, either without trial or without contest.

The average duration in the Courts of Subordinate Judges was for contested suits 26·77 days and for uncontested ones 18·29 days; in the Courts of Munsifs the average duration was 36·76 days for contested, and 16·39 days for uncontested suits; being very much lower than in 1883, when the duration was for contested suits 50·42 days in the Courts of Subordinate Judges and 46·51 days in the Courts of Munsifs. The number of miscellaneous cases that came before Small Cause Courts rose from 736 in 1883 to 819 in 1884.

The number of applications for execution of decrees made to Small Cause Courts during the year was 79·63 as compared with 75·58 in 1883.

As there were 346 cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of cases for disposal aggregated 8,309. The manner in which these cases were disposed of is shown below :—

	Cases.	Percentage to total number of cases. 1884.	1883.
By transfer	511	6·14	6·05
Satisfied in full	2,696	32·44	32 82
Ditto part	1,576	18·96	18 33
Wholly infructuous	3,201	38·52	37·81
Pending	325	3·91	4.96
In which debtor imprisoned	139	1·67	1·42
Ditto ditto arrested	150	1·80	1·16
Ditto movable property sold	428	5·15	6·22
Ditto ditto attached	714	8·59	11·09
Execution effected otherwise	2,825	33·99	31·98

The results of execution of decrees during 1883 and 1884 were :—

	1883.	1884.	Percentage to total number. 1883.	1884.
Decree satisfied in full	2,598	2,696	32·82	32·44
Ditto part	1,451	1,576	18·33	18·96
Wholly infructuous	2,993	3,201	37·81	38·52

Out of 3,221 witnesses examined in Small Cause Courts proper, 3,164 were dismissed on the same day that they appeared, 55 were discharged after two days' and two after three days' attendance.

Rent courts.—The returns from the rent courts show some diminution in the rent litigation—a large reduction in suits for rent balances and some increase in suits to contest notices of ejectment—which tallies with the information given by the reports on the revenue administration of the Oudh districts. The crops were good and tenants could readily pay ; on the other hand, landlords used more freely their powers of eviction and enhancement than in the preceding years.

The number of suits filed under the Oudh Rent Act during the year under report aggregated 30,957, as against 31,623 in 1883.

The fluctuation in the number of each class of suits instituted during 1883 and 1884 is shown in the following statement :—

	1883.	1884.	Difference.
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment, &c. ...	19,486	17,521	—1,965
Enhancement or abatement of rent	50	46	— 4
Relating to distraint	481	432	— 49
Damages for extortion, &c.	170	217	+ 47
For pattas or kabuliats	27	13	— 14
For ejectment or recovery of possession ...	1,008	1,052	+ 44
For recovery of money or accounts from agents...	89	97	+ 8
Other suits	10,312	11,579	+1,267

Although the number of suits filed in the year under report was fewer than in 1883, the value of the subject-matter rose from Rs. 9,96,524 in 1883 to Rs. 10,40,909, being an increase of Rs. 43,385. The percentage of suits valued at more than Rs. 50 was 12·9 of the total number instituted.

There were 15,564 miscellaneous cases before the courts in 1884, being 1,773 more than in 1883, and of these 15,564 cases, 1,579, or 10·14 per cent., were struck off without trial; 382, or 2·45 per cent., were compromised ; 7,055, or 45·32 per cent., were decided without contest; 6,242, or 40·10 per cent., were decided with contest—4,284 in favour of plaintiff and 1,954 in favour of defendant ; and five were referred to arbitration. The corresponding percentages in 1883 were 13·16, 6·68, 35·72, and 42·19 respectively.

The total number of appeals from decrees that came before the courts for disposal during the year under report was 3,194, being 200 more than in 1883. They were disposed of thus :—

Summarily rejected	26
Dismissed	146
Heard *ex parte*—	
Confirmed	78
Reversed	14
Modified or remanded	15
Contested—	
Confirmed	1,445
Modified	225
Reversed	463
Remanded	280
Pending	502

Four hundred and thirty-seven appeals were laid before the Judicial Commissioner and were disposed of as follows:—137 were rejected or dismissed and one heard *ex parte* was remanded: 80 contested appeals were decided and the decrees of the lower court were confirmed in 39 cases, in 6 were modified, and 45 were reversed. At the close of the year 219 appeals remained pending. The average duration of the rent appeals decided was 148·6 days, as against 128·9 days in 1883. On this date the average duration of such cases now pending in this court is 30 days only.

Applications for execution of decree for disposal before the courts numbered 13,454, being 350 less than in 1883. The disposal of such applications during the two years is shown in the following comparative statement :—

			Percentage to total number of applications.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
By transfer	39	69	0·28	0·51
Satisfaction in full	6,413	6,365	46·45	47·30
Ditto in part	1,904	1,814	13·79	13·47
Wholly infructuous	4,133	4,064	29·94	30·20
Pending	1,315	1,142	9 52	8·18
In which debtor imprisoned ...	178	186	1·28	1·38
Ditto ditto arrested ...	162	151	1·17	1·12
Ditto movable property sold ...	1,458	1,604	10·56	11·89
Ditto ditto attached ...	2,930	3,194	21·22	23·74
Ditto immoveable property sold ...	384	313	2·78	2·32
Ditto ditto dealt with under sections 305, &c., Act XIV of 1882.	44	10	0·31	0·07
In which immovable property attached,	435	432	0·15	3·21
Ditto possession given of movables	10	18	0·07	0·13
Ditto ditto immovables	132	221	0·95	1·64
Ditto contract was enforced ...	13	60	0·09	0·44
Ditto execution otherwise effected	2,479	2,123	17·95	15·77
Amount realised { with issue of process Rs.	2,26,342	2,50,367	...	...
Amount realised { without ditto ... „	23,557	27,945	...	...

In seven districts 50 per cent. and upwards of the decrees executed were satisfied in full, *viz.*, in Hardoi 62 per cent.; Partabgarh, 58 per cent.; Sultanpur, 57 per cent.; Kheri, 55 per cent.; Gonda, 54 per cent.; Rae Bareli, 53 per cent., and Unao 50 per cent.

Of the 16,358 witnesses examined during the year under report, 16,072, or rather more than 98 per cent., were discharged on the day they appeared, 224 were detained two days, and 61 were detained for periods ranging from three to six days.

A greater number of processes was served during the year under report than during 1883, *viz.*, 286,070 as against 270,942. The receipts amounted to Rs. 79,457 and the expenditure was Rs. 51,805, leaving a surplus of Rs. 17,052. The figures for 1883 were—receipts, Rs. 72,674; expenditure, Rs. 48,874; surplus, Rs. 23,800.

(c)—*Kumaun.*

There was an increase in the number of suits instituted as compared with the previous year from 5,237 to 5,488. The increase was attributed in part to the grant of civil powers to the tahsíldár of Champáwat, and to the institution in his court of many cases that would not have been brought forward had the parties been obliged to have recourse to the courts at Almora. There was also a large increase (from 435 to 600) in the number of institutions in the small cause court at Ránikhet. The total number of cases disposed of was 5,501, and there were 573 cases pending at the end of the year as compared with 586 at the beginning.

The table below shows the manner in which the cases disposed of in 1883 and 1884 were treated:—

	1883.	1884.
Compromised	733	780
Decreed on confession	771	898
Decreed *ex parte*	709	779
Dismissed *ex parte*	70	112
By arbitration	19	38
With contest for plaintiff	999	978
Ditto for defendant	466	484
Otherwise disposed of	1,322	1,432
Total ...	5,089	5,501

The high proportion of cases disposed of without contest continues to be observable, particularly in the courts of the Sadr Amín at Almora and the Assistant Commissioner at Naini Tal.

There was a decrease in the number of applications for execution of decrees: out of 2,606 applications 1,896 were disposed of. In 32 per cent. of the cases the decrees were executed in full, while in 45 per cent. no realisations whatever were made. The general percentage of success remains much the same as before, and compares favourably with the results in other parts of the North-Western Provinces. Five persons were imprisoned by the civil courts during the year, and immovable property was sold in 73 cases. There were 255 appeals in the district courts for disposal, and 186 in the Commissioner's court. Of the former 225 were disposed of, and of the latter 144.

The duration of cases was, on the whole, shorter than in the previous year. In the Tarái, where trials were more protracted than elsewhere, it was explained the delay was due to the difficulty of obtaining a decision from arbitrators in cases that had been referred to them. The statistics of duration of trials show that the courts on the whole disposed with promptitude of the work coming before them.

The total value of the suits in litigation amounted to Rs. 3,06,709, while the costs reached Rs. 35,073. The percentage of costs to value was somewhat higher than in the previous year, being 11·43 as compared with 10·27. Considering the petty character of much of the litigation, the proportion of costs was not high.

The process fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 11,515, while the total expenditure on the process-serving establishment came to Rs. 7,542, the surplus at the credit of Government being nearly Rs. 4,000.

7.—Infanticide.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

On the 1st of April, 1884 the Benares district was freed from the operation of the Infanticide Act: it is therefore now in force in but 28 districts in these provinces. At the close of the previous year there were 1,951 proclaimed villages: the number has since fallen to 1,708.

In the year under review 641 families were exempted; in the previous year but 17. This great discrepancy was mainly due to the Commissioner of the Benares Division having exempted 612 widows in the Azamgarh district.

At the close of 1883-84 the proclaimed population was 248,531; at the opening of the year 1884-85 it was 224,705, at its close 224,076.

In the following table is shown the English rates, the decennial mean for the period commencing in 1872, and the provincial rates for 1882-83, 1883-84, and 1884-85 :—

	England.	*North-Western Provinces.*			
		Decennial mean, 1872-82.	For 1882-83.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.
Birth-rate per mille of population	35·	43·19	44·90	49·41	50·14
Percentage of births of boys to total births	50·68	51·79	52·19	51·40	51·55
Ditto girls ditto	49·92	48·21	47·81	48·60	48·45
Percentage of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year.	55·38	50·86	49·68	48·82	49·95
Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	44·62	49·14	50·32	51·18	50·95
Percentage of deaths under one year to births of the year,	15·78	23·19	22·50	20·27	27·12
Ditto of male infants to male births ...	17·24	22·93	21·42	19·26	25·80
Ditto of female infants to female births ...	14·27	23·45	23·69	21·35	28·52
		1874 to 1882.			
Percentage of all deaths between one and twelve years of age to population of that age.	...	3·61	4·09	4·61	8·03
Percentage of deaths of boys between one and twelve years of age to boy population of that age.	1·59	3·03	2·42	3·94	6·70
Percentage of deaths of girls between one and twelve years to girl population of that age.	1·63	5·35	5·13	5·62	9·99

The amount of absolute infanticide that goes on is probably not so great as a comparison of the English and Indian death-rate of girls, if taken as the only test, might lead one to expect: but the difference leads to the belief that there is in many cases a degree of negligence little less criminal. It is found in some districts that if fever is prevalent the number of girl deaths will frequently, and more especially in the first three years of life, so largely exceed those of boys that it is impossible not to believe that but small efforts are made to save the girls, and in some districts deaths caused by disease of the lungs or insufficiency of nourishment suggest the same idea.

The birth-rate, 50·14 per mille of population, is very high: it is to be observed also that the reports are year by year more numerous. It is to be hoped that the proclaimed population have yearly less temptation to conceal such events.

Percentage of boy and girl births on total births.

	England.	*North-Western Provinces.*			
		Decennial mean, 1872-82.	For 1882-83.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.
Boys	50·68	51·79	52·19	51·40	51·55
Girls	49·32	48·21	47·81	48·60	48·45

The percentage of boy and girl births on total births differs but little from the decennial mean: the variation in different years is very slight, and the English and the Indian rates closely approach each other. There is every reason to believe that births are, in most parts of the province, faithfully reported. The Commissioner of Agra has, however, some doubts with regard to the reports in the Etah district and

in the neighbouring districts of Aligarh, Etáwah, Mainpuri, Farukhabad, and Agra the reported boy births are more numerous than those of girls. In several of these districts there are other reasons for believing that the practice of infanticide is not yet extinct. In the south-eastern districts, *viz.*, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamírpur, Jaunpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Gházipur, and Ballia, there were 1,025 boys and 971 girls, or a percentage of 48·64 girl births. This comes very near the English rate, which is 49·32. Among these districts Azamgarh shows least favourably: it had a comparatively bad name years ago.

Percentage of boy and girl deaths (under one year) on total deaths under one year.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.			
		Decennial mean, 1872-82.	For 1882-83.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85
Boys	55·38	50·86	49·68	48·82	49·05
Girls	44·62	49·14	50·32	51·18	50·95

Judging by the decennial mean, and in consideration of the fact that innocent villages and families have been in most cases exempted, and that we have now only to deal with the most guilty, these figures are as favourable as could be expected. The percentage of girl deaths is, however, still considerably above the English rate. Fatehgarh and Mainpuri again show badly. In Etah, Etáwah, Aligarh, and Agra the figures would, if trustworthy, be satisfactory. In the southern districts mentioned above 162 boys and 144 girls died: in other words, the girl deaths were 47·05 per cent. on total deaths. The decennial mean is 49·14; the English rate 44·62. Azamgarh shows well under this head.

Deaths of infants of both sexes on births.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.			
		Decennial mean, 1872-82.	For 1882-83.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.
Percentage of deaths of infants on births ...	15·78	23·19	22·50	20·27	27·12

The deaths of infants on births are shown to be high, whether compared with the decennial mean or the English rate. This is mainly owing to the autumnal fever which raged in the north of the province at the close of 1884. A reference to appendix II (B and C) will show that this heavy mortality was almost altogether confined to the northern districts.

Percentage of death of infants of each sex to births of that sex.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.			
		Decennial mean, 1872-82.	For 1882-83.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.
Boys	17·24	22·93	21 42	19·26	25·80
Girls	14 27	23·45	23 69	21·35	28·52

The high death-rate shown in this table has been accounted for. It is, however, to be observed that the deaths are considerably to the prejudice of girls. The figures from Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, and Etáwah are again unsatisfactory, as also are those from Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar: as a whole, the districts south-east of Cawnpore compare favourably with those to the north.

Death-rate of children between one and twelve years of age calculated on the population of each sex of that age.

	England.	North-Western Provinces.			
		Mean for eight years, 1874-82.	For 1882-83.	For 1883-84.	For 1884-85.
Boys	1·59	3·03	3·42	3 94	6 70
Girls	1·63	5·35	5·13	5 62	9·96
Both sexes	...	3·61	4·09	4 61	8·03

The mortality in this period was very great. The proportion of girl to boy deaths is high in the following districts, *viz.*, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Fatehgarh, and Etah: it is favourable in Agra, Cawnpore, and all the districts that lie south of Cawnpore.

Juvenile mortality was, in the year under review, higher in every year from one to twelve than it has been in any one of the former years. It is also to be observed that, except in the tenth year, the percentage of girl deaths was higher than that of boys. It is not known whether girls have a smaller capacity than boys for resisting disease: it seems probable they meet with less attention in times of illness.

The mortality statement of children between the ages of one and four speaks badly for Saharanpur, Fatehgarh, and Mainpuri. The Rohilkhand districts come out fairly well: and the southern districts well, with the exception of Basti. The figures are, however, in many cases so low that it is impossible to attach much value to this test.

The girl percentage on the minor population is divided into three periods and is shown in the following table:—

	1883-84.			1884-85.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.
Under one year	6,062	5,676	48 36	5,691	5 295	48·19
1 to 4 years	15,12›	12,818	45·88	14,403	12,205	45·86
5 to 11 years	25,094	14,284	36·27	21,894	13,123	37·47

Going further into this question, it will be found that there has been gradual improvement. The percentages for the two preceding years are:—

	Percentage of girls.	
	1881-82.	1882-83.
Under one year	47 62	47·47
1 to 4 years	44·48	45·34
5 to 11 years	33·72	35 39

In the year under review the following districts show the greatest increase, *viz.*, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Bulandshahr, Jaunpur, and Gházipur. In Jhánsi and Pilibhít, too, there has, judging by decimals, been an improvement; but the proclaimed population in those two districts is too low to let the test be of any value. Sahárunpur and Fatehgarh again show badly.

There were in all 17,627 arrivals and 17,296 removals. Among the pregnant women 319 arrivals and 405 removals were reported. As regards these last, there is still a great deal of concealment: years ago it was ascertained that in districts bordering on Native States the women were frequently taken out of British territory a short

time before confinement was expected, and it is probable that the habit to some extent still exists.

The following transfers were made on the 1st April, 1885 :—

	Boys.	Girls.
From under one year of age to between one and twelve years ...	4,192	3,738
Children of 11 years to adults	3,567	1,768

The decreasing disproportion in the numbers of the sexes to be transferred is the measure of the success obtained in the last twelve years.

The number of midwives has been reduced from 4,024 to 3,528.

The following table gives the number of *post-mortems* and inquests that were held during the year and shows the number of suspicious cases :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Inquests	1,802	2,121
Post-mortem examinations	297	199
Suspicious cases	4	9
Judicial trial (number of cases)	2*	3†

The punishments of chaukidars for breach of rules were, as is shown below, less numerous in 1884-85 than in the preceding year. Punishments of heads of families were, on the contrary, more frequent:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Chaukidars	69	49
Midwives	0	1
Heads of families	80	128

The following reductions of establishment were made during the year :—

District.	Head-constables.	Chaukidars.
Aligarh	1	1
Agra	2	...
Etáwah	...	1
Azamgarh	1	...
Gházipur	1	...
Total ...	5	2

In Meerut, Etah, Budaun, and Azamgarh the expenditure exceeds the receipts. There is a surplus in Mainpuri, Jaunpur, and Basti.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

Act VIII of 1870 has never been put in force in Oudh. But for about ten years past a system of executive supervision over suspected villages has been maintained, with a view of ascertaining the localities in which infanticide was practised and suppressing the custom where it was shown to exist. The rules and measures have undergone some modifications from time to time, but the main point in which they differed from the operations undertaken in the North-Western Provinces under Act VIII has always been that no general and concerted examination or census of all Rajput villages has ever been undertaken with the object or result of bringing all the guilty or suspected families simultaneously under surveillance. A small number of suspected villages in each district have been brought under observation and subjected to a periodical census. No register of births, deaths, and removals has been regularly

* One convicted under section 4, Act VIII of 1870, and the other acquitted.

† Two convicted, one under section 302, I.P.C., and the other under section 4, Act VII of 1870, and the other case was acquitted.

kept up, nor any record maintained of resultant populations. The condition of each village has been judged by the actual population, modified as it might be by arrivals and removals, and by the general history of the village. When any village judged by these tests was deemed to have purged itself of guilt or suspicion, it was removed from the list, free from all further surveillance, and another suspected village brought on in its place. This process was to be continued till all the guilty villages throughout the district had been reformed.

This system has been found to yield no satisfactory or conclusive results. Measures have accordingly been taken during the year of report—

(1) to effect a complete census of all the suspected clans, taking as the basis of enquiry the detailed census papers of 1881;

(2) to bring under surveillance all those villages where an abnormally low percentage of girls out of a sufficiently large minor population may give ground for suspicion that infanticide is practised;

(3) to maintain registers on the principles observed in the North-Western Provinces for all such villages, which should show resultant as well as actual statistics.

The necessary instructions regulating the preliminary enquiry were issued shortly before the close of the year 1884-85.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The important event of the year under review has been the removal of the conduct of State litigation from the office of the Board of Revenue into the hands of a special officer, to be called the Legal Remembrancer. The office was created, and finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India *in Council*, under the order No. 97F of 10th April, 1884. Mr. James was the first officer appointed to the post, and he took charge of his duties on the 28th day of May, 1884. Whatever influence this change may have upon the litigation in which Government is directly interested will not appear until the report for the year now current comes to be published. Very little of the year's work over which Mr. James had any control *ab initio* was ripe for decision until after September, 1884.

As matters now stand, all suits to which the Secretary of State is a party come direct into the Legal Remembrancer's hands, and, subject to the control of the Government, the Legal Remembrancer has the direction of the suits from first to last. The same procedure is followed by the Court of Wards in Oudh, and in many instances by municipalities.

The suits to which the Government was a party brought before the courts during the year under report and the year preceding were as follows:—

	1882-83.	1883-84.
Suits in courts of first instance	190	147
Regular appeals	49	42
Special appeals	28	15
Total ...	267	204

In 1883-84 the State was plaintiff or appellant in 73 cases and defendant or respondent in 131 cases. The total number of cases decided during the year was 124, of which the State won 93 and lost 31; the percentage of success being 75, as compared with 85 in 1882-83. The results of the litigation of 1882-83 were, however, exceptionally good, and that the average percentage of success is about the same as in preceding years.

In the courts of first instance the State was fairly successful in the litigation in which it engaged as plaintiff. The amount and value of this litigation is shown below :—

	No. of cases for disposal.	*Value of claims.* Rs.
Government	19	28,715
Municipalities	6	6,166
Court of Wards	39	85,684
Total ...	64	1,20,565

Of the 64 cases for disposal 49 were decided in favour of the State and eight against it, while seven remained pending. The percentage of success on decided cases was 86—a good proportion, though inferior to that of the preceding year. The Court of Wards was less successful in its litigation, having lost seven cases out of 36 decided Of the Rs. 1,20,565 claimed by the State the sum of Rs. 42,514 was decreed in its favour, while claims to the amount of Rs. 48,625 were dismissed. This unsatisfactory result was prinicipally due to the dismissal of a suit brought by the Sahanpur estate for the redemption of nine villages, valued at Rs. 41,045.

The litigation against the State in courts of first instance was as follows :—

	No. of suits for disposal.	*Value of claim.* Rs.
Government	36	49,914
Municipalities	15	3,145
Court of Wards	32	25,15,152
Total ...	83	25,68,211

Of the 83 suits for disposal 57 were decided during the year, 41 in favour of and 16 against the State ; the percentage of successful defence in the decided cases being only 72. The amount decreed against the Government, however, was only Rs. 8,901, an inconsiderable sum compared with the amount claimed.

In the courts of regular appeal five cases were decided in which the State was appellant and 24 in which it was respondent. Of the former the State lost one case, and of the latter five cases. There was no suit of high value decided in appeal during the year, but the financial results of the cases decreed were not satisfactory. The total amount decreed in favour of the Government in regular appeals was Rs. 79, while the sum of Rs. 18,790 was decreed against it.

The Court of Wards lost three out of nine cases, and there appeared to have been a want of care in collecting and testing the information by which its conduct of its law business has to be guided.

There was only one case specially appealed by the Government during the year, and it was not decided. There were 14 special appeals against the State, of which six were decided in its favour and two against it. The amount decreed against the State was over three lakhs, the Privy Council having decided against the court of wards the claim made by Rája Rup Singh for the possession of the Bhara estate in the Etáwah district. The claim had been dismissed by the Judge of Mainpuri and by the High Court, and the court of wards was amply justified in defending the special appeal.

The total amount, principal and interest, decreed in favour of the State during the year and the total amount recovered are shown below : —

	Decreed. Rs.	*Recovered.* Rs.
Government	713	181
Municipalities	3,297	567
Court of Wards	5,640	189
Total ...	9,650	937

The whole of the balance is returned as "recoverable," with the exception of Rs. 30, which is "doubtful." The heaviest outstandings are in the Court of Wards' estates; apparently they consist of items which could all have been recovered, but no explanation has been given as to why recovery was deferred.

The claims decreed against the State during the year amounted to Rs. 25,246, and the outstandings at the commencement of the year to Rs. 2,90,420. The whole of this amount has been paid, with the exception of Rs. 45,041. Part of this has not been paid because appeals have been presented, and over Rs. 25,000 is due from a Court of Wards' estate that has no funds at its credit.

The total costs disbursed in conducting the litigation, the total costs awarded to the State by the courts, and the sums actually recovered are shown below:—

	Costs incurred.	Costs awarded.	Amounts recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	8,746	1,391	857
Municipalities	786	1,098	265
Court of wards	19,709	6,318	978
Total ...	29,241	8,807	2,100

The sums recovered amount to about 7 per cent. of the total amount disbursed and 23 per cent. of the amount decreed. With some small exceptions, the whole of the balance is returned as "recoverable." The greater part of the balance is explained as having been left unrecovered, pending the result of appeals.

The progress made in realising outstandings during the year is shown below:—

	Amount outstanding at the end of 1882-83.		Total.	*Amount recovered.*		Total.	Percentages of recovery
	Claims.	Costs.		Claims.	Costs.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	68,586	10,973	74,559	3,753	3,365	7,118	9·
Municipalities ...	846	184	1,030	12	72	84	8·
Court of wards ...	91,245	28,159	1,19,404	6,308	10,071	16,379	14·
Total ...	1,55,677	39,316	1,94,993	10,073	13,508	23,581	12·

The results are not good, but with this branch of the law business of the State under control as it now is of a special officer, more satisfactory results in the future may be expected. The best recoveries are in the case of costs in Court of Wards' suits where over a third of the amount due was realised. This result is principally due to the high proportion of recovery in the Ballia district.

The total dues on account of pauper suits were Rs. 51,444, the amount recovered was Rs. 12,500, and the amount remitted Rs. 16,596, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,348.

The general financial results of the year's litigation in the two provinces is as follows:—

North-Western Provinces.

	Rs.	Rs.
Claims recovered by the State	527	
Costs ditto	2,014	
Outstanding ditto	16,379	
		18,920
Claims paid by the State	2,70,625	
Costs ditto	24,098	
Net loss to the State	*Nil.*	
		2,94,723
		2,75,794

Oudh.

Claims recovered by the State	410	
Costs ditto	86	
Outstanding ditto	2,096	
		2,592
Claims paid by the State	*Nil.*	
Costs ditto	5,202	
		5,202
Net loss to the State		2,610

9.—Registration.

There was little variation in the extent of the operations of the Department as compared with the preceding year. The steady decline that has been observed in the number of registrations during the last three years has, however, received a check which attracts attention, as the year was on the whole a prosperous one for the agricultural community, and an extension of registration operations was, therefore, hardly to be expected. The total number of documents registered during the year increased from 176,259 to 179,245, the increase being principally in optional registrations in the North-Western Provinces and in compulsory registrations in Oudh. There was a corresponding increase in the gross receipts, which rose from Rs. 3,38,876 to Rs. 3,39,653; but this small increase was more than counterbalanced by a larger expenditure on improved administration. The surplus was, therefore, somewhat smaller than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the distribution of registrations according to subjects in both provinces, and how they compare with the figures of the previous year:—

		North-Western Provinces.		Increase.	Decrease.	Oudh.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1883-84.	1884-85.			1883-84.	1884-85.		
Registrations affecting immovable property.	*Compulsory.*								
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards.	19,494	19,309	...	185	3,217	3,112	...	105
	Instruments of mortgage, &c., of immovable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards.	34,971	34,608	...	363	10,131	10,852	721	...
	Perpetual leases	1,274	1,158	...	116	234	276	42	...
	Term leases under section 17 ...	10,781	10,758	...	23	1,797	2,684	887	...
	Other compulsory registrations ...	7,416	7,693	277	...	1,657	1,749	92	...
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immovable property.	73,936	73,526	...	410	17,036	18,673	1,637	...
	Optional.								
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100.	9,391	10,341	950	...	2,627	2,716	89	...
	Instruments of mortgage, &c., of immovable property of value less than Rs. 100.	17,559	18,220	661	...	6,890	6,774	...	116
	Leases for one year or less ..	1,561	2,238	677	...	458	393	...	65
	Miscellaneous documents ...	3,707	3,933	226	...	709	843	134	...
	Total optional registrations affecting immovable property.	32,218	34,732	2,514	...	10,684	10,726	42	...
	Total registrations affecting immovable property.	106,154	108,258	2,104	...	27,720	29,399	1,679	...
Registrations affecting movable property.	Obligations for payment of money,	18,967	17,574	...	1,393	7,383	7,316	...	67
	All other registrations ...	8,592	8,885	293	...	6,477	6,848	371	...
	Total of above ...	27,559	26,459	...	1,100	13,860	14,164	304	...
	Number of wills registered ...	708	683	...	25	234	253	19	...
	Ditto of written authorities ...	21	23	2	...	3	6	3	...
	Total registrations ...	134,442	135,423	981	...	41,817	43,822	2,005	...

Compulsory registrations decreased from 73,936 to 73,526 in the North-Western Provinces and increased from 17,036 to 18,673 in Oudh. The fluctuations were in almost all cases inconsiderable; but it is noticeable that the decrease in the North-Western Provinces occurred chiefly under the head of compulsorily registrable mortgages—a class which accounts for a great part of the increase in Oudh.

The number of optional registrations affecting immovable property increased from 32,128 to 34,732 in the North-Western Provinces and from 10,684 to 10,726 in Oudh. An increase which is common to both provinces in the number of instruments of sale registered is possibly due to the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, under which the registration of such instruments is practically compulsory. In the North-Western Provinces instruments of mortgage and leases have also been registered in considerably larger numbers than before. The number of leases registered in Oudh is as usual very small, the number for the whole province being less than in the Meerut district alone. The registration of petty leases is a common practice in the districts in the north of the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions, but is not much resorted to elsewhere. In Oudh the leases that are registered are generally of a much higher value than in the North-Western Provinces, as the following figures show :—

	In N.-W. P.	*In Oudh.*
Average value of—	Rs.	Rs.
Perpetual leases	27	55
Other leases of which registration is compulsory ...	181	711
Leases of which registration is optional	84	220

In registrations affecting movable property there was a decrease from 27,559 to 26,459 in the North-Western Provinces and an increase from 13,860 to 14,164 in Oudh. There were three prosecutions during the year in the North-Western Provinces and two in Oudh.

The number of cases that come to light is certainly not large, but the necessity for constant watchfulness against fraud is sufficiently evident from the attempts that are from time to time made to impose on officers with such exceptional facilities for detecting false personation as tahsildârs.

The fees on registrations in Books I, III, and IV amounted to Rs. 1,75,648 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 51,120 in Oudh, as compared with Rs. 1,75,868 and Rs. 49,714 in the preceding year, while the reciepts from all other sources came to Rs. 84,350 and Rs. 28,534, as compared with Rs. 84,303 and Rs. 28,991. The total receipts for the united provinces thus reached the sum of Rs. 3,39,652, exceeding the receipts in 1883-84 by Rs. 776. The expenditure is shown in the returns as having increased from Rs. 1,93,314 to Rs. 1,95,503 ; but the exlcusion from this year's accounts of the military pay of the registrar of Lucknow has obscured the real incre se, which amounted to Rs. 4,033 in the North-Western Provinces and to Rs. 3,095 in Oudh. The additional expenditure was due principally to the allowance to the sub-registrars of Allahabad and Benares of a percentage on their fees, to the provision of office establishment for the registrars in Oudh, and to the purchase of furniture for subordinate offices.

The total value of the property transfered by registered instruments during the year and that preceding it is given below :—

	By registrations affecting immovable property.		*By registrations affecting movable property.*		*Total.*	
	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.	N.-W. Provinces.	Oudh.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883-84	4,82,83,657	1,51,77,276	1,67,89,480	40,07,374	6,50,73,137	1,91,84,650
1884-85	4,94,13,581	1,41,02,923	60,59,514	35,97,278	5,54,73,095	1,77,00,201

The large decrease in the value of movable property transferred is due to an exceptional transaction in Moradabad in the previous year.

The following table shows the relative cost to the public and to the Government of the work done by special sub-registrars and other officers acting as sub-registrars working in the same districts :—

Districts.	Office.	No. of documents.	Receipts.	Charges.	Cost to public per deed.	Cost to Government per deed.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Agra ...	3 special sub registrars...	4,301	6,406 10 0	1,948 12 9	1 7 9	0 7 2
	14 other offices ...	7,737	11,258 13 3	7,494 8 0	1 7 3	0 15 6
Bareilly ...	3 special sub-registrars...	7,763	6,654 9 0	2,540 3 7	0 13 0	0 5 2
	9 other offices ..	3,992	6,453 15 0	4,116 1 5	1 9 10	1 0 6
Allahabad,	1 special sub-registrar ...	1,346	3,749 6 0	2,251 15 10	2 12 6	1 10 9
	10 other offices ...	1,870	4,655 3 6	3,385 10 7	2 7 9	1 12 11
Mirzapur ...	1 special sub-registrar ..	986	2,326 0 0	711 13 9	2 5 8	0 11 6
	3 other offices ...	3,305	5,788 2 0	1,842 0 0	1 12 0	0 8 11
Benares ...	1 special sub-registrar ...	2,656	8,232 2 0	3,275 14 11	3 1 7	1 3 8
	3 other offices ...	3,013	5,046 4 9	2,058 3 0	1 10 9	0 10 11
Total ...	9 special sub-registrars...	17,052	27,368 11 0	10,728 12 10	1 9 8	0 10 0
	39 other offices ...	19,917	33,202 6 6	18,896 7 0	1 10 8	0 15 2

On the whole, the cost to the public, whether a deed is registered by a special or an ordinary sub-registrar, is virtually the same, but the cost to Government is considerably less where special sub-registrars are employed. This is owing to the fact that the 9 special sub-registrars, being located in municipalities and populous centres, register almost as many deeds as the 39 regular officers.

A scheme has been drawn up for the gradual employment, in the North-Western Provinces, of departmental sub-registrars instead of tahsíldárs, and is likely to be brought into operation before long. The feasability of amalgamating the circles and reducing the number of sub-registrars in Oudh is under consideration ; but the experiments hitherto made in that direction are reported to have not been in all respects successful, and caution is necessary in making changes which may check rather than promote the progress of registration.

10.—Municipal.

The number of municipalities was 108, as compared with 109 and 107 respectively in the two preceding years. No new municipalities were constituted, and the town of Dhanaura, situate in an outlying part of the Moradabad district, and no longer a place of any importance (as recent railway extensions have diverted its trade) was brought under Act XX of 1856.

The 108 municipalities may be classified according to population as follows :—

Over 200,000	2
Between 200,000 and 100,000	4
„ 100,000 and 50,000	10
„ 50,000 and 25,000	11
„ 25,000 and 10,000	48
„ 10,000 and 5,000	30
Under 5,000	3
Total	108

They are distributed over the several divisions as follows :—

Meerut	25
Agra	15
Rohilkhand	18
Allahabad	5
Benares	7
Jhánsi	6
Kumaun	3
Lucknow	4
Sitapur	13
Fyzabad	9
Rae Bareli	3
Total	108

In the great majority of municipalities Act XV of 1883 was brought into force during the year, and boards constituted under that Act took the place of the old municipal committees under Act XV of 1873. The following towns were, for special reasons existing in each case, excepted for the present from the operation of the new Municipal Act :—Naini Tal, Jhánsi, Orai, Kálpi, Kunch, and Lalitpur. In these, therefore, Act XV of 1873 continues in force.

Of the towns to which the provisions of Act XV of 1883 were extended, the following were declared to be unsuited to the rules regarding election :—Fatehpur Sikri, Bilsi, Partabgarh, Nawabganj-*cum*-Mahárajganj, and Dhaurahra. In these municipalities, therefore, the boards consist of members appointed by Government under section 78 of the Act.

As a rule, the members of the municipal boards elect their chairmen. In six towns only—Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, and Moradabad—was it decided that the chairman should be appointed under section 18, clause (*b*).

The income of the year was Rs. 27,03,926, derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Taxation	19,52,250
Realization under special Acts	61,083
Proceeds of land, &c.	5,702
Income from markets (rents, fees, sale of refuse)	40,612
Conservancy and road-cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	57,451
Municipal fines	19,219
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals ...	2,442
Grants-in-aid	1,05,975
Rent of nazul lands, income from public gardens, and other similar receipts	4,56,470
Loans	1,000
Deposits	340
Advances	1,382
...	27,03,926

Including the opening balance, the total income of the year was Rs. 32,19,660.

The principal form of taxation was octroi, which was in force as the sole tax in 54 municipalities, and as the principal tax, accompanied by a subsidiary tax, in 23 municipalities. It was partially in force in Naini Tal; and an octroi schedule was sanctioned for Almora, after some discussion of the peculiar circumstances of the place, on the representation of the local authorities and the Commissioner of the Division.

There were thus the following systems of municipal taxation in force :—

	Towns.
Octroi in	77
Conservancy tax in	2
Tax on professions and trades in	16
Compound and site tax in	27
Tax according to circumstances and property in	13
Tax on houses and lands in	12
Tax on vehicles in	7
Tolls, &c.	8
Tax on stone quarries	1
Tax on stalls	1

The gross income from octroi during 1884-85 was Rs. 19,71,905, as compared with the following figures in the three preceding years :—

	Rs.
1881-82	20,74,813
1882-83	21,65,260
1883-84	23,30,403

The sums paid in refunds of octroi duty during these years were as follows:—

	Rs.
1881-82	3,28,736
1882-83	4,11,654
1883-84	5,60,685
1884-85	3,36,133

The net receipts under each class of article were as follows for 1884-85 and the preceding year:—

	1883-84 Rs.	1884-85. Rs.
Class I.	10,27,523	9,40,150
„ II.	66,077	65,297
„ III.	1,21,446	1,27,881
„ IV.	90,358	88,167
„ V.	1,02,536	99,342
„ VI.	44,281	43,858
„ VII.	2,52,218	2,08,327
„ VIII.	61,517	62,750
	17,65,956	16,35,772

The commercial depression which prevailed during the year of report caused a falling off in most heads of income: and the decrease in refunds was proportionately still larger, as the depression affected through trade more than it did imports for local consumption.

The average consumption per head of each of the principal articles was:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	Standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain ...	6 14 5	6 9 2	7 0 0
Refined sugar ...	0 4 14	0 4 3	0 6 0
Unrefined sugar ...	0 26 0	0 17 14	0 15 0
Ghi ...	0 3 2	0 3 8	0 4 0
Oil and oilseeds ...	0 4 0	0 3 3	0 4 8
Tobacco ...	0 2 14	0 3 1	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. to Rs. a. p.
Drugs ...	1 2 10	1 2 9	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Cloth ...	7 11 11	6 7 6	4 0 0 to 6 0 0
Metals ...	1 6 8	1 8 9	1 8 0 to 2 0 0
	+ 5 chittacks.	+ 9 chittacks.	

Five municipalities were specified last year as offending by excessive consumption of grain, *viz.*, Gházipur, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, Najíbabad, and Lalitpur. The consumption of grain at these places now stands as follows:—

	Mds. s. c.
Gházipur	7 20 3
Muttra	8 1 15
Najíbabad	8 10 12
Lalitpur	10 19 5

Grain is no longer taxed in Muzaffarnagar. There is thus an improvement in all cases upon the figures shown in last administration report. On the other hand, the following municipalities also now show consumption of grain in excess of the standard:—

	Mds. s. c.
Meerut	8 3 0
Baghpat	9 26 2
Kosi	8 27 9
Dhampur	9 34 2
Nagína	8 7 10
Bareilly	7 26 13
Tilhar	8 23 6
Azamgarh	8 1 9
Sandila	13 14 8
Bahraich	7 23 5

It was observed last year that there had been no improvement, according to the prescribed standard, in the taxation of sugar in municipalities; 25 municipalities being shown as offending in this respect, against 11 in 1882-83. The question as to sugar is much complicated by the sugar industry existing in many towns; in such places large imports of unrefined sugar-stuffs—which are not intended for local consumption and which are not locally consumed, but which, on the other hand, are only exported in a different form, and in much reduced bulk, as refined sugar—pay the duty. It is therefore not easy to adjust the taxation and refund: and municipal authorities often represent that the extra consumption locally of the *shira* resulting during the refining process, caused by its cheapness and plenty, is not adequately allowed for by the Government standard. The list of municipalities which show an excessive consumption of refined or unrefined sugar during 1884-85 is as follows:—

Municipality.	Refined.			Unrefined.		
	Mds.	s.	c.	Mds.	s.	c.
Hardwar Union	0	12	1	0	21	9
Ghaziabad	0	5	4	0	30	8
Pilkhuwa	0	1	6	0	25	7
Sardhana	0	0	10	0	34	9
Bulandshahr	0	9	10	0	17	3
Khurja	0	16	8	0	36	4
Sikandrabad	0	11	9	0	20	2
Koil	0	11	11	1	9	4
Atrauli	0	7	2	0	21	5
Sikandra Rao	0	7	12	0	26	0
Muttra	0	17	3	0	20	9
Bindraban	0	13	5	0	15	4
Agra	0	5	5	0	28	11
Fatehpur Sikri	0	8	13	0	33	12
Firozabad	0	6	5	0	33	4
Etáwah	0	6	6	0	25	12
Etah	0	14	2	1	4	13
Soron		...		1	13	10
Aliganj	0	4	5	0	22	15
Sambhal	0	0	2	1	12	1
Sháhjahánpur		...		1	15	15
Bánda	0	8	7	0	16	4
Jaunpur	0	7	3	0	29	11
Kunch	0	7	8	0	27	3
Nawábganj (Bara Banki)		...		2	18	9
Sitapur	0	2	15	0	32	5
Fyzabad	0	3	10	0	30	11
Bahraich	0	3	12	0	24	12
Sultanpur	0	4	14	0	20	7

The following is a list of the municipalities which offended in the year of report by serious excess in their consumption of cloth (Rs. 6 being the maximum ordinary admitted by Government):—

Municipality.	Rs.	a.	p.
Meerut	7	5	3
Koil	7	1	4
Muttra	7	0	0
Brindaban	7	2	6
Agra	9	13	0
Firozabad	7	15	6
Etáwah	9	1	3
Kásganj	8	5	4
Moradabad	7	5	0
Tilhar	7	6	4
Pilibhít	9	13	9
Mirzapur	8	7	5
Benares	9	5	11
Gorakhpur	8	5	1
Lalitpur	9	6	7
Sitapur	9	1	0
Bahraich	8	7	11
Nanpara	8	13	4
Rae Bareli	9	5	11
Sultanpur	13	3	11

In view of the great difficulty in many places of enforcing the Government standards of consumption and of the protests frequently raised against them, as also want of uniformity and other defects in the existing system of octroi taxation, the Government determined to review the whole subject carefully and thus endeavour to come to a conclusion as to the reforms advisable. A number of the more important municipal reports were accordingly referred to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and that officer was instructed to consider, both from the standpoint of general trade and in communication with local authorities, the chief questions raised regarding octroi administration, and to bring such reforms as he might consider feasible before Government for orders. By the end of the year the Director had drawn up a comprehensive Note on the subject, and experimental action has since been taken in the direction of his proposals. The tentative introduction, however, of the reforms in question will fall to be reported in the history of 1885-86.

As in former years, the following forms of direct taxation were in force :—

(*a*) House tax.

(*b*) Tax on trades and professions.

(*c*) Tax according to circumstances and property.

The total sums realized from these taxes in 1883-84 and 1884-85 respectively were :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
House tax	27,008	23,964
Trades tax	1,16,063	1,29,449
Circumstances tax	47,718	49,014
Total ...	1,90,869	2,02,427

and the following minor forms of taxation yielded, in addition to the above sums :—

	Rs.
Conservancy tax	14,222
Compound and site tax	66,227
Tax on vehicles	12,600
Tolls, &c.	20,572
Tax on quarries	161
Tax on stalls	269
Total ...	1,14,051

The total income from taxation was thus Rs. 19,52,250. The average incidence of taxation per head of population was 10 annas 1 pie, the average incidence of the total municipal income from all sources being 14 annas.

The remaining sources of income aggregate Rs. 7,51,676, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,05,975 paid as grants-in-aid from provincial or local funds. Rs. 4,56,370 appear under the head of "sundries," *i.e.*, rent of nazúl lands, receipts from public gardens, &c. "Realizations under special Acts" amounted to Rs. 61,083 : these comprise fines levied under the Gambling Act (III of 1867) and the Cattle-trespass Act (I of 1871), and fees for hackney carriage licenses under Act XIV of 1879.

The following municipalities were noticed last year as deriving a large income from sources falling under the head of "sundries," chiefly from nazúl rents and fairs :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	29,361	27,900
Pilibhít	10,952	12,211
Cawnpore	28,709	32,177
Allahabad	41,481	47,160
Benares	52,558	55,157

In Lucknow, the receipts under the same head in 1884-85 were Rs. 21,532 : the miscellaneous receipts of this municipality are also swelled by the grant-in-aid of Rs. 17,764.

The following municipalities have money invested :—

	Rs.
Saháranpur	4,000
Hardwar	8,000
Deoband	25,200
Muzaffarnagar	400
Ka'rana	700
Meerut	1,000
Ghaziabad	3,962
Baraut	2,537
Hápur	2,225
Koil	4,100
Háthras	31,000
Agra	1,025
Fatehgarh-*cum*-Farukhabad	500
Etah	8,000
Sambhal	6,900
Bareilly	8,500
Cawnpore	23,000
Allahabad	47,971
Jaunpur	1,000
Chunar	500
Lucknow	1,65,000
Bahraich	3,200
Nanpara	3,500
	3,52,220

Of this sum Rs. 31,000 are invested in Railway shares and the balance in Government paper.

Expenditure.—The total sum available for expenditure, including the balance (Rs. 5,15,734) from previous year, was Rs. 32,19,660. Of this Rs. 79,789 were spent on the necessary office establishment and Rs. 2,44,367 in collecting the taxes, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,95,504 to be devoted to the purposes of municipal administration.

Rs. 70,763 were spent on lighting, against Rs. 55,100 in the previous year. The backwardness of the Oudh municipalities in this respect has often been the subject of remark. During the year of report, however, 10 of the Oudh municipalities spent sums proportioned to their income under this head: Lucknow spent Rs. 14,700 on lighting and Fyzabad Rs. 2,246.

The expenditure from municipal funds on police was Rs. 4,21,309. During the year, measures were carried out for relieving municipalities from the cost of police other than that entertained for watch and ward : they in return contributing a sum, under agreements made in accordance with Act XV of 1883 (see remarks under *Local self-government* in Summary of 1883-84) to the district fund. A few adjustments still remain incomplete ; but the measure (which resulted in a considerable saving to the municipalities met by expenditure from provincial funds) is in full working order.

Rs. 3,929 was spent by municipalities on the registration of births and deaths. This is a matter which requires care rather than a large expenditure, and it is fairly well attended to in most towns. Rs. 1,68,074 was spent on the erection of buildings of various kinds, and Rs. 39,542 on repairing municipal buildings, such as markets and dispensaries. Maintenance of medical institutions absorbed Rs. 64,934, and vaccination Rs. 14,068. Rs. 3,76,346 was devoted to conservancy and Rs. 27,725 to the establishments and up-keep of drainage works. Rs. 78,275 was contributed towards intra-municipal schools. Rs. 4,43,168 was spent on the construction and maintenance of roads. The nature of the item " contribution to provincial or local funds " has been explained above : the money is paid to district boards, the full assignment which would otherwise have to be made to them from provincial revenues being *pro tanto* diminished. The sum so paid by municipalities during 1884-85 was Rs. 1,70,483.

The total municipal expenditure in the provinces was Rs. 27,35,872, and a balance remained at the close of the year of Rs. 4,83,788; Rs. 3,857 of this being deposits and the remainder actual cash balance.

The following abstract gives an account of sanitary works undertaken by the principal municipalities. The Sanitary Commissioner considers that the increase in the powers of municipal and local authorities is resulting in increased attention to, and more effectual performance of, these important works:—

Almora.—A sum of Rs. 2,170 was expended by the municipality for sanitary purposes. On the north-western side of the town a new source of water-supply has been created, the water being brought in iron pipes for a distance of above two miles; and a new reservoir, for the storage of the water thus carried to the town, is under construction. This new water-supply is ample in quantity, as was shown by its sufficiency during the hot season of 1883, one of the driest on record.

Naini Tal.—From a total income of Rs. 49,314 a sum of Rs. 12,240 was expended for sanitary purposes. The drainage-ways of the bazár have been improved; holes along the lake shore, in which stagnant water used to accummulate, have been filled up and sloped off, to prevent future accumulation of water. The committee have in hand a project for the regular flushing of the drains of the upper bazár by means of a permanent water-way reaching to their place of commencement.

Moradabad.—A sum of Rs. 20,425 was spent on works promoting sanitation. Several roadways were newly paved and properly drained and several were thoroughly repaired. The large masonry drain and the important new way of approach to the Rámganga ferry were completed and are great improvements to the city. All the public wells were cleaned out during the year.

Bareilly.—Rs. 26,004 were spent on works promoting sanitation, chiefly for works directed to the more perfect drainage of the city site from excessive rainfall, which is a very important sanitary requirement of the city. The scheme taken in hand progressed so far that of two chief terminal outlets, one, called the Nála of Malikpur, was completed in permanent fashion, and the other half finished in the same form.

Sháhjahánpur.—From a total income of Rs. 70,137 a sum of Rs. 17,336 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, of which as much as Rs. 3,280 was expended in connection with new drainage-ways and the provision of flushing reservoirs.

Dehra.—From a total income of Rs. 15,174 a sum of Rs. 3,642 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the construction of a filtering tank and apparatus in connection with the water-supply and for the construction of drainage-ways in the town site.

Saháranpur.—From a total income of Rs. 53,987 a sum of Rs. 26,353 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The existing drainage system was further improved by the construction of 13 new masonry drainage-ways. The large and important minor drainage scheme was advanced by survey and plan, and a loan of Rs. 50,000 applied for to effect the necessary works. A very large number of minor surface drains in connection with the existing drainage system were also constructed at the cost of private persons. The flushing of the drainage system was effected by a supply of water, received for five hours on three days in the week, from the Eastern Jumna Canal.

Roorkee.—From a total income of Rs. 15,909 a sum of Rs. 7,798 was expended for sanitary purposes or works, the chief original works being the construction in part of a new dispensary, the construction of a new pump in connection with the flushing system, and the construction of a slaughter-house.

Muzaffarnagar.—From a total income of Rs. 18,138 a sum of Rs. 9,499 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original works were the construction of a masonry fall in connection with the drainage system terminating in the Kali Nadi and the metalling of thoroughfares.

Meerut.—From a total income of Rs. 1,70,985 a sum of Rs. 26,050 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being the construction of new drainage-ways, the construction of culverts, the filling up of an excavation.

Hápur.—A sum of Rs. 7,207 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being the construction of an important and extensive drainage-way for effectual removal of excessive rainfall from the town site. This is an important work, well devised and likely to have beneficial effect on the health of the townspeople. A masonry platform was provided at the slaughter-house and six streets were paved.

Bulandshahr.—A sum of Rs. 6,398 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being the completion of a large masonry tank and the completion of entrance-ways to the market-place.

Muttra.—A sum of Rs. 25,845 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original works consisted of stone-made drainage-ways constructed in several portions of the town site and the improvement of certain bathing-ghâts situated on the Jumna river.

Mainpuri.—From a total income of Rs. 16,208 a sum of Rs. 4,534 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work being the creation of an efficient drainage outfall way from the Lane tank—an important sanitary improvement. Twenty movable public latrines were introduced, and it is reported that they have been a great success.

Agra.—A sum of Rs. 40,855 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original work undertaken was the continued construction of an artesian well, towards which the municipality contributed Rs. 10,446 during the year. The improvement of the slaughter-houses, the paving of lanes, the construction of drainage-ways and culverts, were also effected.

Firozabad.—From a total income of Rs. 10,185 a sum of Rs. 4,341 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief work effected was the raising in part of the low land neighbouring the town, where water used to lodge, and its drainage by cutting. This low land had been complained of, by the Civil Surgeon, as a sanitary defect, and it is proposed to complete its raising and efficient drainage during the current year.

Lucknow.—A sum of Rs. 58,039 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original works effected were the construction of 5,282 running feet of stone and brick drainage-way, the repair of 31 public wells, the filling up of 19 ditches, the construction of five masonry-built tile-roofed public latrines, and the planting of trees.

Cawnpore.—A sum of Rs. 35,598 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original works were the construction of 2,397 running feet of small drainage-ways; also a length of 1,820 feet of main drainage-way in the Sisamau Nala towards the Ganges, which the main way is eventually to reach, the work being in progress, and the filling up of an excavation in the municipal garden, of an excavation in Dahilpura mohulla, and of low land in one corner of the Couper market-place.

Jaunpur.—A sum of Rs. 7,203 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief works were the construction of three public latrines, the cutting of a drainage channel for the removal of excessive rainfall to the *Gumti* river, and the construction of four new drainage-ways in aid of the same purpose.

Fyzabad.—A sum of Rs. 12,794 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original work was directed to the cleaning and improvement of as many as 372 wells in the town and the clearing of sites from ruins.

Bahraich.—A sum of Rs. 9,736 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original work consisted of 2,540 running feet of masonry drainage-way, for

the speedy removal of excessive rainfall water of the Gudri, Kasipura, Kirakhadpura, and Bashirganj mohullas to a cutting 700 feet long which has been provided to reach the Sotia river.

Gorakhpur.—A sum of Rs. 32,594 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, chiefly for the continued realization of the important drainage scheme, extending from the Sumer-Sagar tank to the Rapti river, having for object the prevention of undue flooding of the town site after heavy rainfall; and for the drainage of the large Rampur jhíl—a very important work, the realization of which will certainly benefit the public health.

Azamgarh.—A sum of Rs. 11,373 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief original work was the continuation of the important drainage project, upon which Rs. 5,668 was expended during the year of report. The total expenditure sanctioned for this work is Rs. 35,000, of which Rs. 9,724 has been expended in the last two years. Its perfect realization will prevent future flooding of the town site after heavy rainfall.

Benares.—A sum of Rs. 1,17,991 was expended for sanitary purposes and works. The chief works effected were the cleaning out of the main sewers and their side feeders; the lowering of a roadway and its drainage by means of 3,260 running feet of stone-made drainage-way; the filling in of four extensive excavations in the city site, of which the filling of two—*Muldhaya* and *Jutia*—was nearly completed. The municipal board have granted concessions for the making of a tramway in the city, upon condition that the cars are available at night-time for conservancy purposes.

Ghâzipur.—From a total income of Rs. 40,381 a sum of Rs. 20,170 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original works being improvements to the drainage system of the town and Gora Bazár, the construction of a new public latrine, and the improvement of seven existing latrines and seven public urinals.

Mau Rânipur.—A sum of Rs. 4,457 was expended for sanitary purposes and works, the chief original work being the construction of causeways across the beds of the Suprar and Sukhnai rivers.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

During the year 1884-85, 332 towns were administered under Act XX of 1856 as compared with 337 in the previous year. The population of the towns is 1,636,175; the total number of houses is 361,441, and the number of assessed houses is 188,129. The gross realizations from the tax amounted to Rs. 2,99,300; and the incidence of taxation was 2 annas 11 pies per head of population and Re. 1-9-5 per assessed house. The total income, including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year, was Rs. 3,80,560, and the total expenditure, Rs. 3,26,472, leaving a balance of Rs. 54,088 at the credit of the towns at the close of the year.

12.—Military.

Volunteer Movement.

The Volunteer force of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh comprises four battalions composed of companies at the principal cities of the provinces. The enrolled strength of the force in 1883-84 was 1,809, and in 1884-85 this number rose to 2,134. The force is composed mainly of infantry; but troops of light horse for employment as mounted infantry have also been formed at Ghâzipur, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow.

The following table exhibits in detail the strength of each corps, its standard of efficiency and financial position:—

		Enrolled strength.			Average attendance at drill.	Number of		Figure of merit.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Detachments at
		Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.		Extra-efficients.	Efficients.				
1st Administrative Battalion.									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Oudh Volunteer Corps.	1883-84	327	...	327	27·63	294		87·52	9,860 10 7	4,872 2 9	
	1884-85 ..	383	50	433	28·44	390		96·54	13,242 12 0	10,459 3 11	Fyzabad and Gonda.
Naini Tal Volunteer Corps.	1883-84 ..	183	...	183	21·63	171		76·32	6,540 3 0	4,712 8 11	
	1884-85 ..	243	...	243	...	170		83·87	5,409 13 2	1,533 0 0	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Corps.	1883-84...	127	...	127	18·35	105		110·52	2,425 4 7	1,131 15 3	Moradabad, Chandausi, Aligarh, Sháhjahánpur, Rosa, Pilibhít, and Budaun.
	1884-85 ..	173	...	113	...	145		100·57	3,726 4 3	2,421 15 5	
2nd Administrative Battalion.											
Agra Volunteer Corps.	1883-84 .	208	...	208	27·56	186		99·71	9,612 6 4	6,027 4 9	
	1884-85 .	208	...	208	25·06	184		105·9	6,693 0 2	6,633 5 7	
Thomason College Corps.	1883-84...	27	..	27	15·90	176		89·58	678 0 0	560 4 9	
	1884-85...	23	...	23	14·95	23		107·8	745 6 3	541 15 6	
Mussooree Volunteer Corps.	1883-84...	254	..	254	24·02	207		83·68	7,849 13 11	4,924 11 4	
	1884-85...	229	...	229	24·45	201		97 68	9,984 12 5	4,827 1 3	Meerut and Dehra.
3rd Administrative Battalion.											
Gházipur Volunteer Battalion.	1883-84 .	203	75	278	11·63	84	137	91·53	...	...	Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Benares, Mirzapur, Chunar, Basti, and Gorakhpur.
	1884-85 .	202	113	315	Not given.	108	164	Infty 102·97 Cavy. 39·62	4,500 11 0	4,105 11 8	
4th Administrative Battalion.											
Allahabad Volunteer Corps.	1883-84 .	252	...	252	16·84	166		107·07	5,847 2 9	5,803 6 10	Fatehpur and Bánda.
	1884-85 .	280	48	328	19·95	277	33	110·65	4,753 11 7	4,582 12 6	
Cawnpore Volunteer Corps	1883-84	104	...	104	12·73	99		94·26	3,825 8 1	1,974 13 5	
	1884-85..	93	45	138	35·67	61	23	104·19	4,680 11 6	3,595 13 9	
Fatehgarh Volunteer Corps.	1883-84 ..	49	...	49	...	...		119·95	...	...	
	1884-85...	44	...	44	14·95	79	9	119·	1,411 8 11	1,181 5 0	

The strength of the force generally increased during the year, the most marked advance having been made in Oudh, where the numbers rose by 106. In the Benares division, too, the progress was most satisfactory; the Gházipur corps, which embraces the whole of this portion of the province, claiming to have enlisted in its ranks every available civilian capable of bearing arms.

The annual reports of the officers by whom the several corps were inspected were again uniformly favourable. The percentage of efficients to enrolled strength continued high, and a marked improvement was observable in the shooting of corps generally.

The movement continued to receive the cordial support of the Local Government. Among other steps adopted to foster the movement, heads of departments were urged to afford their subordinates who are Volunteers facilities towards making themselves efficient, while proposals were submitted to the Supreme Government for the grant of certain concessions tending to make the movement more popular. All these proposals were not favourably entertained, but some concessions were made in the shape of granting Volunteers on duty the privilege of travelling on State Railways by a higher class than that for which they held tickets; Volunteers were allowed the use of Government tents and equipage when in camp, with free rations and a money allowance for cooks; a medal was sanctioned for the best shot in each presidency; the issue of ammunition for practice and match shooting was authorized at reduced rates, and a money allowance sanctioned to enable corps of a strength of 300 and over to support bands.

13.—Marine.

[Blank]

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Patwári and Kanúngos' Records.

During the year 1884-85 these records were maintained in accordance with the rules revised in 1883, and the following additions to the kanúngo establishment made:—

Assistant registrars	...	...	...	...	14
Muharrirs for sadr kanúngo	...	...	...	...	5
Peons ditto	...	...	...	...	6

Registers for the use of kanúngos in the permanently-settled districts were printed and supplied.

A more complete set of forms devised by the statistical conference held in Calcutta in 1883 has been substituted for the forms of agricultural statistics hitherto in use, but it will take another year before all the required information can be obtained and thrown into the required shape.

Pargana-books were printed and issued to all districts and the work of filling in back entries is well in hand.

The custom of giving contracts for the printing of patwáris' forms to a number of local presses was found to result in excessive expenditure, considerable waste, and sometimes inferior work. Endeavours were therefore made to concentrate printing in two large private presses, under the direct supervision of the Department and at rates which will effect a very material saving. The substitution of thick paper for the *khárua* covers and the distribution of forms direct to the tahsíl will further add to the saving.

Instructions were issued to district officers to encourage the production of village maps on *láttha* cloth by means of a wooden frame with muslin stretched in it. In several districts the patwáris have already become expert in this method of tracing, and turn out maps which are very superior to published maps.

During the year patwári schools were opened in Dehra Dún and Gházipur: there is thus now a patwári school in every district of the North-Western Provinces except Garhwál and Kumaun. The average attendance of patwáris and candidates during the year was 1,504, against 1,073 in the preceding year. The increase is mostly due to exemption being restricted to patwáris of 50 years of age or of 10 years' service: the total net cost was Rs. 6,717. The total number of patwáris examined was 3,946, of whom 2,193 passed in all subjects.

Examinations of kanúngos were held in Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Jhánsi. The results have raised the number of passed kanúngos to 828 out of 897 kanúngos at present in employ in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The district of Lalitpur was inspected by the Director to ascertain whether a revision of settlement should be made on the expiry of the current settlement, and a report was submitted by him. In Bulandshahr correction of village maps preliminary to revision of assessment has been nearly completed.

Re-arrangements of patwáris' circles were completed in all the tahsíls of Basti. Proposals for re-distribution of patwáris' circles in Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, and Gházipur have been sanctioned, while proposals for Ballia, Benares, and Dehra Dún are under consideration.

In Mirzapur revised halkabandi, together with the revision of kanúngos' circles, has been finally sanctioned.

Out of the 49 districts 38 were inspected by Mr. Smeaton and Colonel Pitcher and one by Mir Muhammad Husain, Officiating Assistant Director. In many districts the work was found to be fairly done and approaching that degree of correctness which it is the object of the present rules to attain.

2.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*)—*Fairs*

Agricultural fairs and shows were held at Saháranpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Khairabad, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, and Partabgarh, and a horse and cattle fair at Batesar. At all these gatherings opportunity was taken to exhibit the labour-saving contrivances introduced at Cawnpore, and considerable interest was evinced, particularly at Meerut and Bulandshahr. No pains were spared to instruct the people assembled on these occasions in the advantage of the contrivances exhibited to them, especially the Duplex plough, the water-lift, the sugar-evaporator, and the chaff-cutter. The work of awarding prizes at almost all the fairs was found unsatisfactory; a series of suggestions have accordingly been drawn up and embodied in a book (*Dastur-ul-amal*) for the management of fairs in all their branches—cattle, implements, produce and industrial products—and a copy sent to each fair committee in the united provinces.

(*b*)—*Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

A sum of Rs. 7 per mensem was placed at the disposal of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, and sanction was accorded to the issue of an Agricultural Journal in vernacular, with a view to diffuse information on agricultural matters among those to whom hitherto such information has been inaccessible by reason of its being in the English language. Extracts from the proceedings of the Department, from Agricultural Journals of India, England, and America, results of experiments, descriptions and advertisements of implements, all find a place in it.

It is issued monthly. Each number contains, in addition to the information given, a brief editorial note discussing some important agricultural question.

(*c*)—*Forecast of Special Crops.*

The Government of India having asked to be furnished with a monthly forecast of the condition and prospects of the wheat crop, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce was permitted to enlist 400 selected zamíndárs in the united provinces as volunteer reporters. These gentlemen furnished monthly bulletins, from which the provincial forecasts were drawn up. The aid which they gave was very useful. This organisation will, it is hoped, be the nucleus of an agricultural association which will in reality, and not in name merely, be of service to Government.

(*d*)—*Museum.*

The re-organisation of the Lucknow Museum has been earnestly set on foot. A Curator has been appointed. The collection of coins and antiquities has been systematically arranged and largely extended and the ornithological collection greatly enriched by contributions from the collection of Mr. Allen Hume from Southern India and by Mr. George Reid of Lucknow. The art section has also been re-organised, and the library is being largely added to.

(*e*)—*Indo-Colonial Exhibition.*

The plan of accepting exhibits which the art workmen or their masters might be ready to send on the offchance of sale having been found to have serious disadvantages, it was resolved to purchase all exhibits required, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 was allotted for the province. In addition to this a grant of Rs. 2,600 was made by the Royal Commission for purchase of a façade 190 feet long and 10 feet 6 inches high, of carved wood or stone. In the beginning it was arranged that the Director of Agriculture and Commerce should arrange the art-ware collection only; but work has expanded so as to include the collection of rough manufactures, commercial samples of produce, agricultural implements, as well as ethnological, geological, and mineral collections, and the task of ticketing and packing collections from other departments

of the provinces. Colonel Pitcher has had entire charge of this work in addition to his ordinary duties.

(f)—Lucknow Exhibition.

Just at the close of the year an exhibition of fine arts was held at Lucknow. Its details will be noted in next year's report. Suffice it to say here that it has given a considerable impetus to most of the leading art-wares of the provinces, and its results appear to have been extremely satisfactory.

3.—AGRICULTURE.

(a)—Cawnpore Agricultural Station.

The kharíf was characterised by heavy and inopportune rainfall, which proved very injurious to the experimental plots of both cotton and sorghum. Among the manures woollen refuse establish its superiority over poudrette, the strongest manure known to the natives. Deep ploughing maintained its superiority over shallow ploughing, while broadcast sowing proved more profitable than sowing either in lines or on ridges—a result believed to be due to the peculiar condition of the season. Ratooning the cotton plants to bear a second crop proved unprofitable and unsuited to the climate of these parts. Cultivation of the more important crops of the provinces on measured plots continued during the year and served as fair indications of the effect of the season on different crops.

The late October rains affected the rabi crops. The wheat plants came up too rapidly, and when irrigation was required canal supply failed; as a consequence, the outturn of wheat fell off from 24·2 to 17·7 bushels per acre.

Among manures saltpetre produced the largest yield of wheat, though cow-dung was practically the cheapest. A series to test the manurial value of various animal manures was started. In this poudrette headed the list and sheep-dung came last. Green soiling was carried on on an extensive scale and established the value of ploughing in a green crop of leguminous plants like hemp beyond question.

The deep ploughing, as in the case of kharíf, gave far better results than shallow ploughing, although the number of ploughings in the latter case was twice as many as in the former.

Clay soil proved to have a tendency to redden the colour of white wheat.

The Cape oats continued to give good results.

Experiments to determine the outturn of indigenous crops, both when sown alone and in mixtures, appear for the first time.

Ensilage was carried on on an extensive scale. Over five thousand maunds of fodder, consisting of juár, Guinea-grass, and the rank vegetation of the rains were ensilaged. Some of the pits were not opened till over fourteen months had expired from the date of their final closing. The silage maintained its condition admirably and is now regularly served out to the station bullocks.

(b)—Saháranpur Gardens.

The expenditure was almost the same as in the preceding year, while the income fell off by over Rs. 1,000, due principally to a temporary cessation of sales from the hill gardens: distribution of plants also declined, but the indents for drugs increased largely and the quantity of seeds distributed was more than double that of the previous year.

Great progress was made in the hill gardens at Arnigarh: irrigation channels and drainage cuts were laid out and a large number of fruit trees planted. The appearance of the gardens at Saháranpur has also been improved by relaying portions of the roadways and rehabilitating the unsightly parts.

Among vegetables several varieties of potatoes, water-melons, pumpkins, table corns and pop corns were tried and several acquisitions were made in the list of vegetables.

Fruit cultivation, arboriculture, and textile and fodder plants all received due attention. Among the new introductions may be mentioned a fibre plant from Afghanistan, a species of salt-bush from Sindh, the tree tomato of Jamaica, the cocoa plant, the palm-oil tree, and the tree yielding balsam of Peru.

(c)—Lucknow Horticultural Gardens.

A severe hailstorm visited the garden during the year, causing immense damage to the fruit trees, vegetable crops, and flower beds. The demand for acclimatised seed continued to increase, while the demand for fruit trees was in excess of the supply. Flower culture, arboriculture, and the exotic plantations were all satisfactory in operation, and fair progress was made in the cultivation of Arabian date-palms.

(d)—Meerut Demonstration Farm.

A small demonstration farm of 20 acres was established three miles from Meerut, close to the scene of the annual Nauchandi Agricultural and Horse Fair. The object of the farm is to show in actual operation such improved methods of tillage as has been proved by experiment at Cawnpore to be of real value and to be within the reach of any cultivator. The principles on which the farm is to be worked are :—

(1) that it is to pay its own way ;

(2) that it is to be managed by a committee of agriculturists of the district, with a working Superintendent appointed from Cawnpore.

Accordingly a trained apprentice from Cawnpore Experimental Station was sent as superintendent and five gentlemen of the district invited and consented to work as a committee of management. The report submitted by the committee of the kharif operations is very satisfactory and tends to justify the establishment of the farm. The kharif crops on the farm are conspicuously superior to those of the surrounding lands. If, as is anticipated, the same superiority is attained at the coming rabi, the evidence afforded to the assembled agriculturists at the Nauchandi Fair of the advantages to be gained by adopting the new method of tillage will be very strong.

(e)—Enclosure of waste land.

With a view to determine whether by such enclosure fodder reserves can be created which will yield a supply of fodder, particularly in seasons of drought, two large compact blocks of úsar land have been acquired in the vicinity of Aligarh under the Land Acquisition Act. They have been more or less completely fenced, partly by stone posts and wire and partly by ditch. The bad úsar has been left entirely for grass, while in less infected patches kíkar and reonja trees have been planted.

(f)—Sericulture.

Prizes were, as usual, distributed at Dehra to a few cultivators, but the industry so far as regards cottage cultivation shows little sign of vitality. Messrs. Lister and Co pursue operations, however, on the waste-land grant assigned to them with apparent success, but will furnish no details.

(g)—Arboriculture.

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 68,526-5-7, against Rs. 59,873-11-7 spent in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 33,830-4-4. Thus the total net expenditure to Government for maintenance of avenues, groves, and nurseries during the year amounted to Rs. 34,696-1-3, against Rs. 21,588-6-3 in 1883-84.

The chief heads of expenditure are maintenance of avenues, groves, and nurseries and cost of lopping and felling. The last item is very insignificant, the total outlay under this head during the year amounting to Rs. 1,263-6-10 only, or less than 2 per cent. of the total expenditure. Maintenance of avenues formed the largest item of cost. During 1884-85 there were 2,586·3 miles altogether under arboricultural operations, of which 459·4 miles were newly taken up during the year ; in 1883-84, 2,279 miles were under operation. The expenditure under this head in the united provinces amounted

to Rs. 54,586-1-10. Rs. 17,162-2-10 being spent on avenues planted during the year and Rs. 37,423-15-0 on avenues planted in previous years.

The total extent of grove area during the year was 187·8 acres, against 172 acres in the previous year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 2,916-4-6, against Rs. 1,495-12-0 in the previous year : 218,876 plants were added during the year and 110,155 trees planted out.

The chief sources of income are (*a*) lopping and felling of trees, (*b*) fruit, and (*c*) miscellaneous, such as roadside groves, stick-lac, &c. The first item is of course only temporary and cannot last long; the second and the third items may to some extent be looked upon as permanent sources of income; and therefore, wherever the circumstances permit, attempts should be made to extend the planting of fruit trees.

3A.—Agricultural Improvements.

(a)—Agricultural improvements in the estates under the Court of Wards.

Chiefly consisted in the construction and repairing of wells, renewal and deepening of old and construction of new tanks, in all of which fair progress was made.

In a few estates Nankin cotton, Cape oats, lucerne and Guinea-grass were successfully introduced and in several real progress in grove-planting and in arboriculture generally has been attained.

(b)—Selection and distribution of the best soft wheat seed.

A grant of Rs. 1,000 was made for the selection, cleaning, and distribution of pure white wheat seed to cultivators all over the provinces. The operations were carried on at five centres—Cawnpore, Sháhjahánpur, Meerut, Khatauli, and Muzaffarnagar.

In all 891 maunds, or over 73,000lb. were distributed. Of this amount 500 maunds were distributed on condition of repayment in kind at the rate of 48 seers for every 40 seers supplied. The remainder was sold for cash. The demand was greatly in excess of the supply: the total quantity indented for was 5,548 maunds, or over 45,000lb. The thanks of Government are due to Pandit Ajudhia Parshad and to Chaudhari Durab Singh of Aterna, in Muzaffarnagar, for the cordial assistance they gave in selecting, cleaning, storing, and distributing the seed. The following is the list of the kinds and quantity of other seeds distributed besides wheat during the year :

		lb.
Cape oats		3,360
Carrots and mangold		45
Sorghum		1,520
New Orleans' cotton		540
Nankin cotton	(1) Acclimatised	860
	(2) Fresh China seed received from the Government of India.	2,000
American tobacco		12

(c)—Ploughing fair.

In September, a ploughing fair in five selected districts was organised, with the object of catching the cultivators ploughing their fields for the rabi and showing them on the spot the new (Duplex) plough working. The districts selected were Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Budaun, Sultanpur, and Partabgarh. Five apprentices from Cawnpore with 22 trained ploughmen were distributed among the five districts and toured in suitable directions where ploughing was going on most briskly. Wherever opportunity offered part of a cultivator's field was ploughed with the new plough, with the result that a very large number of cultivators were enabled to see the implement in full working, drawn by their own cattle on their own lands.

Considerable interest appears to have been excited : 103 Duplex ploughs were sold as a result of the tour. In some cases the price was paid at once : in others permission was sought and granted to pay by instalments. The price of the plough is only Rs. 6.

(d)—Boring apparatus.

During the year ten sets of boring apparatus were purchased with the aid of a special grant from the Local Government, and the aid of Rs. 1,000 from the Government of India, of which nine have been distributed; an apprentice trained in the use of the tools being at the same time sent to the districts supplied.

4.—Manufacture.

In manufactures and arts there is little of novelty to report this year. It is probable that the forthcoming Lucknow Exhibition and the enquiries in connection with the collections of the London Exhibition will result in adding to the information possessed under this head.

The following return shows the present state of the chief manufacturing industries :—

ABSTRACT INDICATING THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

I.—Factories supported by private enterprize.

District or town.	Name of factories or mills.	Capital (if a Joint Stock Company).	Average number of persons employed daily.	*Yearly outturn.* Quantity.	Value.
	I.—Paper Mills.			lb.	Rs.
Lucknow ...	Upper India Couper Mill Company, Limited	5,77,911	286	2,981,440	4,29,985
	II.—Silk Filatures.				
Dehra Dún ...	Lister and Company's Silk Filatures	(a)	400	(a)	(a)
	III.—Indigo Factories.			Mds.	
Saháranpur ...	7 factories (all natives) ...	...	(b) 200	166	24,900
Muzaffarnagar	16 ditto (all natives) ...	...	960	523	78,150
Meerut ...	82 ditto (2 Europeans),	...	6,855	3,131	4,69,650
Bulandshahr ...	239 ditto (4 Europeans),	...	11,112	8,701	13,05,150
Aligarh ...	240 ditto (9 Europeans),	...	13,248	8,641	12,96,150
Moradabad ...	7 ditto (all natives) ...	...	192	51	7,650
Bareilly ...	29 ditto (1 European);	...	1,032	597	89,550
Budaun ...	71 ditto (14 Europeans),	...	1,968	1,486	2,22,900
Sháhjahánpur	45 ditto (all natives) ...	...	1,275	3,834	5,75,100
Pilibhít ...	9 ditto (1 European),	...	200	202	30,300
Muttra ...	58 ditto (all natives) ...	...	2,224	1,654	2,48,100
Agra ...	48 ditto (all natives) ...	...	1,736	1,187	1,78,050
Mainpuri ...	189 ditto (8 Europeans),	...	7,632	5, 42	7,71,300
Farukhabad ...	128 ditto (11 Europeans),	...	5,160	2 972	4,45,800
Etáwah ...	220 ditto (20 Europeans),	...	8,208	7 360	11,04,000
Etah ...	168 ditto (12 Europeans),	...	8,760	5,031	7,54,650
Cawnpore ...	128 ditto (3 Europeans),	...	4,784	4,578	6 86,700
Allahabad ...	25 ditto (4 Europeans),	...	1,384	841	1,26,150
Jaunpur ...	122 ditto (9 Europeans),	...	2,904	2,969	4,45,350
Azamgarh ...	367 ditto (15 Europeans),	...	4,624	6,156	9,23,400
Mirzapur ...	7 ditto (all natives) ...	...	(b) 152	126	18,900
Benares ...	20 ditto (2 Europeans),	...	856	574	86,100
Gorakhpur ...	31 ditto (17 Europeans),	...	2,280	2,801	4,20,150
Ballia ...	13 ditto (5 Europeans),	...	256	319	47,850
Basti ...	1 ditto (native) ...	...	8	4	600
Gházipur ...	67 ditto (14 Europeans),	...	1,784	1,837	2,75,550
Unao ...	1 ditto (native) ...	...	48	14	2,100
Fyzabad ...	37 ditto (all natives) ...	...	976	1,116	1,67,400
Gonda ...	4 ditto (all natives) ...	...	64	55	8,250
Sitapur ...	1 ditto (native) ...	...	16	17	2,550
Hardoi ...	8 ditto (2 Europeans),	...	272	230	34,500
Kheri ...	1 ditto (native) ...	...	8	7	1,050
Sultanpur ...	8 ditto (all natives) ...	...	176	195	29,250
Partabgarh ...	20 ditto (5 Europeans),	...	645	516	77,400
	IV.—Cotton Presses.				
Cawnpore ...	West Patent Press Company, Limited	£ 100,000	65	(a)	(a)
				Bales.	
Ditto ...	Bruel and Company ...	Rs. 100,000	10	1,196	1,01,660
Ditto ...	Hydraulic Press Association...	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)
				Mds. pressed.	
Ditto ...	Fourteen Hand Presses ...	(a)	842	1,04,000	16,64,000
Aligarh ...	West Patent Press Company...	£ 100,000	60	(a)	(a)
				Bales.	
Ditto ...	Steam Cotton Press ...	Rs. 70,000	50	2,406	1,44,382
Agra ...	West Patent Press Company...	£ 100,000	65	(a)	(a)

(a) No information available.
(b) Employed during the working season.
(c) Manager has declined to give any information.

1.—Factories supported by private enterprise—(concluded).

District or town.	Name of factories or mills.	Capital (if a Joint Stock Company).	Average number of persons employed daily.	Yearly outturn.	
				Quantity.	Value.
					Rs.
	IV.—Cotton Factories—(*concluded*).				
				Bales.	
Agra ...	Mufassil Company, Limited...	Rs. 12,00,000	200	18,723	11,20,000
Ditto ...	Agra Pressing Company, Limited	Rs. 1,55,000	19	(*a*)	(*a*)
Ditto ...	Messrs. A. John and Tika Ram	Rs. 80,000	18	16,658	10,82,770
				Mds. pressed	
Ditto ...	One Hydraulic Press ...	Rs. 70,000	44	14,000	2,24,000
Ditto ...	One Hand Press	Rs. 4,000	50	14,316	2,14,720
	V.—Woollen Mills.				
Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore Woollen Mills ...	Rs. 4,00,000	654	5,55,835	3,11,407
Ditto ...	Elgin Mills Company ...	(*a*)	150	Yarn 1,99,416 Cloth 1,67,836	(*a*)
	VI.—Cotton Mills.				
Ditto ...	Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company	Rs. 5,00,000	203	(*a*)	1,40,178
Ditto ...	Muir Mills Company ...	Rs. 10,00,000	1,227	(*a*)	(*a*)
				Cwts.	
Ditto ...	Elgin Mills Company ...	(*a*)	1,229	2,000	(*a*)
	VII.—Lac Factories.				
				Mds.	
Mirzapur ...	16 Factories	Rs. 4,18,400	1,058	25,655	(*a*)
	VIII.—Soap Factories.				
				Cwts.	
Meerut ...	The North-Western Provinces Soap Company, Limited ...	Rs. 1,00,000	22	2,630	49,915
	IX.—Sugar Factories.				
Sháhjahánpur,	Rosa Sugar Factory ...	Rs. 16,00,000	1,000	(*a*)	16,00,000
	X.—Tobacco Farm.				
				lb.	
Gházipur ...	Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company	Rs. 52,230	101	1,30,000	(*a*)
	XI.—Tanneries.				
Cawnpore ...	Messrs. Cooper, Allen, and Company's Boot Factory ...	(*a*)	1,000	(*a*)	(*a*)
Meerut ...	Messrs. Murray and Company,	...	30	Skins 35,000 Hides 1,000	35,000
	XII.—Ice Factories.				
Allahabad ... Agra ... Lucknow ...	The North-Western Provinces Ice Company's Factory ...	£ 43,000	70	Mds. 43,707	1,08,000
	XIII.—Breweries.				
Kumaun ...	Naini Tal Brewery Company, Limited	Rs. 3,00,000	63	Gallons 1,58,000	1,75,150
Mussoorie ...	Mackinnon and Company ...	...	185	2,27,070	2,52,300
Ditto ...	Crown Brewery Company, Limited	Rs. 2,00,000	273	6,240	...
Lucknow ...	Lucknow Brewery Company ...	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)

(*a*) No information available.

(*b*) Employed during the working season.

II.—Factories maintained by Government.

Description.	District.	Name.	Average number of persons employed daily.	Value of raw material worked up.	Value of manufactured outturn.	Cost of factory to Government.
				Rs.		
Harness Factory	Cawnpore...	Government Harness Factory	970	5,50,000	8,50,000	...
Engineering Workshop.	Roorkee ...	Post Office Factory ...	724	62,209	1,68,179	43,415
	Cawnpore...	Government Flour Mills...	39	1,57,031	...	...
Jail industries.						
Class I.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Aloe fibre-making ...	81	373	1,667	...
		Munj twine-making ...	392	6,838	12,916	...
		Rope-making ...	11	178	322	...
		Net-making ...	3	69	221	...
		Gunny-making ...	25	5,941	10,867	...
		Total ...	512	13,399	25,993	...
Class II.		Basket making ...	2	46	101	...
		Cane and chick-making ...	3	46	99	...
		Bamboo-work ...	2	84	131	...
		Total ...	7	176	331	...
Class III		Cloth-weaving ...	326	14,403	21,134	...
		Cotton factory ...	4	430	473	...
		Drugget (dari)-making ...	699	18,744	29,876	...
		Wool-carding ...	18	29,194	28,524	...
		Spinning ...	66	5,565	7,643	...
		Carpet (rug)-making ...	674	34,445	68,347	...
		Blanket-making ...	189	9,556	12,436	...
		Tailoring ...	9	2,309	1,327	...
		Total ...	1,985	1,14,646	1,69,760	...
Class IV		Skin-curing ...	2	128	657	...
		Shoe-making ...	11	838	930	...
		Total ...	13	966	1,587	...
Class V		Carpenters' shop ...	53	920	2,589	...
		Tin factory ...	1	51	196	...
		Stool-making ...	3	57	103	...
		Total ...	107	5,638	8,870	...
Class VI		Paper-making ...	14	170	492	...
Class VII		Lithography ...	4	206	428	...
		Printing ...	13	528	2,097	...
		Total ...	17	794	2,525	...
Class VIII		Dyeing ...	28	10,272	16,943	...
Class IX		Oil pressing ...	69	9,370	11,296	...
Class X		Lime-grinding ...	20	1,523	2,263	...
		Brick and tile-making ...	770	30,034	56,336	...
		Pottery ...	62	1,306	3,024	...
		Total ...	852	32,863	61,623	...
Class XI		Bakery ...	7	1,377	2,089	...
		Dairy ...	3	426	1,040	...
		Total ...	10	1,803	3,929	...

5.—Forests.

The areas of the reserved forests at the beginning and end of the year are shown in the following statement:—

Area in square miles.

Circle.	At commencement of year.	Added during year.	Excluded during year.	At end of year.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
Central	1,470	3	2	1,471
Oudh	1,132	83	21	1,194
School	774	...	10	764
Total ...	3,376	86	33	3,429

The Central Circle figures differ from those submitted last year owing to the correction of a mistake in showing the area of the Lalitpur forests. In the Oudh Circle the very considerable differences in area are apparent merely, being due almost entirely to corrections in the computed area of the forests. The decrease in the areas of the School Circle forest is ascribed principally to the relinquishment of some of the forests leased from the Rája of Tehri. The area of protected forests (99 square miles) remains unchanged.

The work of demarcating boundaries was pushed on steadily during the year; the expenditure incurred for this purpose being Rs. 7,396, as compared with Rs. 6,038 in the previous year. In the Central Circle, the Ganges Division is the only one in which the boundaries have not yet been completed, and the inspection and repairs, where necessary, of boundaries already demarcated seem to have been carefully attended to. In the Oudh Circle, the important work of the demarcation of the Gorakhpur forests has now been completed. In the School Circle, out of 860 miles of boundary requiring inpection 224 have been certified as being in good order.

The expenditure incurred on surveys and working plans amounted to Rs. 2,691 in the Central Circle and Rs. 2,465 in the School Circle, as compared with Rs. 846 and Rs. 1,977 in the previous year. The Oudh Circle accounts are blank under this head in both years. The increased expenditure is due partly to the transfer of the operations of the Forest Survey Department from these provinces to the Berars, which has thrown some additional work on the provincial staff, and partly to the formation of a Provincial Working Plans Branch. Much has still to be done in the way of the preparation of working plans for the forests in these provinces; and the attention which this important subject has now received from the Inspector-General of Forests may be expected to produce very beneficial results.

The re-organisation of the Central Circle establishment has now been carried out and the circle has been divided into a number of ranges, each under the charge of a well-paid officer. A similar system has long been under consideration for the School Circle; and the final proposals of the Conservator, which are the outcome of much correspondence, are now before the Government. The subject has also been taken up in the Oudh Circle. An important feature of the re-organisation in all the circles is the transfer to the permanent list of a number of members of the staff who have hitherto been treated as merely temporary employés, though they are retained in service throughout the year. This is an important change, which will, it is hoped, enable Conservators to secure greater honesty and efficiency in the members of their subordinate staff than has hitherto been possible. At present many of the posts are of little value, and the unpopularity which attaches to service in the forests, owing to the arduousness and unhealthiness of the work, is increased by uncertainty in regard to permanence of employment and pension. This drawback will, in a great measure, be removed when the new schemes are brought into operation, and a considerable improvement in the status of foresters and forest guards may be expected to be the result. The question of securing men of respectability and intelligence for service as rangers has

received much attention from the Government, but with little success as yet. The forest school has been utilised for the training of both rangers and foresters; but it will be some time before the practical effects of its influence begin to be felt.

The manner in which infringements of forest laws were dealt with during the year, whether by prosecution or compromise, is shown below :—

Circle.	Cases before the Courts.	Prosecutions.				Cases compounded.	
		Convictions.		*Acquittals.*		Number of cases	Amount received in compensation.
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons		
Central ...	121	107	190	13	31	438	Rs.
Oudh ...	82	64	127	17	32	25 (71 persons)	1,604
							546
School ...	37	26	56	11	30	43 (157 persons)	1,300
Total ...	240	197	373	41	93	556	3,750
Total for 1883-84 ...	166	128	281	28	103	557	2,335

In the Central Circle 14 per cent., in the Oudh Circle 20 per cent., and in the School Circle 30 per cent. of the persons prosecuted were acquitted. The number of cases in which compensation was taken was almost the same as in the previous year, the bulk of the cases being as before in the Central Circle. The average amount of compensation accepted from each person was as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Central Circle	3 10 0
Oudh Circle	11 14 0
School Circle	8 4 0

In the last two circles the average was raised by cases in which specially large amounts were taken. The result of any enquiry recently made as to the principles on which forest officers acted in deciding whether to institute prosecutions for breaches of forest law or to accept compensation under section 67, and as to the method of assessing the amount due as compensation, was to show that the powers conferred by this section had been very reasonably exercised in both these respects.

The following statement compares the fire conservancy operations of the year with those of 1884 :—

Circle.		Area attempted to be protected.	Failures.	Actually protected	Cost during the year	Cost up to 30th June, 1885.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1883-84 ...	266 915	10,058	256,857	18,091	1,13,947
	1884-85 ...	256 895	531	256,364	15,966	1,29,313
Oudh ...	1883-84 ...	188 867	41,186	147,681	10,472	59,196
	1884-85 ...	253,968	2,478	251 490	11,805	71,001
School ...	1883-84 ...	157,925	2,946	154,979	9,137	50,257
	1884-85 ...	228,442	736	227,706	10,352	60,609
Total ...	1883-84 ...	613,707	54 190	559,517	38,000	2,22,800
	1884 85 ...	739,305	3,745	735,560	38,123	2,61,923

The results are exceptionally good : there was an increase in the area attempted to be protected, a striking decrease in the area in which protection failed, and the average expenditure was less. The area for the protection of which measures are taken now amounts to one-third of the total area of reserves in the provinces, the proportions for the different circles being 27 per cent. in the Central Circle, 32 per cent. in the Oudh Circle, and 40 per cent. in the School Circle. The average cost per acre was 12 pie,

9 pie, and 8½ pie in the three circles. There were no cases in which, as in the previous year, extensive areas were swept over by a single fire, and the exceptionally favourable results must be attributed mainly to late and heavy rains in May, which prevented the occurrence or spread of conflagrations.

Estimates have been furnished of the extent of the forest areas which, as a rule, escape forest fires without the adoption of special measures for their protection. In the Central Circle it is reported that there are no such areas, except in Bundelkhand, where 19,000 acres in Lalitpur and 22,000 in Jhánsi are said to escape as a rule. The area in the latter district includes practically the whole of the forests, for the protection of which special measures have not already been taken. The Oudh Conservator makes the following remarks on the subject:—"In Bahraich, the Bhinga forest—about 50 square miles—escapes fires without the adoption of special measures for its protection, as, owing to the overgrazing, there is no grass to burn. In Gonda most of the forest—about two-thirds of the area—also escapes fires without the adoption of special measures for the same reason as in Bhinga. Thus it may be said that 50+90 square miles=140 square miles=89,600 acres, escape fire without a regular fire-conservancy establishment being kept up." In the School Circle it is estimated that there are 20,000 acres in the hill forests that are generally too damp to burn.

There was little change in the area open to grazing, which is returned as amounting to 1,273* out of 1,691* square miles in the Central Circle, 719† out of 1,210† in the Oudh Circle, and 442 out of 764 in the School Circle. Portions of the closed forests are also thrown open to grazing when it can be permitted without risk of fire; and forest officers have shown on more than one occasion a creditable readiness to meet urgent local wants by admitting cattle into closed tracts. The receipts from grazing amounted in all to Rs. 80,784, as compared with Rs. 79,544 in the previous year. There has been an important increase of nearly Rs. 4,000 in the Oudh Circle; but in the School Circle the fees were less by Rs. 3,000 than in 1883-84, the decrease being due in part to the restriction placed on the entry into the forests of Gújars' buffaloes and in part to the greater liberality of newly-sanctioned rules. Various questions connected with grazing have been under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner during the year, and the following extract from a letter to the Government of India may be quoted as expressing his views on the subject and as giving a concise account of the system under which grazing is at present allowed in the forests, and of the extent to which the forests could be made available for the supply of fodder and pasturage in seasons of drought:—

*Including "protected" and "district" forests.

†Including the Katna tracts.

"In the Government forests there can be no doubt that the supply of fodder is in most places considerably in excess of ordinary requirements, even in forests that are constantly open to grazing, and an ample fodder reserve is thus provided for the districts that adjoin the forests. There is no reason at present to anticipate any failure of the supply, and in years of exceptional severity any deficiency in the ordinary grazing-grounds could probably be compensated by throwing open tracts that are ordinarily closed against cattle. In one case at least that has come to the notice of the Government the Forest Department has shown itself ready to relieve a local fodder scarcity by opening a portion of a closed block; and the Government has now under consideration the question of whether it may be possible to open to grazing at certain seasons of the year portions of the closed blocks in the School Circle forests.

"The total area of Government forests in these provinces is, in round numbers, about two and-a-quarter millions of acres, of which half a million, or rather less than a quarter of the whole, are closed against grazing. In the open areas of the forests three-quarters of a million of cattle are at present grazed—one-third of them free,

the remainder on payment of a very small annual fee (from six pie to eight annas per head). The average pasturage per bullock grazed is in all circles a little over two acres; and if it could be assumed that the area in the closed blocks of the forests could furnish grazing on the same scale as the open ones, they would supply pasturage-grounds for the following number of cattle :—

Oudh Circle	83,900
Central Circle	1,17,000
School Circle	50,0 0
Total ...	250,900

Many of the closed forests, however, could not be opened without danger; while in others the effect of closing has undoubtedly been to reduce the grass and undergrowth, so that the total number that could be provided for would gradually be somewhat less than that estimated above. On the other hand, it does not appear that the open areas have been utilised by any means to their extent as yet; and the closed forests need, therefore, be considered merely as a second line of reserves, to be resorted to only in seasons or localities of exceptional distress. From this point of view the grazing that can be provided in closed blocks is ample.

"The regulation of grazing in forest and other waste tracts has of late had the special attention of this Government. In Gorakhpur, 30,000 acres of pasture-land have been placed under the management of the Forest Department; while in the Kheri district in Oudh resumed waste-land grants to the extent of 12,000 acres, which it was at one time proposed to reclaim for cultivation, have been definitely made over as a grazing reserve to the management of the District Officers. In most of the forests that are subject to grazing rights arrangements have been made or are in progress to define the number of cattle that can be grazed free or at privileged rates. It may hereafter become necessary to restrict, by the imposition of heavier fees, the number of cattle that graze on payment, and not as a matter of right or privilege; but no such necessity has as yet arisen.

"In short, the forests of these provinces provide an excellent grazing-ground for the tracts in their neighbourhood and an ample fodder reserve for districts within reasonable distance. The utilisation to the full extent, however, of their capabilities as a fodder reserve for the province is rendered difficult by the remoteness of their situation. Instances have been known of cattle being marched as far as from Agra to Dehra Dún for pasturage; but such cases must, in the nature of things, be rare; and the driving of cattle long distances across the provinces in seasons of scarcity must necessarily be accompanied by very heavy mortality. There is, of course, the alternative of transporting grass from the forests to the districts where it is required; but a light and bulky article like grass cannot, unless compressed by machinery, bear the cost of carriage to any great distance. The supply to the large cities of grass and fuel from the forests is a matter to which the Lieutenant-Governor's attention has already been directed, and experiments are being made under his orders to test the probabilities of a successful issue to ventures on a large scale. The extension of communications and especially of railways is every year making the forests more accessible and bringing their products within reach of wider tracts of country. What development it may in the future be possible to give to the use of the forests as a fodder reserve by means of the transports of grass it is scarcely possible as yet to forecast; but if the experiment for the carriage of grass from the Bhira forests to Lucknow succeed, it will be proved that the resources of the forests can be utilised so as to form a very useful addition in times of drought to the fodder supply of the highly cultivated districts in the centre of the provinces."

The year seems to have been on the whole less favourable than its predecessor to the natural reproduction of the forests. There is said to have been a general failure of seed in the hill forests, and sál seed failed in both the Oudh and School Circles. The necessity of fire-protection to ensure successful reproduction is again noticed by

the Conservators of these two circles; the Conservator of the Central Circle has not yet investigated the contrary opinion put forward by the Deputy Commissioner of Lalitpur.

During the year, the area of the plantations was increased by 59 acres in the Central Circle and 431 acres in the Oudh Circle, the total area under plantations at the end of the year being 4,208 acres. The total cost during the year amounted to Rs. 13,822. The distribution of forest and fruit trees from the Central Circle nurseries was continued: about 26,000 of the former and 37,000 of the latter being given to villagers, municipalities, and Government Departments. The sale of fruit realised Rs. 700.

Important measurements of sál trees commenced in the previous year in the Central Circle have been continued, with the result of establishing a marked superiority in rapidity of growth in the trees where the forest has been thinned and fenced.

The expenditure incurred during the year on communications and buildings is shown below:—

Communications and Buildings.

Circle.	Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	29,268	9,908	1,136	40,312
Oudh	20,370	17,146	3,378	40,894
School	10,943	8,713	1,130	20,787
Total ...	60,581	35,767	5,644	1,01,993
Total, 1883-84 ...	52,236	29,650	3,344	85,230

In the School Circle the Deota sledge road—somewhat over a mile in length—was finished at a cost of Rs. 3,598 and has now been brought into regular use for the conveyance of sleepers. Judging from the statistics of working furnished by the Conservator, the sledge-road is likely to prove a decided financial success.

The statements given below show the total number of trees felled in each circle during the year and the estimated quantity and value of the produce removed from the forests:—

STATEMENT I.

Abstract of trees felled and their contents.

Circle.	*Selection fellings.*		*Thinnings.*		*Clearances.*		*Total.*	
	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.	Number of trees.	Cubic feet.
Central ..	29,238	458,820	9,210	11,288	675	2,487	39,123	472,595
Oudh ...	12,357	568,249	169,122	263,055	2,215,554	3,052,786	2,397,033	3,884,090
School ...	14,099	1,408,771	21,112	147,503	1,735	9,000	36,946	1,565,274
Total ...	55,694	2,435,840	199,444	421,846	2,217,964	3,064,273	2,473,102	5,921,959
Total, 1883-84 ...	117,125	3,749,957	257,127	404,958	1,102,729	903,479	1,476,981	5,058,394
Difference ...	—61,431	—1,314,117	—57,683	+16,888	+1,115,235	+2,160,794	+996,121	+863,565

STATEMENT II.

Yielding in produce and estimated value.

Produce.	Central Circle.		Oudh Circle.		School Circle.		Total value.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1884-85.	1883-84.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Timber c. ft. ...	659,486	2,63,359	568,249	1,89,416	1,424,199	1,17,479	5,70,254	9,63,988
Poles number ..	103,414	8,095	3,052,786	3,81,598	22,946	6,769	3,96,462	1,70,963
Saplings ,, ...		22,366	263,055	32,882	14,427	3,543	58 791	36.167
Firewood m s. ..	325 806	48,844	253,772	14,027	364,105	29,635	87,506	1,15 307
Charcoal ,, ...	20,853	3,090	22,328	3,425	280	807	6,595	5,542
Ringals loads ...	161	20	...	...	...	...	20	20
Bamboos scores ...	833,363	67,497	5	1	120,580	12,100	79,598	93,293
Minor produce ...	...	32,799	...	44,339	...	15,863	93,001	1,06,088
Grazing dues ..	...	17,691	...	38,404	...	21,827	77,922	79,265
Confiscated wood and waif timber c. ft.	...	...	871	3,441	...	...	3,441	7,039
Garden requisites ...	15,000	15	...	...	...	...	15	...
Total ...	...	4,58,776	...	7,07,533	...	2,07,296	13,73,605	...
Total, 1883-84 ...	...	5,25,076	...	8,45,096	...	2,04,833	...	15,75,005

According to the first of these nearly a million more trees were felled than in 1883-84, and the cubic contents of the trees felled exceeded the outturn of the previous year by 863,565 cubic feet. The second statement, however, shows that there was in reality a decline in the operations of the Department during the year, the estimated value of the produce removed being less by about two lakhs of rupees.

There was a considerable decline in departmental operations in both the Central and Oudh Circles, the outturn in selection fellings decreasing in the former circle from 12,040 trees or 90,446 cubic feet of timber to 3,437 trees or 72,863 cubic feet; and in the latter circle from 40,545 trees, yielding 1,517,450 cubic feet to 10,543, yielding 501,549. In the Central Circle this decline is ascribed to the further extension of the private agency system, to its being found possible to supply the fuel demand of Ránikhet from dead wood to a greater extent than before, and to the absence of the usual demand for timber for the Ganges Canal. In the Oudh Circle sleeper operations were maintained on a less extensive scale, while there was at the same time less demand for railway fuel in Gorakhpur. In the School Circle the selection fallings increased from 1,459 to 2,298, and there was a still more marked increase under the heads of "thinnings" and "clearances."

The following statement shows the value of the produce cut or collected by Government agency and actually disposed of during the year:—

Value in Rupees.

Circle.	Sold locally.	Depôt transactions.				
		In hand at commencement of year.	Brought to depôt.	Total.	Removed from depôt.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	14,889	85,756	45,337	1,31,093	1,11,000	20,093
Oudh	9,511	4,28,107	8,80,064	13,08,171	5,75,014	7,33.157
School	79,684	24,118	1,07,639	1,31,757	69,226	62,531

The value of produce removed from the forests by purchasers amounted to Rs. 3,69,051 in the Central Circle, Rs. 1,50,679 in the Oudh Circle, and Rs. 1,43,802 in the School Circle. In the Central Circle there was a decrease in the quantity of timber felled by purchasers, but they apparently exported a larger quantity of fallen timber than before, as the total quantity of the exports under the private agency system rose from 604,385 to 613,704 cubic feet. In the Oudh Circle the clearances by contractors are shown as having produced 1,652,519 cubic feet of timber, as compared with 316,308 last year; but the outturn under this head is of little commercial

value. The revenue due from contractors was practically realised in full, except in the Dehra Dún Division, where there were considerable outstandings on account of timber.

The estimated value of the free grants of the year was in the Central Circle Rs. 36,937, as compared with Rs. 41,439 in the previous year ; in the Oudh Circle Rs. 77,666, as compared with Rs. 66,588 ; and in the School Circle Rs. 9,593, as compared with Rs. 6,721. There was a very large increase in the quantity of sál timber granted free in the Kumaun Division and of deodár in the Ganges Division. In the School Circle there was a decrease in the quantity of timber granted from 1,280,732 to 466,030 cubic feet, but an increase in value from Rs. 6,613 to Rs. 9,556,

The financial results of the year's operations are shown in the tables given below :—

I.—Receipts, expenditure, and surplus.

Circle.	Receipts.				Expenditure.				Surplus.			
	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	5,04,037	4,14,003	5,34,280	4,92,497	3,04,893	2,86,648	2,65,892	2,61,912	1,99,144	1,27,355	2,68,388	2,30,585
Oudh	3,11,145	4,84,430	8,05,538	7,77,021	2,24,506	2,88,707	4,89,214	5,50,758	86 639	95,723	3,16.324	2,26,262
School	2,50,911	2,14,970	2,71,565	3,02,801	3,86,813	2,63,669	2,86,778	2,07,432	1,35,902	—48,699	—15,213	+95,369
Total ...	10,66,093	10,13,403	16,11,383	15,72,319	9,16,212	8,39,024	10,41,884	10,20,102	1,49,881	1,74.379	5,69,499	5,52,217

II.—Receipts and expenditure under the headings of departmental timber operations, other revenue, and formation, &c. of forests.

Circle.		*Departmental timber operations.*			*Other revenue.*			*Formation, protection, and improvement.*	Net surplus.
		Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Charges.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1883-84 ...	1,37,926	1,13,118	24,808	3,96,354	71,258	3,25,096	81,516	2,68,388
	1884-85 ...	1,18,216	69,773	48,443	3,74,281	1,07,028	2,67,253	85,111	2,30,585
Oudh. ...	1883-84 ...	6,23,174	3,49,934	2,73,240	1,82,364	63,499	1,18 865	75,781	3,16 324
	1884-85 ...	6,13 071	3,76,647	2,36,424	1,63,950	77,127	86,823	96,984	2,26,263
School ...	1883-84 ...	1,43,6'6	1,52,565	—8,949	1,27,949	28,834	99,115	1,05,379	—15,213
	1884-85 ...	1,50,759	79,235	×71,524	1,52,042	34,137	1,17,905	94,060	×95,369
Total ...	1883-84 ...	9,04,716	6,15,617	2,89,099	7,06,667	1,63,591	5,43,076	2,62,676	5,69,499
	1884-45 ...	8,82,046	5,25,655	3,56,391	6,90,273	2,18,292	4,71,981	2,76,155	5,52,217

III.—Details of receipts under principal heads.

Circle.	Timber and other produce removed from the forest by Government agency.		Timber and other produce removed from the forest by consumers or purchasers.		Confiscated, drift and waif wood.		Forests not managed by Government.		Miscellaneous.		Total.
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84	1884-85.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,37,926	1,18,216	3,86,502	3,69,051	756	587	66	148	9,030	4,495	5,34,289 / 4,92,197
Oudh ...	6,22,590	6,12,654	1,71,562	1,52,723	4,310	3,234	...	...	7,076	8,410	8,05,538 / 7,77.021
School ...	1,43,616	1,50,759	1,03,378	1,32,971	2,602	7,140	11 815	8,784	10,154	3,147	2,71,565 / 3,02,801
Total ...	9,04,132	8,81,629	6,61,442	6,54,745	7,668	10,961	11,881	8,932	26,260	16,052	16,11,383 / 15,72,319

IV.—Expenditure on conservancy and works.

Circle.		Timber and other produce removed by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	Confiscated, drift and waif wood.	Rent of leased forests.	Live stock, stores, tools and plant.	Communications and buildings.	Demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	1883-84 ...	51,281	19,464	5	4,424	11,263	40,582	24,096	1,432	1,52,548
	1884-85 ...	36,421	21,619	...	4,591	9,257	40,312	25,910	657	1,38,767
Oudh ...	1883-84 ...	3,14,185	9,012	224	...	20,885	23,444	21,518	1,218	3,90,486
	1884-85 ...	3,49,895	10,856	116	...	7,202	40,895	30,823	4,447	4,44,195
School ...	1883-84 ...	1,10,917	6,067	40	8,501	6,819	21,202	23,058	*9,077	1,85,681
	1884-85 ...	51,704	9,591	4,128	1,501	4,729	20,787	22,181	*9,147	1,30,768
Total ...	1883-84 ...	4,76,384	34,543	269	12,932	38,967	85,228	68,672	11,727	7,28,715
	1884-85 ...	4,38,020	42,066	4,244	13,092	21,188	1,01,994	78,914	214,51	7,13,730

V.—Expenditure on establishments.

Circle.		*Salaries.*		*Travelling allowances.*		*Contingencies.*		*Total.*	
		1883-84.	1884 85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central	... ...	98,900	1,05,520	10,009	12,417	4,435	5,209	1,13,344	1,23,146
Oudh	... ...	79,732	85,982	14,321	15,066	4,675	4,506	98,728	1,06,554
School	... ...	84,980	63,651	10,219	7,418	5,898	5,595	1,01,097	76,664
Total	...	2,63,612	2,55,153	34,549	35,901	15,008	15,310	3,13,169	3,06,364

From a financial point of view the results of the year's operations were very satsfactory, and the surplus fell little short of the exceptionally high figures reached in the previous year, the amount being Rs. 5,52,217 as compared with Rs. 5,69,499 in 1883-84. In the Central Circle there has been a decline in receipts from Rs. 5,34,280 to Rs. 4,92,497. The receipts from departmental operations were less by nearly Rs. 20,000 than in the previous year owing to the discontinuance of Government works, and the fact that in the Garhwál and Ganges Divisions the whole of the stock in depôts had been sold off in the previous year. The new rules which have been issued to prevent the overcutting of bamboo clumps are the principal cause of a decrease of Rs. 17,000 in the receipts from the operations of private contractors and purchasers. In the Oudh Circle the gross receipts from departmental operations amounted to Rs. 6,13,071. Under the other heads of revenue there is a falling off from Rs. 18,23,264, to Rs. 1,63,950, which was due to the removal of less timber by purchasers. The School Circle for the first time for several years shows a surplus. The receipts increased from Rs. 2,71,565 to Rs. 3,02,801. The improved results are most marked in the Tons Division, where they are due to increased sale of sleepers and standing deodárs. This circle would also appear to have obtained the contract for supply of wood to the Canal Department formerly given to the Central Circle. The expenditure was less than that of the previous year by a sum of Rs. 54,913, the decrease being partly owing to the transfer of the cost of the Forest School to Imperial revenue, but principally to savings in floating and rafting work, which has now been taken out of the hands of a contractor.

*Including expenditure on forests not managed by Government.

The Naini Tal and Ránikhet Divisions of the Central Circle, which showed slight surpluses in the previous year, have failed this year to meet their expenses ; but they have now been joined as a single division at a considerable economy in establishment, and the Conservator expects some improvement in future. The financial results in the other divisions of this circle call for no special remark. In the Oudh Circle the deficit in the Pilibhít Division increased to Rs. 18,458 and continued, though much reduced in Bhira. In both these divisions the forests require rest and protection to recover from the excessive felling to which they had been subjected before they were put in charge of the Conservators. None but dead wood is taken out of them, and the revenue must for some years to come consist chiefly of grazing dues in the receipts from minor produce.

24. The following statement compares the receipts of the year with the budget estimate and the revised estimates framed by the Conservator :—

Statement of receipts, expenditure, and surplus, 1884-85

Circle.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	Budget estimate	4,58,050	2,93,057	1,64,993
	Revised estimate	5,44,400	2,91,000	2,53,400
	Actuals	4,92,497	2,61,912	2,30,585
Oudh ...	Budget estimate	5,68,900	3,69,907	1,98,993
	Revised estimate	7,33,500	4,84,500	2,49,000
	Actuals	7,77,021	5,50,758	2,26,263
School ...	Budget estimate	3,03,050	3,07,057	—4,007
	Revised estimate	3,30,000	2,39,000	91,000
	Actuals	3,02,801	2,07,432	95,369

In the School Circle the most important event of the year was the negotiation of the new lease of forests in Tehri. The greater portion of the deodár forests are in regions so remote and inaccessible that they cannot be worked with advantage and profit, and the lease has been limited to those which are within reach. The rafting of timber down the Jumna, the management of which had been for many years leased to a contractor, was undertaken by the Department, and, although the fees have been reduced by a half, the profits have been so considerable that a still larger reduction of the fees is contemplated. New grazing rules were introduced, which, at the cost of some reduction in the forest income, have simplified the charges and checked the ingress of cattle into the Jaunsar valleys, of which much complaint had been made. The Government of India undertook the charges of the School, with the result of immediate relief to the finances of the circle, and in all branches of forest administration there is evidence of improvement.

In the Central Circle the system of working the forests by private agency has been still further carried out to the satisfaction of the Conservator. One result is apparent in the very sensible reduction of saleable stock in the depôts, and, properly supervised, there can be no question of the superiority of the system in avoiding waste of timber. The circle has had its establishment revised. The men are better paid and they have been placed on a permanent list, where their position and prospects are more assured. The rules for bamboo-cutting have been altered with excellent results, and the wasteful method of cutting, which was the indirect result of the former scale of fees, has been checked. The lower forests of the circle had been suffering serious damage for some years from increasing herds of wild elephants. A *khedda* was arranged, and their numbers have been materially thinned.

The Oudh Conservator worked indefatigably in the supply of sleepers for the new railways in progress. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the Kheri forests during the year; and the thinnings from which the Department furnished the sleepers appeared to him to be carried out with discrimination and judgment, to the general benefit of the forest. An important settlement was come to in the Puranpur forests.

They have been divided into blocks, which will be opened to the neighbouring villages in rotation for the supply of the timber they require; and the miscellaneous hacking, which has completely stunted the growth of these forests, has been brought under control, to the great benefit of the forest and the eventual advantage of the villagers. A complete and very useful record has been compiled of the grazing capabilities of the forests throughout the provinces, of the extent to which they are used for the purpose, and of the conditions under which grazing is permitted in the several districts. The question of the record-of-rights has been taken up and will throughout the circles be carefully examined.

6.—Mines.

Including the arrears of previous years, the demand on account of the iron and copper mines, together with that for the water-mills, in Kumaun and Garhwál for the year 1883-84 was Rs. 12,600, of which Rs. 12,546 were collected, leaving a recoverable balance of Rs. 54 only.

7.—Trade.

The foreign traffic with Tibet and Nepal and the railway-borne traffic with the British Provinces and Native States were registered during the entire year. In November, 1884 arrangements were concluded with the Traffic Manager, Ganges Canal, and Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, for registration of canal-borne traffic on the same system on which rail-borne traffic is registered. Statements of its traffi arec now published every quarter with the returns of rail-borne traffic of the province. Registration posts were started (*a*) on the rivers Ganges, Jumna, Gogra, Rapti, and Gumti; (*b*) on the roads crossing the Panjab Frontier; and (*c*) on the internal roads of the Meerut Division. With the exception of posts at Ballia on the Ganges and at Maniar on the Gogra, which register the river traffic with Bengal: all the road and river posts were subsequently broken up, owing to financial pressure, before statistics for the entire year could be collected.

Foreign traffic.—No important change was made in the cordon of posts maintained for registration of this traffic. The total cost of registration during the year amounted to Rs. 4,631, of which half was met from Imperial revenues. The main staples of import from Tibet are borax, salt, and wool, and the articles which are principally exported are cotton goods, grains, and sugar. There is a slight increase in the import of borax, but its total value this year has, owing to low prices in Pilibhít, gone down by over Rs. 40,000. The imports of salt and wool have also declined a little. The exports of cotton goods and grains have increased, while those of sugar have declined. These items account for nearly the whole of the decrease in the imports from Tibet and increase in its exports.

	Mds.	Rs.
Imports.		
Total imports from Tibet in 1884 85	70,945	5,58,993
Ditto ditto 1883-84	72,868	6,09,101
Total decrease ...	1,923	50,408
Exports.		
Decrease under salt	2,284	9,136
Ditto wool and woollen goods	594	8,182
Ditto borax	...	40,370
Total exports to Tibet in 1884 85	71,339	2,85,932
Ditto ditto in 1883-84	66,874	2,51 238
Total increase ...	4,465	34,694
Increase under cotton goods	151	2,905
Ditto grains	5,897	31,159
Less decrease under sugar	1,944	9,340

The articles which principally figure in the trade with Nepal are grains, oilseeds, timber, drugs, gums and spices in imports and cotton goods, metals, salt and sugar

among exports. The relative extent of the trade in each of the main staples is indicated by the following percentages on the total value of imports and exports :—

Imports.	*Percentage on the total value of imports.*	*Exports.*	*Percentage on the total value of exports.*
Grains	29	Cotton goods ...	66
Oilseeds ...	6	Metals ...	6
Timber ...	38	Salt ...	7
Drugs ...	4	Sugar ...	4
Gums ...	2		
Spices ...	4		

The total import trade shows an increase of 92,499 maunds in weight, but a decrease of Rs. 6,80,181 in value. The increase in weight is due to larger imports of timber by Ramnagar post in Kheri and Narkalia post in Gorakhpur. The increase at Ramnagar is ascribed to a new forest being thrown open for sale, which attracted a much larger number of timber traders from Kheri. The increase by Narkalia is due to the excessive rains, which afforded increased facility for floating down timber by the numerous rivulets which join this river. The decrease in value is due to a falling off in the imports of grains, oil-seeds, gums and resins in Bahraich.

	Mds.	Rs.
Total increase in weight in imports from Nepal ...	92,499	...
Ditto decrease in value in imports from Nepál ...	...	6,80,181
Increase in timber by Rámnagar post	2,98,481	3,73,100
Ditto ditto Narkalia post	1,71,316	1,28,127
Total ...	4,69,797	5,01,227
Decrease in grains in Bahraich	2,56,193	3,87,482
Ditto in oil-seeds ditto	1,31,465	3,95,223
Ditto in gums and resins ditto	33,066	4,37,635
Total ...	4,20,724	12,20,340

The exports show a nominal increase of 1,125 maunds in weight, but a considerable decrease in value. This is due to a falling off in the exports of cotton goods and to some slight increase in the weight of miscellaneous articles.

Rail-borne traffic.—Registration of this traffic, as in previous years, was effected in the railway audit offices; their returns in quarterly statements were received two months after the quarter to which they pertained and published in the local Gazette.

The Bareilly-Pilibhít, Rohilkhand-Kumaun, and the Bahraich-Fyzabad portion of the Bengal-North-West Railway were opened during the year. The first two lines were included in the Rohilkhand block and the last in the Oudh block. No other changes took place in the limits of blocks fixed for purposes of registration.

The classified list of articles adopted for purposes of railway trade registration was slightly modified at the statistical conference held in Calcutta in December, 1883. A few new heads were added, while some of the unimportant heads were removed.

The form of the returns was also changed. Under the old system the traffic in all sorts of goods between different parts of the country was shown in separate pages, one page being devoted to each separate line of traffic; under the new system the traffic is shown under two heads, the major being the class of goods and the minor (grouped under the major) being the localities between which trade is registered.

The traffic which the united provinces transacted with the ports and the neighbouring provinces during the year 1884-85 is constrasted below with the traffic of the preceding year :—

	Year.	*Weight in maunds.*	*Value in Rupees.*
Total exports from North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1884-85	1,86,37,996	13,27,29,596
	1883-84	2,71,63,723	14,62,77,514
Decrease		85,25,727	1,35,47,918
Total exports into North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1884-85	1,84,52,022	12,61,78,000
	1883-84	2,06,78,801	14,13,00,070
Decrease		22,26,779	1,51,22,070

134123

Both the exports and imports show a considerable decrease when compared with the figures of the preceding year: the exports fell off by nearly 85 lakhs of maunds and the imports by 22 lakhs of maunds. The decrease in exports was caused mostly by a falling off in the exports of cotton, wheat and other grains, oilseeds, sugar, and coal. The deficiency in imports was due mainly to a decrease in the imports of iron and coal.

	Exports. Lakh Mds.	*Imports.* Lakh Mds.
Total decrease	85	22
Decrease under cotton	8	...
Ditto wheat	47	...
Ditto grains besides wheat	4	...
Ditto oilseeds	7	...
Ditto sugar	6	...
Ditto coal	6	17
Ditto iron		13

The wheat exports during the previous year were abnormally large, caused by a partial failure of the red winter wheat in America. The export of wheat during the present year were not much below the average. The cotton and til crops of 1884 were very poor, having suffered considerably from excessive rains, while the sugarcane crop of 1883 had suffered from drought. The decrease under iron is due to large quantities having been received in the previous year for railway purposes and is not caused by any real slackness in trade. A short account is given in the following paragraphs of the traffic which the parts and the several provinces transacted with these provinces during the year:—

Trade with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay:—

Exports.	*Weight in maunds.*		*Value in rupees.*	
	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.
To Calcutta ...	71,49,889	1,26,91,177	7,24,54,510	7,90,58,46
To Bombay ...	19,27,672	24,32,453	95,15,012	1,29,93,798
Total ...	90,77,561	1,51,23,630	8,29,69,522	9,20,52,266
Imports.				
To Calcutta ...	33,01,925	36,86,389	6,03,91,981	6,43,45,104
To Bombay ...	3,81,010	4,71,906	1,43,63,700	1,69,96,128
Total ...	36,82,935	41,58,295	7,47,55,681	8,13,41,232

The exports to Calcutta fell off by nearly 55½ lakh maunds and to Bombay by 5 lakh maunds, while the imports from Calcutta declined by 4 lakh maunds and those from Bombay by one lakh maunds. The decrease in exports occurred mostly in cotton, wheat, and oilseeds; in imports it was confined to iron.

	Imports.	
	Calcutta. Mds.	*Bombay.* Mds.
Total decrease ...	3,84,464	90,896
Decrease in iron ...	12,14,262	47,219

	Exports.	
	Calcutta. Mds.	*Bombay.* Mds.
Total decrease ...	55,41,288	5,04,781
Decrease in cotton ...	5,10,711	2,65,229
Ditto wheat ...	38,83,753	5,93,153
Ditto oilseeds ...	7,02,666	

The only articles which showed any material rise were hides and skins among the exports to Calcutta and salt and railway materials among the imports from Calcutta.

Imports.	Mds.
Increase in salt	1,07,643
Ditto in railway plant ...	8,63,936

Exports.	Mds.
Increase in hides and skins	78,929

Notwithstanding the considerable falling off which occurred during the year under report, Calcutta still engrossed over 50 per cent. of the total traffic which these provinces transacted, while trade with Bombay formed only a little over 21 per cent.

of the entire transactions. The share of the two ports in the more important staples of trade stand as follows :—

Exports from N.-W. P. and Oudh.	*Calcutta.*	*Bombay.*	*Other places.*	*Position of Calcutta in the entire transaction.*	*Position of Bombay in the entire transaction.*
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
Cotton	4,10,457	2,31,620	1,48,459	52	29
Wheat	30,25,177	4,50,120	3,23,985	80	12
Oilseeds	24,39,991	9,71,121	3,06,092	66	26
Indigo	71,861	193	6,420	92	...
Shell-lac	83,415	670	300	99	1
Tea	4,762	484	7,947	36	4
Saltpetre	1,27,826	1,625	11,988	90	1
Ghi	64,315	22,696	16,760	62	22
Imports into N.-W. P. and Oudh.					
Cotton goods	4,76,946	1,44,799	95,752	66	20
Metals	6,97,239	78,453	1,08,168	76	10
Salt	2,87,851	...	30,96,069	8	...

Exports.—The blocks from which largest quantities of each of these articles were drawn are noticed below :—

Staple.	*Total exports to the ports.*	*Block which supplied most.*	*Quantity supplied from each block.*
	Mds.		Mds.
Cotton	6,42,077	Meerut	1,76,180
		Agra	3,44,947
		Allahabad	99,617
Wheat	34,75,297	Meerut	12,59,294
		Allahabad	3,00,124
		Oudh	15,87,212
Linseed	8,02,551	Allahabad	4,11,898
		Benares	2,91,08
Til	4,89,329	Allahabad	1,36,76
		Agra	1,74,915
Indigo	72,054	Meerut	20,668
		Agra	23,651
		Allahabad	9,763
		Benares	13,064
Shell-lac	84,085	Benares	84,084
Tea	5,246	Meerut	2,946
		Rohilkhand	2,276
Saltpetre	1,29,451	Agra	95,333
		Allahabad	20,240
Ghi	87,011	Agra	67,735
		Allahabad	13,093

Imports.—The imports of cotton goods from Calcutta during the year 1884-85 were almost equal to those received in the preceding year ; the exports from Bombay were less by about 20 per cent. Cawnpore in the Allahabad and Ghâzipur in the Benares Divisions are the chief centres which receive them.

	From Calcutta.		*From Bombay.*	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Total imports	4,79,902	4,76,946	1,76,493	1,44,799
Imports into Allahabad Division ...	2,55,710	2,31,687	1,45,526	1,18,366
Ditto Benares Division	1,67,220	1,86,419	8,851	7,297

Metals.—The imports of iron in the year under report show a decrease of over 11 lakh maunds. This, as noticed before, is due to large quantities of iron having been received for the railway works going on in these divisions in the preceding year. The imports of all other metals are almost the same as in the preceding year.

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	Mds.	Mds.
Total imports	9,93,860	2,10,947
Imports of iron	5,48,250	1,869,884
Ditto brass and copper ...	1,63,939	1,50,400
Ditto other metals	81,671	89,187

Nearly 60 per cent. of the imports of brass and copper were received in Benares, which is famous for its brass wares. Of iron Cawnpore in the Allahabad block received nearly 50 per cent.

Salt.—The salt imported from Calcutta is Cheshire salt brought as ballast in ships coming to that port for cargoes of wheat and oilseeds. Imports are confined to the Benares Division and the eastern districts of Allahabad and Oudh. The total imports during the year have increased by over one lakh maunds; the increase occurred in Allahabad and Benares.

Trade with Bengal—

	1883-84. Mds.	1884-85. Mds.
Total exports	31,03,454	25,80,137
„ imports	76,93,750	57,56,385

The principal staples of export are (*a*) cotton for the Bengal mills; (*b*) gram, millets, and mustard for consumption; (*c*) indigo seed for the Behar planters; and (*d*) railway ballast. The articles mostly imported were (*a*) stick-lac for the Mirzapur lac factory; (*b*) gunny bags for bagging to the port wheat and oilseeds; (*d*) coal and railway materials for railway purposes. The transactions were mostly with Allahabad and Benares.

Trade with Panjab—

	1883-84. Mds.	1884-85. Mds.
Total exports	39,83,963	32,03,340
„ imports	43,40,696	37,68,915

The trade is mostly confined to the Meerut Division, which marches with the eastern boundary of the Panjab. Of the exports it contributed over 65 per cent., and of the imports it received nearly 72 per cent.

The exports chiefly consisted of wheat for export from Delhi, rice and sugar for local consumption and coal, stone, lime and railway plant and rolling-stock for railway purposes.

The imports principally consist of gram (mostly for the troops at Meerut) and millets and salt for local consumption. Besides this, there is a small interchange of cotton goods between the cities of Delhi and Cawnpore.

Trade with Rajputana—

	1883-84. Mds.	1884-85. Mds.
Total exports	33,94,155	27,18,146
„ imports	38,41,777	47,71,589

The exports chiefly consisted of cotton goods, liquors, rice, sugar, coal and railway materials, and among the imports were cotton, salt, stone and railway materials. The cotton goods were supplied from Cawnpore and Agra, liquors from Meerut for the Morar Cantonment, rice from Rohilkhand and Oudh, sugar more or less from every Division. Coal is in the first place brought in East Indian Railway waggons to Agra, and there made over to the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Transactions in railway materials consist in the transfer of one article from Agra station for another article from other stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. Cotton was received at Agra to be baled and exported. Salt was imported in every division for consumption.

Trade with Central Provinces—

	1883-84. Mds.	1884-85. Mds.
Total exports	6,54 325	5,68,703
„ imports	5,57,074	3,99,270

The traffic with Central Provinces consists principally in the export of sugar and in the import of cotton, grains and stick-lac. Transactions are mostly in the hands of Allahabad and Benares; the cotton is required at Cawnpore for the mills; lac-stick

at Mirzapur, to be turned into shell-lac, while grains were for local consumption at Allahabad, Mirzapur, and Benares.

Trade with Southern India.

	1883-84. Mds.	1884-85. Mds.
Total exports	9,04,192	4,90,109
„ imports	87,209	72,028

The imports consist mostly of cotton for the Cawnpore mills and sea salt. The exports consist of millets, til-seed and sugar, all for local consumption. The transactions are almost altogether confined to Allahabad and Benares blocks.

8.— Public Works.

(a)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

The budget grants for expenditure on public works during the year under review, 1884-85, amounted to Rs. 58,89,500, distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Inperial Military	55,700
„ Civil	2,14,100
Provincial	30,83,300
Local	25,36,400
Total ...	58,89,500

Against this actual expenditure to the amount of Rs. 57,02,000 only was incurred, giving a total lapse of Rs. 1,87,500, which was made up of—

	Rs.
Imperial Military	8,731
„ Civil	16,028
* Provincial	1,12,971
Local	49,770
Total ...	1,87,500

The revenue realised during the year from the Roorkee Shops, the Thomason College, rents of Government buildings, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,81,299, against Rs. 3,01,260 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to a considerable falling off in the revenue of the Roorkee foundry.

The amount charged for establishment was Rs. 11,06,665, or Rs. 48,523 in excess of the expenditure in the preceding year. The amount is distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial	38,934
* Provincial	5,58,477
Local	5,09,254
Total ...	11,06,665

of which Rs. 8,53,577 are for actual construction establishment.

The percentage of establishment to actual outlay on works amounted to 25·04. For the preceding year, 1883-84, the corresponding percentage was 22·53.

Commenting on the general working of the Department during the year under review, it is satisfactory to be able to report that good progress has been made both in the actual execution of the public works of the province and in the administration of the new provincial and local systems. The chief point, which for many years to come must always demand special notice, is the working of the local self-government system, as shown by the management of their public works by the district boards. In regard to this it may be said that, so far as this Department is concerned, the action of the boards has shown that they appreciate the dual relation which exists between them and the districts on the one hand and the Government on the other. The funds placed at the disposal of the boards have been well and fully utilised, and at the same time the conditions under which these funds are allotted, involving corresponding responsibilities on the part of the boards to both the districts and to Government, have been very generally recognised.

* Including "contributions" and other departments.

The full measure of their duties and powers will not however, it is thought, be completely realised by the boards until the normal grant becomes the only fixed source of income which can be counted upon for carrying out the public works administration of the district. And though it may possibly happen that hardship, and perhaps even loss, may accrue to some special districts from the inelasticity of the public works' fixed grant preventing works important to the district from being brought to an earlier completion, yet in the long run, and looked at from the point of view of provincial interests, the boards' administration will be much strengthened by the foresight and management which will be required to make the most of the funds placed at their disposal. In no direction will this be more felt than under the head of establishment. The present tendency of nearly all the boards is to be too lavish in the matter of establishment, especially in regard to the subordinate branches. As a matter of fact, the point in the working of the Department which has attracted to itself most notice during the year under review has been that of the cost of establishment. It was pointed out in a previous report that the present dual system of provincial and local public works was more costly than the former provincial system, in that it required two distinct sets of establishment to do what was formerly done by one set only. It was pointed out that the establishment charges for the year 1881-82, the last year of the provincial system, were Rs. 9,71,499; for 1882-83, the first year of the new district boards' scheme, Rs. 10,15,701; for 1883 84, Rs. 10,58,142, whilst for the past year, 1884-85, these charges have risen to Rs. 11,06,665. This cannot be considered satisfactory.

Another unfavourable aspect of this question is the difficulty—in fact the impossibility—of obtaining outsiders to fill the posts of District Engineers. Judging from the results of the past three years, it appears probable that for many years the boards will have to depend almost entirely on the regular Department for their supply of Engineers and subordinates. In view of this possible demand, it becomes difficult to make any definite proposal for reducing the establishment of the Provincial Branch of the Public Works Department, and, unless some new conditions of the question develope themselves, it will be necessary, for the present at all events, to forego the re-organisation of the Engineer Provincial establishment asked for by the Supreme Government.

Meantime it may be noted that the important question of improved intra-district communications in connection with the lines of railway has been taken in hand by the Provincial Government, and the district boards have been asked to submit their proposals with a view to the preparation of one complete scheme, the execution of which will be carried out year by year as funds admit of special grants being made from provincial sources.

The question of an improved water-supply for the large towns of Agra, Lucknow, and Allahabad having been brought forward, it was thought advisable, in the interests of the province, to make some experiments in artesian well-boring before finally accepting the more costly alternative proposals for utilising the river-water by means of pumping-engines, reservoirs, &c. An experimental artesian well was accordingly commenced at Agra in 1884, but the results have not, however, up to the present, been satisfactory. A depth of 560 feet has been reached without any real water stratum being tapped, and the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, Dr. Medlicott, has expressed an opinion that the nature of the rock struck at 560 feet precludes all hope of water being now found. The Agra Municipality having, however expressed a strong desire to continue the sinking, they have been allowed to do so on the understanding that all further expenditure in connection with the work falls on them alone.

The work remaing to be done in connection with the conservation of ancient monuments in these provinces not appearing to this Government to need the further employment of a special officer for the purpose, it was resolved to abolish the special division formed for archæological operations in January, 1876, and to place all work connected with archæology under the control of the Executive Engineer, Agra Division

Provincial Works. The question of abolishing the Archæological Division was accordingly referred to the Supreme Government for orders towards the end of the year, and the special division has since been definitely closed.

The completion of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway during the year added greatly to the communications of the province. The line runs from Bareilly to Kathgodam, situated two miles from Ránibagh, the plains terminus of the Naini Tal and Ránibagh Cart-road, and thus places the Kumaun district in direct communication with the railway system of the province. The importance of bringing the military sanitarium of Ránikhet into closer connection with the main line of rail has long been admitted. The new line disposes of the chief difficulty in the way of troops passing to Bareilly, *viz.*, the passage through the Tarái during the rainy season. To further complete the chain of communication, the Ránikhet-Ránibagh Military Cart-road was commenced during the year under review, and by the close of the year fair progress had been made in lining out and breaking ground on the lower sections of the road. The work is estimated to cost some six lakhs of rupees, of which the Imperial Government has promised to contribute one-half.

The heavy rains at the end of the rainy season of 1884 fortunately caused comparatively little damage to the road communications of the province. The system of surface drainage at Naini Tal worked well and gave excellent results under a most severe trial. Good though the results have been, it should be borne in mind that the effect of each year's rains is not only to bring a great strain on the actual structure of the drains, but also to gradually alter the conditions under which they work. The municipality should, therefore, have a thorough inspection of the drain system each year, not only with a view to repairing damage done by the past rains, but in order that, when necessary, new lines of masonry channel may be provided.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the revenue realised during 1884-85 as compared with the estimate for that year and the actuals for 1883-84 :—

Service.	1884-85.			1883-84.	
	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Total.	Actuals.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	300	352	352	610	660
Civil buildings, roads and services ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	300	352	352	660	660
Provincial.					
Rents of buildings	14,000	11,572	...	13,467	...
Sales of produce	20,000	9,165	...	7,170	...
Ditto houses, land, &c.		88	...	1,650	...
Ditto old materials		6,589	...	5,931	...
Ditto tools and plant		6,801	...	610	...
Ferry receipts	...	1,242	...	...	...
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College ...	5,590	5,883	...	5,620	...
Fines, refunds, &c.	10,500	2,916	...	11,848	...
Roorkee Workshops	1,51,000	1,15,848	...	2,13,823	...
Thomason Civil Engineering College receipts ...	5,000	10,848	...	32,250	...
Total ...	2,06,000	1,70,952	1,70,952	2,92,369	2,92,369
Local Incorporated.					
Rents of buildings	1,500	1,705	...	1,314	...
Sales of land, houses, &c.	5,500	5,982	...	5,609	...
Ditto produce and old materials ...		657	...	504	...
Ditto tools and plant		1,651	...	804	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	500				
Total ...	7,500	9,995	9,995	8,231	8,231
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,13,800	1,81,299	1,81,299	1,01,260	3,01,260

The short receipt of Rs. 35,048 under provincial is due to the profits of the Roorkee Workshops being below the amount anticipated. The difference between the revised estimate and actuals is due to the same cause.

The budget grants as finally revised and the actual expenditure for the year distributed by funds were as follows :—

Budget grants.					Actual expenditure.							
Imperial.					*Imperial.*							
Military.	Civil buildings, roads and services.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Military.	Civil buildings, roads and services.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Contributions.	Other Departments.	Grand Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55,700	2,14,100	30,83,300	25,36,400	58,89,500	46,969	1,98,072	29,08,917	24,86,630	56,40,588	51,381	10,032	57,02,001

Distributed by services and main heads of accounts, the expenditure was as follows :—

Service and heads of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Public Works Department establishment.	Thomason Civil Engineering College establishment.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balance.	Total.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Millitary works	38,181	2,048	5,605	...	135	...	46,969
Civil buildings, roads and services ...	1,14,913	47,430	33,329	350	2,150	...	1,98,072
Total ...	1,52,994	50,478	38,934	350	2,285	...	2,45,041
Provincial.							
Civil buildings	6,99,872	2,77,468	5,51,100	1,41,814	9,603	—79,202	29,08,917
Communications	4,03,999	8,76,143					
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	21,640	6,480					
Total ...	11,25,511	11,60,091	5,51,100	1,41,814	9,603	—79,202	29,08,917
Local Incorporated.							
Civil buildings	1,33,175	1,01,359	5,09,254	...	21,519	—2,107	24,86,630
Communications	7,66,803	9,5[illegible],945					
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	—3,744	9,426					
Total ...	8,96,234	10,61,730	5,09,254	...	21,519	2,107	24 86,630
Contributions	42,880	2,554	5,574	...	364	...	51,381
Other Departments—							
Irrigation, North-Western Provinces,	...	5,488	1,262	...	82	...	6,833
Military Works Branch ...	678	1,261	383	...	22	...	2,344
Civil Department	688	...	158	...	10	...	856
	22,18,994	22,81,602	11,06 665	1,42,16	33,885	—81,309	57,02,001

The following table compares the final grants with the actual outlay :—

Service.	Final grant.	Actual outlay.	*Outlay compared with grants.* More.	*Outlay compared with grants.* Less.	Percentage of excess or short outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial { Military	55,700	46,969	...	8,731	15·767
Imperial { Civil buildings, roads and services,	2,14, 0	1,98,072	...	16,028	7·49
Provincial	30,83,300	29,08,917	...	1,74 383	5·65
Local Incorporated	25,36,400	24,86,630	...	49,770	1·96
	58,89,500	56,40,588	...	2,48,912	

The lapses under the different main heads are as follow, the total aggregating Rs. 2,48,912 :—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Excess outlay.	Increase or decrease in suspense balance.	Net short outlay.	Remarks.
Imperial—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Military ...	1,619	1,952	4,595	565	...	...	8,731	
Civil build ings, roads and services.	12,887	...	4,421	150	A.— 430	...	16,028	A.—Repairs.
Provincial ...	75,635	26,881	...	5,397	B.— 12,732	— 79,202	1,74,383	B.—Establishment.
								Rs.
Local Incorporated	1,30,146	...	...	...	C.— 82,483	— 2,107	49,770	C.—Repairs ... 62,173
								Establish- ment. 15,822
								Tools and plant. 4,488
Total ...	2,20,287	28,833	9,016	6,112	—96,645	—81,309	2,48,912	Total ... 82,483

In accordance with Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. XXI, dated 13th December, 1882, the short outlay was reported to that Government in letter No. C3859B.R., dated 25th June, 1885, as Rs. 2,73,357. The figures were, however, only approximate, and the Examiner has since furnished full particulars in his notes on the Financial Accounts. The actual figures now available do not, however, call for further comment in regard to the short expenditure.

The expenditure under the different main heads was distributed among the several heads of service as follows :—

IMPERIAL.

Military Works.

	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for troops	2,491	
General cantonment works	1,382	
Forts	656	
Minor works	36,700	
Total ...	...	41,229
Public Works Department establishment proper... ...	5,605	
Tools and plant	135	
Total ...	...	5,740
		46,969

Civil Buildings, Roads and Services.

Customs	385	
Opium	81,986	
Postal	34,557	
Telegraph	40,722	
Administration	4,250	
Miscellaneous	343	
Total ...	...	1,62,243
Public Works Department establishment proper... ...	33,679	
Tools and plant	2,150	
Total ...	...	35,829
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	1,98,072

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

Forest	10,148	
Administration	2,85,053	
Minor Departments	67,123	
Law and Justice	1,23,206	
Ecclesiastical	17,557	
Jails	2,47,993	
Police	1,68,359	
Educational	67,954	
Medical	1,947	
Miscellaneous	7,691	
Total ...	9,97,030	
Deduct contributions	19,690	
Total ...	...	9,77,340

		Rs.	Rs.
Communications.			
Roads and bridges		... 10,67,974	
Boat-bridges and ferries		... 1,69,245	
Accommodation for travellers		... 42,923	
Total		...	12,80,142
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Miscellaneous public improvements		... 48,692	
Deduct contributions		... 20,572	
Total		...	28 120
Total		...	22,85,602
Tools and plant		... 9,603	
Public Works Department establishment ...		... 6,92,914	
Total		...	7,02,517
			29,88,119
Deduct decrease in suspense balance ...		...	79,202
GRAND TOTAL		...	29,08,917
LOCAL.			
Civil Buildings.			
Minor Departments		330	
Educational		1,36,528	
Medical		89,716	
Miscellaneous		14,131	
Total ...		2,40,705	
Deduct contributions		6,171	
Total ...		...	2,34,534
Communications.			
Roads and bridges		17,05,504	
Accommodation for traveller		15,705	
Total ...		17,21,209	
Deduct contributions		3,461	
Total		...	17,17,748
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Miscellaneous public improvements		9,813	
Deduct contributions		4,131	
Total		...	5,682
Total		...	19,57,964
Tools and plant		21,519	
Public Works Department establishment ...		5,09,254	
Total		...	5,30,773
Total		...	24,78,737
Deduct increase in suspense balance ...		...	2,107
GRAND TOTAL		...	24,86,630

Briefly stated, the total expenditure during the year on public works in these provinces has been Rs. 57,02,001, against a final total grant of Rs. 58,89,500. The amount was made up as follows :—

	Rs.
Imperial funds	2,45,041
Provincial „	29,08,917
Local „	24,86,630
Contributions	51,381
Other Departments	10,032

Tools and Plant.

The expenditure under this head was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works	135
	Civil buildings, roads and services ...	2,150
	Total ...	2,285
Provincial		9,603
Local Incorporated		21,519
Contributions		364
Other Departments ...	Irrigation, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	82
	Military Works Branch ...	22
	Civil Department	10
	Total ...	31,608
	GRAND TOTAL ...	33,885

This is nearly 6 per cent. on the gross outlay of Rs. 57,02,001 and 7 5 per cent. on the expenditure of Rs. 45,00,596 on works and repairs.

Establishment.

The amount charged for establishment was Rs. 11,06,665, or Rs. 47,489 in excess of expenditure during 1883-84. It was distributed as follows :—

		Rs.
Imperial ...	Military works	5,605
	Civil buildings, roads and services ..	33,329
	Total ...	38,934
Provincial		5,51,100
Local Incorporated		5,09 254
Contributions		5,574
Other Departments ...	Irrigation, N.-W P. and Oudh ...	1,262
	Military Works Branch ...	383
	Civil Department	158
	Total ...	10,67,731
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,06,665

Sub-divided into different heads the establishment charges and percentage on total work are as follow :—

	Amount. Rs.	Percentages.
Direction	1,84,587	16·68
Accounts	68,501	6·19
Construction	8,53,577	77·13
Total ...	1,06,665	100·00

The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay and final budget grants :—

Service.	Total final grant.	Actual outlay, including establishment and tools and plant.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works, repairs and suspense only.	*Percentage of establishment charges.* To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial ... Military worbs ...	55,700	46,969	5,605	41,229	10·06	11·93	13·59
Imperial ... Civil buildings, roads and services.	*a*2,12,100	*c*1,97,722	*e*33,329	1,62,243	15 71	16·85	20 54
Provincial	29,13,300	27,67,103	5,51,100	22,06,400	18·92	19·92	24 98
Thomason College establishment,	*b*1,74,000	*d*1,42,164	...	...	...	...	...
Local Incorporated	25.36,409	24,86,630	5,09,254	19,55,857	19·84	20·39	25 89
Contributions Grants-in-aid ...	29,747	11,119		11,119	...	...	...
Contributions Works entirely from contributions.	51,552	40,262	5,574	34,324	10·81	13·84	16 24
Other Departments. Irrigation, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4,000	6,832	1,262	5,488	31·55	18·47	23·00
Other Departments. Military Works Branch.	...	2,344	383	1,939	...	16·34	19 75
Other Departments. Civil Department,	...	856	158	688	...	18·46	23·00
Total ...	59,76,799	57,02,001	11,06,665	44,19,287	18·53	19·41	25·04

a. Excludes Imperial grant of Rs. 2,000 sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 508G., dated 29th April, 1884, for Imperial share of payments made to contribution to the Thomason College for professional papers.

b. Includes the above.

c. Excludes a charge of Rs. 350 against sanction of Rs. 2,000 (see *a* above).

d. Includes above (see *a* above).

e. Excludes above (see c. above.)

Among the works meriting special notice under the several main heads may be instanced the following:—

IMPERIAL.

Opium.—The expenditure for public works in this department amounted to Rs. 81,986. Of the several buildings sanctioned for Etah, the opium godown, with the Assistants' quarters, cook-house, stables, well, servants' houses, and enclosure wall were completed. The remaining subsidiary buildings have beeen stopped, pending further orders in regard to the contemplated transfer of the civil station of Etah to Kásganj. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,861, making a total expenditure of Rs. 12,452 against the estimate for Rs. 15,935. The additions and alterations to the new opium godown at Barhalganj, Gorakhpur district, referred to in last year's report, has been nearly completed. An additional sum of Rs. 6,277 was expended on the work during the year, making a total outlay of Rs. 17,399 against the estimate for Rs. 19,310. Materials to some extent were collected for the new leaf godown in the Gházipur Opium Factory, which, under existing orders, is to have priority of execution over all opium works. Materials were also collected for the new trash godown and the proposed wall to enclose the new leaf godown compound. Racks for Nos. 3 and 4 compartments in the western division of the challán shed of the Opium Factory, were completed at a cost of Rs. 13,500. The shed for the steam fire-engine at the Opium Factory and the new boiler and fittings for the new laboratory were all completed during the year.

Postal.—The expenditure for public works in this Department was Rs. 34,557. Some extensive additions have been made to the Postal Workshops at Aligarh. During the year the west and north ranges were finished and the south godown virtually completed, leaving only the finishing off for the following year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,209; that for the work previously executed was Rs. 30,659, making a total of Rs. 38,868 up to the close of the year. The sanctioned estimate for the entire work in connection with the shops amounts to Rs. 58,930. The estimate and plan are both, however, under revision, in accordance with certain suggestions of the Director-General of Post-offices.

Telegraph.—An expenditure of Rs. 14,531 was incurred during the year on the construction of a new telegraph-office at Lucknow. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 24,614. A commodious building, known as the Windermere estate, was purchased for the accommodation of the telegraph-office at Naini Tal at a cost of Rs. 15,506. The total expenditure for public works in this Department was Rs. 40,722.

PROVINCIAL.

Civil Buildings.

Administration.—(*a*) Land-revenue.—Under this head the total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,85,053. The following works were completed at a total cost of Rs. 89,201:—

	Rs.
(i) Sadr tahsíli at Lakhimpur, Kheri district	12,541
(ii) Reconstruction of a portion of the Nawábganj tahsíli and thána, Bareilly district	12,527
(iii) Combined tahsílis and thánas at Akbarpur, Fyzabad district; Salon, Rae Bareli district; Kunda, Partabgarh district; Musafirkhana, Sultanpur district ...	64,133

The combined tahsíli and thána at Mohan, in the Unao district, was almost completed: an expenditure of Rs. 5,324 was incurred on the work, making a total outlay of Rs. 14,312 against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 16,418. Rs. 3,805 were expended on the new tahsíli at Fatehpur, in the Bara Banki district, the total expenditure against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 14,426 being Rs. 9,936. Nearly all the brick-work has been completed and the girders for roofing have been placed at site. The combined tahsíli and thána at Misrikh, in the Sitapur district, was almost completed: Rs. 11,635 were spent on the work during the year, and the total expenditure came

to Rs. 22,737 against an estimate for Rs. 23,760. Good progress was made on the Sitarganj tahsíli in the Tarái district: Rs. 5,741 were spent on it during the year, making a total expenditure of Rs. 11,933 against an estimate for Rs. 13,017. The construction of the new treasury at Ballia has been well advanced, Rs. 7,070 having been expended on the work during the year against an estimate for Rs. 15,300.

(*b*) Excise.—The distillery at Hardoi was completed at a cost of Rs. 7,375. Fair progress was made in the distilleries at Benares and Gorakhpur: on the former Rs. 4,329 were expended during the year, making a total expenditure of Rs. 8,326 against an estimate for Rs. 28,617; on the latter Rs. 2,793 were expended against an estimate for Rs. 7,952.

(*c*) Residences for Local Governments.—An expenditure of Rs. 6,849, against estimates aggregating Rs. 23,434, was incurred on certain additions and alterations to the Government House buildings at Lucknow and Naini Tal.

Forests.—Under the orders directing the execution by the Public Works Department of certain works appertaining to the Forest Department, an expenditure of Rs. 10,148 was incurred during the year under review on the construction of students' quarters and a tent-godown for the Forest School at Dehra.

Minor Departments.—The total expenditure under this head during 1884-85 was Rs. 67,123. Among the archæological works completed during the year in the Agra Fort, the following are the most important:—

(i) In laying and completing repairs to the Summun Burj, Rs. 16,890.
(ii) Restoring and inlaying the Khas Mahal, Rs. 17,783.
(iii) Restoring Devan-i-Khas, Rs. 65,096.

On the Sarnath Tope at Benares a total expenditure of Rs. 6,445 was incurred up to the close of the year. In order, however, to make the Tope still more secure some further expenditure must be incurred, and the question as to the propriety or otherwise of incurring this further expenditure is under consideration. Fair progress was made in the erection of the meteorological observatory at Allahabad: Rs. 6,330 were expended during the year against an estimate for Rs. 14,333.

Law and Justice.—The following Munsifis have been completed at a total cost of Rs. 16,418:—

Khurja, Bulandshahr district.
Ghaziabad, Meerut district.
Chandausi, Moradabad district.

The combined Court for Sub-Judge and Munsif at Gorakhpur has been completed at a cost of Rs. 10,184. An expenditure of Rs. 5,306 was incurred on the construction of the Sub-Judge's and Munsif's Court at Unao; the total expenditure on the work being Rs. 7,306 against an estimate for Rs. 11,347. Rs. 5,976, against an estimate for Rs. 12,006, were spent on the conversion of the Museum at Lucknow into a Court for the Civil Judge. Materials were collected for the construction of a District Judge's Court at Sitapur, which is estimated to cost Rs. 17,474. Certain additions to the Judge's Court at Moradabad were put in hand and Rs. 4,553 spent on the work, against an estimate for Rs. 12,850. The construction of the new Civil Courts at Allahabad has been well advanced: the girders for the roof were placed in position and materials were collected. Rs. 45,421 were spent on the work, against an estimate for Rs. 97,473. The total expenditure during the year under the head "Law and Justice" was Rs. 1,23,206.

Jails.—On jail works the expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,47,993. Of the works executed by the agency of the Jail Department the following were completed at a total cost of Rs. 52,943:—

(i) Airing yards to cells 26 and 27 in the central prison at Agra, Rs. 10,929.
(ii) Additions and alterations in the district jail at Fatehgarh, Rs. 15,100.
(iii) Re-roofing 8 barracks of circle No. 2 in the Lucknow Central Prison, Rs. 12,000.
(iv) Solitary cells in the Jails at Hamirpur and Bánda, Rs. 14,914.

The following works were well in hand, an expenditure of Rs. 60,502 having been incurred thereon during the year, making a total expenditure at the close of the year of Rs. 10,66,284 against estimates aggregating Rs. 16,91,233 :—

(i) New central prison at Bareilly, Rs. 13,500.
(ii) Enlargement of ditto, Rs. 21,723.
(iii) Superintendent's bungalow for ditto, Rs. 8,277.
(iv) New central prison at Benares, Rs. 14,000.
(v) Ditto at Allahabad, Rs. 3,002.

Materials to the value of Rs. 5,000 were collected for the enlargement of the central prison at Fatehgarh, which is estimated to cost Rs. 1,80,521. Of the works carried out departmentally, the new district jail at Unao has been completed so far as to allow of its immediate occupancy by convicts. Several buildings, however, still remain to be roofed and the bathing platform has yet to be constructed. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,999, making a total outlay at the close of the year of Rs. 1,13,238 against the estimate for Rs. 1,45,819. Materials to the value of Rs. 6,595 were collected for the work of remodelling and enlarging the district jail at Hardoi, which is estimated to cost Rs. 83,447. The remodelling of the district jail at Lakhimpur, Kheri district, has been almost completed, water-supply pipes and platform only remaining to be done. During the year Rs. 7,086 were spent on the work, making a total outlay of Rs. 56,779 against an estimate for Rs. 63,360. The new district jail at Rae Bareli has been almost completed: the expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,927, and the total outlay now is Rs. 2,44,141 against an estimate for Rs. 2,71,744. The enclosure wall round the district jail at Ghâzipur has been completed for Rs. 12,193.

Police.—A new kotwâli at Cawnpore was put in hand and Rs. 30,340 were expended on the work, against an estimate for Rs. 45,834; more than half the building has been completed. A number of police-stations were completed at a cost of Rs. 28,000. The total expenditure on building operations was Rs. 1,68,359.

Educational.—Good progress has been made on Muir College at Allahabad. According to the agreement entered into with the contractor, the building was to have been finished early in 1885-86. The work on the tower, however, is necessarily progressing slowly, owing to the great height the stones have to be taken: all the other work is practically complete. Minton tiling for the ornamentation of the domes was ordered in January, 1884; it was expected in April, but there has been some delay, Mr. Emerson, the architect, who is superintending the purchase, has been asked to expedite matters. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 33,000, bringing up the total expenditure to Rs. 6,13,075 against the estimate of Rs. 6,26,115. Good progress has also been made in the Physical Science class-rooms connected with the Muir College. The amount allotted for it has been almost fully worked up to, the expenditure being Rs. 19,757 against an allotment of Rs. 20,000. The total expenditure on educational buildings was Rs. 67,954.

Miscellaneous.—An expenditure of Rs. 13,336 was incurred in dismantling the defences of the Machi Bhawan Fort at Lucknow. Certain additions were being made to the Daru Shafa building at Lucknow to fit it for utilisation as Secretariat Office during the stay of Government at the station. Rs. 4,093 were expended on the work, against an estimate for Rs. 8,483.

Contribution works.—The work of converting the Malkajehan's palace at Lucknow into a Municipal Hall, &c., has been completed with the exception of some petty work, such as railings and doors. These, however, were in hand and Rs. 22,563 were expended on the work up to the close of the year, against an estimate for Rs. 23,426. The clock tower at Husainabad, Lucknow, was nearly compeleted, Rs. 8,851 having been expended on the work, against an estimate for Rs. 18,368. The total cost of the work will be about Rs. 40,000.

Communications.

Roads and bridges.—The following statement shows some of the important works carried out in connection with roads and bridges, on which the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 10,67,974 :—

Name of road or bridge.	Nature of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during 1884-85.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	
1. Meerut-Roorkee-Landour road, Dehra district.	Widening ..	20,512	4,294	14,793	Well advanced.
2. Ghâziabad-Roorkee-Landour road, Muzaffarnagar district.	Metalling ...	98,696	5,247	93,454	Completed.
3. Cawnpore-Jhánsi-Saugor road, Lalitpur District.	Ditto ..	2,38,335	14,264	2,27,054	This work has been going on for some years past and is now approaching completion.
4. Ránibagh-Ránikhet cart-road, 1st section, Kumaun district.	Construction,	94,825	25,964	25,964	The preliminary work on this road was commenced in September, 1884, and the actual excavation on the 5th November following. By the end of March, 1885, the road had been cut roughly to its full width, except for lengths aggregating about 1,500 feet. Masonry was commenced during the last two months of the year and lime was burnt and stored in sufficient quantities to meet the probable requirements of the following season.
5. Ránibagh Ránikhet cart-road, 2nd section.	Ditto ...	2,36,564	32,811	32,81	The work commenced in the Khyrna valley in November, 1884. The greater part of the "hearting" of the causeway and spurs in the section along the ravine bed and nearly one-fourth of the pitching of their slopes was done by the end of March, 1885; also the bulk of the excavation in the lower three miles of the road and other minor items of work.
6. Diversion road at Ganges ghát on Cawnpore-Lucknow-Fyzabad road.	Ditto ...	23,418	3,124	23,902	Completed.
7. Widening Cawnpore-Hamírpur-Saugor road.	Widening ...	23,973	2,309	20,021	Nearly completed.
8. Permanent approaches to the Ken river at Bánda.	Construction,	49,253	2,057	45,584	Completed.
9. Iron girder bridge over the Deoha river on Bareilly and Pilibhit road.	Ditto ...	1,94,200	...	2,03,53	The bridge was constructed during the year through the agency of the Railway Branch. From the last report on the work submitted it appeared that an additional sum of Rs. 4,000 was still required to complete the bridge.
10. Cawnpore-Hamírpur, and Saugor road, Bánda district.	2nd coat of metal.	29,302	4,541	23,532	Nearly completed.
11. Bridge over the Thakurdwara nála on the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Fyzabad road, Lucknow district.	Construction,	14,216	4,895	9,623	Well advanced.
12. Nakatia bridge on Bareilly, Farukhabad, and Gursahaiganj road.	Ditto ...	3,44,551	9,106	31,330	Nearly completed.
13. Bridge over the Kitcha on Tarái section of Bareilly-Ránibagh-Naini Tal road.	Additions ...	9,246	8,876	8,876	The bridge was completed, through the agency of the Railway Branch, in 1883-84. Some additions were, however, necessary, and these were nearly completed during the year under review.

Boat-bridges and ferries.—The new paddle-steamer and boats for the ferry at Ghâzipur, which were ordered from the Marine Department in 1883-84, were completed during the year under review and Rs. 70,397 paid for the same before the year had closed. The steamer and boats were also on their way to Ghâzipur. The question of leasing the ferry to the East Indian Railway Company was under consideration when the year closed. The total expenditure on boat-bridges and ferries amounted to Rs. 1,69,245.

Miscellaneous public improvements.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 48,692. Good progress was made in the restoration of the tanks in the Jhánsi Division. A number of projects connected with the restoration scheme were fully worked out during the year. Of the provision of Rs. 25,000 made for this service in the budget, Rs. 21,980 were utilised on the work. Considerable attention has been given to the conservancy of the river Ganges; the funds allotted for the work were fully utilised, and the operations during the year were satisfactory.

LOCAL.

Civil Buildings.

Educational.—A large expenditure of Rs. 1,36,528 was incurred on educational buildings during the year. Amongst other works carried out, the new zila school at Fatehpur was, as anticipated, completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,529.

Medical.—The additions and alterations to the sadr dispensary at Aligarh and Bijnor were completed at a cost of Rs. (16,288+14,069=) 30,357. The total expenditure on works under this head during the year was Rs. 89,716.

Communications.

Roads and bridges.—Among the principal works executed in connection with roads and bridges on which the total expenditure was Rs. 17,05,504 may be instanced the following:—

Name of road or bridges.	Nature of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during 1884-85.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Atrauli and Raipur road, Aligarh district.	Conversion into 1st class.	12,808	2,000	2,000	In progress.
2. Khatauli *viâ* Bindhana to Kandhla, Muzaffarnagar district.	Raising ...	12,371	3,539	10,925	Completed.
3. Ghaziabad and Baghpat road, Meerut district.	Ditto ...	12,946	4,952	12,34	Completed between Loni and Baghpat (15 m) The improvement of the portion between Ghaziabad and Loni has been abandoned by the district board.
4. Anúpshahr and Aligarh road, miles 11 to 23, Bulandshahr district.	Metalling...	14,377	10,893	7,393	In progress.
5. Aliganj to Majhola railway stations, Etah district.	Raising and metalling.	23,007	9,998	9,998	Ditto.
6. Agra, Fatehabad, and Kachora road, Agra district.	Raising and bridging.	17,452	5,184	15,880	Completed.
7. Etáwah and Kálpi 2nd class road (4 m.)	Metalling...	11,424	785	10,666	Ditto.
8. Mau and Garotha road, Jhánsi district.	Improvements.	11,328	6,950	6,950	In progress.
9. Orai-Kunch road, Jalaun district.	Metalling...	27,435	8,528	8,528	Ditto.
10. Lohughát and Bhabar road, Kumaun district.	Improvements.	12,148	3,181	12,155	Completed. The road has been opened for traffic and is much used. It is a great improvement to the district.
11. Byans and Milan road, Kumaun district.	Ditto ...	12,560	2,999	2,999	Commenced, but only a small expenditure could be incurred on it during the year.
12. Faridpur and Bisalpur road, Bareilly district.	Conversion from class III. to II.	24,485	9,947	9,947	Good progress made.
13. Bijnor-Nagina road, Bijnor district.	Metalling...	49,122	11,222	14,297	Well advanced.
14. Bargadiaghát and Mehndighát road, Hardoi district.	Improving certain portions.	19,593	8,503	13,249	In progress.

Name of road or bridge.	Nature of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during the year.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15. Lakhimpur and Sháhjahánpur road, Kheri district.	Raising and bridging.	92,668	500	75,699	Completed.
16. Gonda and Balrampur road, Gonda district.	Metalling...	74,575	17,421	21,656	In progress; portion of the expenditure is met by the Balrampur estate.
17. Nawábganj and Utraula road, Gonda district.	Completion,	72,929	16,006	25,241	Good progress made.
18. Ráni-ki-Sarai and Pawai 2nd class road, Azamgarh district.	Improving,	25,979	2,822	25,978	Completed.
19. Muhammadpur to Belha and Tarwa *viâ* Mahunagar, 3rd class, Azamgarh district.	Construction.	16,756	9,000	9,000	Earth-work completed and materials for culverts collected.
20. Ballia and Phina road, Ballia district.	Raising and metalling.	10,414	2,815	10,368	Completed.
21. Deoria to Padrowna road, Gorakhpur district.	Construction.	51,095	10,630	10,630	Well advanced.
22. New 2nd class road leading to Rasra from Lathudih to Pardhanpur, Gházipur district.	Ditto ...	25,335	14,708	22,093	Nearly completed.
23. Sukrit pass road, Mirzapur district.	Raising and improving.	25,986	25,987	25,987	Completed.
24. Basti and Mehndawal road, Basti district.	Raising and earthwork.	25,121	386	13,609	In progress. Delayed by contractor.
25. Road from Kalianpur to Singhpur, 1st class, Cawnpore district.	Construction.	11,108	6,000	6,000	Well in hand.
26. Bánda and Manickpur road, miles 11 to 40, Bánda district.	Metalling,	74,919	8,230	65,014	In progress.
27. Bánda and Kalinjar road, Bánda district.	Raising and bridging.	38,267	8,353	8,353	Ditto.
28. Rajapur and Saryan road, Bánda district.	Ditto ...	32,567	5,836	5,836	Stopped for want of funds.
29. Pachetia and Devakali 3rd class road.	Conversion into 2nd class.	21,288	13,408	13,408	Well in hand.
30. Jalaun and Dibiapur road, Jalaun district.	Bridging...	...	11,460	11,460	Ditto.
31. Jalaun and Madhogarh road, Jalaun district.	Ditto ...	17,000	6,000	6,000	Ditto.
32. Titavi bridge over Hindan river, Muzaffarnagar district.	Remodelling.	30,362	14,744	14,744	Good progress.
33. Bridge over the Tons or Rampur Mandi road, Dehra district.	Construction.	33,678	8,740	24,286	Ditto.
34. Bridge of 3 spans of 50 feet each over the Kali nadi near Saini, Meerut district.	Ditto ...	36,922	9,494	13,303	Ditto.
35. Iron girder bridge over the Choya nadi on Dibai railway feeder road, Bulandshahr district.	Ditto ...	28,855	18,466	18,466	Of the 18 wells in the foundations 12 were sunk to their full depth and were being concreted; the remaining six wells were expected to be sunk before the rains of 1885 and the whole of the iron-work finished and put in position before the end of 1884-85.
36. Bridge over the Ahnia nadi near Saifi on Usrahar and Sandous, road 2nd class, Etáwah district.	Ditto ...	12,280	11,372	11,372	Nearly completed.

Name of road or bridge.	Nature of work.	Amount of estimate.	Outlay during the year.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
37. Lakheri bridge, Jhánsi district.	Construction,	62,114	8,573	55,619	Completed.
38. Ladhya suspension bridge at Chalti.	Ditto ...	25,208	22,210	22,210	The bridge was completed in May, 1884, but, having been destroyed by heavy floods in October, 1884, is now being replaced by a light suspension bridge. The expenditure on the bridge that was destroyed was Rs. 20,211; the new bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 4,997: total Rs. 25,208, and is well advanced.
39. Suspension bridge over the Ramganga river at new Thal, Kumaun district.	Ditto ...	13,082	5,993	5,993	In progress.
40. Iron wire suspension bridge over (i) the Pindar at Thavali on Nandprayag and Gwaldam 2nd class road, and (ii) the Simli stream on the Badrinath and Mehalchauri pilgrim road, Garhwál district.	Ditto ...	12,151	5,341	12,150	Completed.
41. Iron wire suspension bridge over eastern Nayar river at Chaumasi on Ukhlet and Domaila, 3rd class road, Garhwál district.	Ditto ...	9,000	4,499	4,499	In progress.
42. Aril nadi bridge on Budaun and Sháhjahánpur 2nd class road, Budaun district.	Re-construction.	45,628	11,905	11,905	Good progress.
43. Gangan nadi bridge near Roshanpur on Bijnor-Nagína road, Bijnor district.	Construction	40,275	8,843	30,250	All masonry in wells nearly completed; about two-thirds of sinking done.
44. Iron lattice girder bridge over Gangan nadi on mile 5 of Sambhal 2nd class road, Moradabad district.	Ditto ...	37,119	8,855	33,821	Good progress.
45. Masonry bridge over the Sarain near Bari on Chandra and Bari road, Sitapur district.	Ditto ...	80,356	12,657	37,624	All wells laid and sunk nearly to the required depth.
46. New masonry bridge over the Katna river on Lakhimpur-Sháhjahánpur road between Gola and Muhamdi, Kheri district.	Ditto ...	54,135	16,899	16,899	Progress good. It was anticipated that the sinking of the wells would be completed before next rains.
47. Bridge over the Gurdia nála, Gorakhpur district.	Ditto ...	11,516	7,000	11,201	Completed.
48. Rameshar bridge over the Barna nadi on Panch Kosi road, Benares district.	Additions and alterations.	16,363	4,939	4,939	In progress.
49. Girder bridge over Rohain nadi on Hamírpur and Karara road, Hamírpur district.	Construction,	14,267	1,761	6,156	Ditto.
50. Bridge on Basti, Naugarh *viâ* Rudhauli and Bansi road, Basti district.	Ditto ...	31,993	2,762	8,973	Ditto.
51. Rhind nadi bridge on Jhinjak and Rasulabad road, Cawnpore district.	Ditto ...	31,310	10,794	30,575	Nearly completed.
52. Iron girder bridge of 60 feet span over the Suketa nala on the 2nd class road from Gházipur to Tilra, Fatehpur district.	Ditto ...	12,440	3,626	12,441	In progress.

GOVERNMENT WORKSHOPS AT ROORKEE.

The transactions during 1884-85 were as follows :—

Payments.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash paid to credit of Government	1,99,211	
Charges against Public Works Department adjusted by transfer ...	1,89,349	
Total		3,88,560

Dues.

Cash on letters of credit, 1884-85	2,16,000	
Other receipts and transfers credited	56,712	
Total		2,72,712
Excess paid by shops in 1884-85		1,15,848

LOCAL EXCLUDED FUNDS.

The following shows the approximate conditions of the funds under this head :—

Ganges River Works and Tolls.

		Rs.	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1884		61,014	
Collections in 1884-85...		16,587	
Total			77,601
Outlay on maintenance of public works and collection establishment.	in Civil Department	4,017	
	in Irrigation Branch Accounts ...	6,832	
Total			10,849
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1885			66,752

Ferry Fund.

		Rs.		
Receipts ...	collected in Public Works Department ...	1,242		
	Ditto in Civil Department ...	6,91,662		
				6,92,904
Expenditure ...	incurred in Civil Department in 1884-85, ...		13,473	
	incurred by the Public Works Department in 1884-85 as follows :—			
	(i) Works and maintenance	1,69,245		
	(ii) Share of public works establishment,	38,927		
	(iii) „ tools and plant	2,539		
			2,10,711	
				2,24,184
Surplus				4,68,720

Accommodation for travellers.

Receipts	collected in Civil Department in 1884-85 ...		...	37,227
Expenditure ...	incurred in Civil Department in 1884-85		19,265	
	incurred by the Public Works Department in 1884-85, as follows:—			
	(i) Works and maintenance... ...	58,602		
	(ii) Share of public works establishment,	13,478		
	(iii) „ tools and plant	879		
			72,959	
				92,224
Expenditure more than receipts				54,997

This is below the excess expenditure of 1883-84 by Rs. 2,944.

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

The expenditure under this head incurred by private individuals at their own cost was as follows :—

Division.	Wells.	Dharmsalas.	Piyáos.	Schools.	Tanks.	Daláns.	Bridges.	Rest-houses.	Ganj or bazárs.	Total number of works.	Total cost.
											Rs.
Meerut ...	8	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	8,660
Agra ...	11	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	13	10,010
Jhánsi ...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	34,400
Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	900
Rohilkhand ...	58	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	59	12,545
Sitapur ...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	11,702
Lucknow ...	34	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	39	11,170
Fyzabad ...	33	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	34	7,983
Rae Bareli ...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	8,131
Benares ...	89	1	...	...	21	...	...	2	...	113	38,192
Allahabad ...	53	3	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	61	37,893
Total ...	394	9	2	1	26	3	1	5	2	443	1,81,586

Although there is a marked reduction in the expenditure on works of public utility constructed by private individuals as compared with that of 1883-84, the reduced amount being Rs. 34,689, yet it is in excess of the expenditure incurred during 1882-83 by Rs. 69,015. The number of works, however, compares favourably with that of the two previous years, being 443 against 389 in 1883-84 and 331 in 1882-83. The Benares Division still shows the highest number of works and the largest expenditure. As usual, a list of the works thus executed has been notified in the local Gazette with an expression of the satisfaction of this Government at the expenditure incurred thereon.

(b) Railways.

LINES UNDER SURVEY.

KÁLPI TO JHÁNSI.—Orders were issued in the commencement of the cold weather of 1884-85 to undertake the survey of a broad-gauge line from the right bank of the Jumna at Kálpi to Jhánsi, a distance of about 90 miles. A survey party consequently took the field in November, and, at the end of March, the surveying, levelling, and lockspitting had been completed. The works on the line will be extremely light, and could be completed within 12 months of the order to commence work. The only difficulty in connection with the line is its entrance to the site chosen for the junction station at Jhánsi. Two alternative lines have been set out, entering the station site at opposite ends. It is not yet certain which will prove the better.

DEHRA DÚN RAILWAY.—An association with headquarters at Dehra have made a survey for a broad-gauge railway from the Hardwár station of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway through Dehra to Rájpur at the foot of the Mussoorie hills. The plans have been completed, but the estimates are not yet ready. The sections show that a tunnel upwards of half a mile in length will be required immediately after leaving Hardwár, and that the bridging and works will be heavy. The ruling gradient of the line from Hardwár to Dehra will be about 1 in 70, and from Dehra to Rajpur 1 in 40. Water for engines will also prove a difficulty, as the spring levels are upwards of 90 feet below the surface of the ground. There are, however, in most places, numerous streams or canals within a mile or two of the railway, from which water can be pumped up and led to the station in cast-iron pipes.

LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

CAWNPORE-KÁLPI RAILWAY.—At the end of the year 1883-84 orders were issued for the immediate construction of a line of railway from Cawnpore to the left bank of the Jumna at Kálpi, and in August the estimate, amounting to Rs. 33½ lakhs, was

sanctioned. At the same time directions were given for the preparation of an estimate for bridging the Jumna at Kálpi, which was sanctioned as follows :—

	Rs.
Kálpi bridge	32,28,000
Approaches, including Kálpi station	1,47,000
Total ...	33,75,000

In June, 1884 the first sod of the section between Cawnpore and the left bank of the river at Kálpi was turned, and at the end of the year the following progress had been made on the work :—

Earthwork had been completed, except behind the abutments of bridges and culverts.

Culverts and minor bridges.—About 75 per cent. of these were in hand and were making good progress and bricks sufficient for all had been burnt.

Major bridges.—At the Pandu nála bridge 3 span of 40 feet founded on wells 30 feet deep; the wells had been sunk to an average depth of about 16 feet. At the Rind nadi 3 spans of 60 feet and 2 spans of 40 feet founded on wells 40 feet deep; the wells had been sunk to an average depth of about 14 feet. At the Sengur nadi 3 spans of 60 and 2 span of 40 feet founded on wells 40 feet deep; the wells had been sunk to an average depth of about 20 feet.

Ballast.—About 16 lakhs of ballast had been collected out of a total of 33 lakhs.

Stations and offices.—The platforms had been built and a commencement had been made with the stations, buildings, and staff quarters. The wells at all stations were in hand and average about 40 feet of sinking; but in no case had water, which varies from 60 to 90 feet below the surface of the ground, been reached.

Forty-five thousand castings for Denham and Olpherts' sleepers had been received from the Barrakar Iron Works. The first consignments of English stores had arrived, and platelaying will be commenced immediately after the ensuing rains.

The line should be open for slow passenger and goods traffic before the end of official year.

Kálpi bridge over the Jumna.—The bridge has been designed to consist of 10 spans of 250 feet clear, resting on brick piers 73 feet high above low water, and sufficiently wide for a double line of railway, although it is not at present proposed to erect the second line of girders. Each pier is founded on two wells of brickwork 26′9″ in diameter, with 7 feet steining and hearted with concrete.

The progress of the various works in connection with the bridge is detailed below :—

Surveys.—The surveys of the approaches have been completed and land plans of all but a portion of Kálpi town submitted.

Staff quarters.—Quarters for an Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, two Sub-Engineers, and an Inspector of Works were ready for occupation by the end of March: until then all the staff was under canvas.

Workshops and stores.—A workshop and store have been erected on the left bank of the river; the former supplied with all necessary machinery and fittings, worked by a 12-horse-power engine, which also drives a Lucop's pulverizer on the right bank of the river; there is another Lucop's pulverizer at work, also grinding kankar lime and driven by an 8-horse-power engine.

Well curbs.—The well curbs were ordered from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas in August. The first pair reached Kálpi by the 14th October, and the rest continued to arrive in time as they were needed.

Bricks.—For supply of bricks for the first operations resort was had to the surplus stock of the Etáwah Division, Ganges Canal. These bricks had in some

instances to be carted 10 miles and more to the river-bank and boated up the river about 30 miles, and these operations were considerably retarded by the heavy and late rains. The total number of bricks received from the Canal authorities was 8⅘ lakhs. Meanwhile a contract was entered into with Messrs. Cave, Chuckerbutty, and Co. for the supply of bricks for the bridge. The deliveries have not been up to the terms of their contract, and consequently works on piers outside the bed of the river has been retarded.

Brick-field.—The brick-field is on the left bank of the Jumna, at the village of Bhilapur, three miles from the bridge. A tramway has been laid to it, on which the first trains ran the first week in April. It is a metre-gauge line laid with old East Indian Railway sleepers, rails, and chairs. Owing to the nature of the country the work was (for so short a line) heavy both in bank and cutting. The train consists of heavy-material trollies constructed in the workshops, the wheels and axles for which were obtained from surplus stores of the Muttra-Jumna Bridge and Panjáb Northern State Railway.

Mortar.—The lime supply is working satisfactorily. The mortar is of very good quality, composed of one kankar lime and one coarse gritty sand.

Plant and stores.—Tools, plant, and stores for well-sinking purposes were available in sufficient quantity from the Muttra-Jumna Bridge, to enable work to start and be carried on until supplemented by regular indents on Port Store-keepers, &c. The plant from Muttra came down by river principally. For the supplies from Bombay, Rawal Pindi, and elsewhere a store depôt was established at Cawnpore, under the immediate charge of the Storekeeper, Provincial State Railways, whence they were carried by carts to Kálpi. To the end of March 5,598 maunds of stores and 4,609 maunds of tools and plant and machinery were boated down from Muttra, and 82,160 maunds of stores and 3,370 maunds of tools, plant, and machinery carted from Cawnpore to Kálpi.

Plant for sinking. Hoist engines.—The hoisting power available on the work on 31st March consisted of two ship's winches supplied with steam from the boilers of the rotary engines from Muttra and five Wilson's double-purchase hoists. These are the only effective engines on the work, *i.e.*, which will hoist excavators of a sufficient size for these large wells. There are, besides, four Taylor's hoists and one single-purchase Wilson's hoist, which have proved to be of little or no use.

Excavators.—Eight Hodges' dredgers have done the work of excavating where wells could not be dried. A large excavator on Gatmell's principle (Prickett's dredger) has been made in the shops and has done good work in the clay stratum at No. 10 pier. Four more of these are under construction. Bull's dredgers of 8 feet and 10 feet capacity were found to be too small, and Hodges' dredgers have far surpassed them in these wells in sand, silt, bajri, or gravel.

This season's works—It was decided to undertake seven piers this season. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, and 10 (commencing from the left-bank abutment), and the right abutment Nos. 1 and 2 are practically on high ground, No. 3 almost so. The rest—4, 8, 9, and 10—are in the bed of the river.

The well foundations.—Taking them in the order in which they were begun—A being the up-stream and B the down-stream well—the first curbs pitched were those of No. 10 pier, for which a site had to be made by earth-filling. This was done in from 15 to 30 feet of water from the adjoining bank and amounted to 170,000 cubic feet of excavation. The curbs were finally moved into position and concreting began on 14th December, 1884. By the 31st March, 1885 a total length of 61½ feet of masonry had been built, 10A sunk 32 feet and 10B 34 feet below low water level through very hard clay mixed with kankar. The wells were sunk dry to a depth of about 28 feet below low water-level, engine-power being employed in baling out the water and

removing the excavated soil. After this the water could not be kept down owing to the uneven stratum of clay mixed with kankar nodules. Hodges' dredgers have principally been in use in 10B, and these and the Prickett's dredger in 10A. "Running" seems to have no effect on these wells: 10B sank nearly 6 feet one night after the workpeople had left it. There was a hole of 15 feet in the well.

Pier No. 9.—There were 16 feet of water over the site of this pier about the 20th of November, and by the 2nd or 3rd of December an island was completed above the then water-level. Two lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were put in, carried out about 800 feet in baskets over a boat-bridge. The curbs were rivetted at site and concreted by the 15th December. By the 31st March 9A was built up 36 feet and sunk 16 feet, 9B was built 16 feet and sunk 30 feet. Through the made earth both wells were sunk dry; after this 9A came on a stratum of clay under two-third of the curb, the remaining one-third being sand, thus effectually preventing any further dry sinking. Every kind of tool on the work has been tried, but it was found that the influx of sand from the hole prevented the clay being effectually attacked. The Prickett's excavators proved the most efficacious, and recourse was afterwards had to divers. This well has since gone down 9 feet in the clay.

Pier 9B.—This well has been sunk to 30 feet below low water almost exclusively with Hodges' dredgers. The strata passed through have been sand, sand and loam, and soft silt, with lumps of clay. The difference of the strata found in the wells of nine piers, which are only 5 feet apart, is most remarkable.

Pier No. 8.—An island had to be made at site of this pier also. It was begun in the same way as that at No. 9 in about 16 feet of water, and fortunately while this was being done, a sand-bank, forming about 600 feet on the down-stream side, tailed into the site and very materially helped to form the island. The lead for the earth was 800 to 1,000 feet. The island, which was begun at the end of November, was completed by 8th December, represented by 75,000 cubic feet of earthwork, and the curbs carried out, rivetted, and concreted by the 28th December. By the 31st March 36 feet of brickwork were built, 8A sunk 29 feet and 8B 33 feet below low water-level. These wells also were sunk dry through the made earth; after this sinking had been carried on with Hodges' dredgers almost entirely. The strata passed through has been about 16 feet of sand and 15 feet of coarse sand, bajri, and kankar.

Pier No. 4.—This pier was also begun on an island in about 7 feet of water, represented by about 30,000 cubic feet of earthwork. The curbs were rivetted by the 1st of January; building on them, however, did not begin until the 27th for want of cement and bricks. By the 31st March they had been built up 27 feet and sunk 20 feet below low water-level. These also were sunk dry through the made earth, and the rest with Bull's dredger and Taylor's hoists. The strata passed through have been ordinary sand for about 12 feet and 8 feet of coarse sand and kankar.

Pier No. 3.—The curbs of this pier were pitched on ground about 12 feet above low water-level and were revetted at site by the 16th January. For want of bricks and cement building was not begun until the 21st February. On the 31st March they had been built to a height of 23 feet and sunk below site 14 feet and below low water-level 2 feet.

Pier No. 2.—The site of this pier was excavated to a depth of about 23 feet and the curbs pitched, rivetted, and concreted by the end of March.

Pier No. 1.—Curbs only at site.

The works of the bridge have been considerably delayed for want of better hoisting engines, those received from Muttra being nearly worn out and not sufficiently powerful for the work to be done. Six new and powerful engines have been ordered from England and will be ready for next season's work.

LUCKNOW, SITAPUR, KHERI, AND SERAMAU RAILWAY.—The sanction of the Secretary of State to the construction of this railway, 124 miles long, at an estimated

cost of Rs. 51,26,905, or Rs. 41,346 per mile, was received in October and work was soon after put in hand, and the progress has been as follows :—

Survey.—The line from Lucknow to Sitapur, 56½ miles, had been finally located before the commencement of the year, and between January and April a further distance of 50 miles to Gola Gokarnath had been marked out.

The alignment of the railway in the neighbourhood of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway station, which was formerly objected to by both the Military Department and the Railway Company, has now been settled to the satisfaction of both, a location having been selected which will neither interfere with the fire of the forts nor with the goods arrangements of the railway station.

Land.—An officer was placed upon special duty to take up the land, and by the end of March about half had been made over between Lucknow and Sitapur.

Earthwork.—About 14 miles of earthwork had been completed before the end of the year.

Major bridges.—The Gumti bridge, consisting of 5 spans of 60 feet and 2 spans of 40 feet, founded on wells sunk to a depth of 35 feet below the bed of the river, was commenced in January, and at the end of March the wells had been sunk to an average depth of 15 feet.

The Gúnd bridge, consisting of 2 spans of 60 feet and 2 span of 40 feet, founded on wells 30 feet deep, was commenced in February, and at the end of the year the wells had been sunk to an average depth of 11 feet.

Minor bridges.—These had not been commenced, as there were no bricks available, but at the end of March large supplies were being turned out from the kilns.

Ballast.—About 18 lakhs of ballast had been collected along the line, the majority of which was in depôt at Lucknow and consisted of old bricks obtained from the demolition of the Machhi Bhawan Fort.

Stations and buildings.—No work had been done on these, but the collection of materials was in progress.

Materials.—56,500 sál sleepers had been delivered in depôt at Lucknow and 10 F class engines had been received. An indent on England for the permanent-way girders, rolling-stock, &c., required had been sent to the Government of India, to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

With the exception of the Gumti and Gúnd bridges there are no works of any magnitude on the line from Lucknow to Seramau, and the country affords facilities for the making of a very cheaply-constructed and easily-worked railway.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

CAWNPORE-ACHNERA RAILWAY.—*Works in progress.*—At the commencement of the year the works in progress included the construction of the extension between Farukhabad and Háthras Road, the construction of the Soron branch line from Kásganj, and the Muttra-Jumna Bridge.

On the 14th April, 1884 the section of the extension from Farukhabad to Kásganj (67 miles) was opened for traffic, and on the 1st July through communication was established by the opening of the line from Kásganj to Háthras and the Jumna Bridge at Muttra. All these works were incomplete when opened, but have been finished during the year, with the exception of some quarters at Kásganj and Achnera.

The Soron branch of 9¼ miles was opened for traffic on the 4th January, 1885.

The Subadárs' Bithur Branch Railway from Mandauna to Bithur was surveyed and the works were started in February, 1885. This line is only 4·75 miles in length, and will probably be completed in October next. Half the estimated cost has been subscribed by the Subadárs of Bithur.

The new workshops at Fatehgarh have made but small progress. The shop site was connected with the Fatehgarh station and some lines in the yard were put down. A temporary workshop was built, and since December, 1884 the workshop establishment from Cawnpore and Muttra has been transferred to Fatehgarh and the locomotive and carriage and wagon work has been done there.

The state of the works there was as follows:—

Offices completed.
Locomotive Superintendent's house completed.
Chief Foreman's house completed.
Foreman and subordinates' quarters— one completed, one nearly finished, two half finished.
Enclosure wall half finished.
Traverser ditto.
Engine turn-table finished.
Tank-house ditto.
Pump-house nearly finished.

For the erecting shop, fitting shop, smithy, engine-house, and chimney materials were being collected and work about to be started.

Kásganj.—The station buildings and engine-shed were finished and most of the quarters were complete.

Háthras Road.—The station at the junction of the low-level transhipment line with the through line was nearly completed. The new junction transhipment arrangements with the East Indian Railway have not yet been decided upon, and the line from the old transhipment platform to the Mendu junction is, therefore, temporary.

Muttra.—The Jumna Bridge approaches, toll-houses, &c., were completed in December and the bridge opened for road traffic on 15th December. The old Muttra-Háthras station on the left bank of the river has been demolished and the sidings removed, and the buildings, which were all of a temporary character, have been taken down.

Achnera.—The quarters for locomotive foreman, drivers, &c., were practically completed. The Rájputana-Malwa Railway had nearly completed; the additional sidings for the junction, the tank-house and engine-shed and well building for this railway by the Rájputana-Malwa Railway were nearly ready, except roof of engine-shed and washingout arrragements.

Nothing had been done towards supplying the very much needed additions to the station building for waiting and refreshment rooms.

On the Cawnpore and Farukhabad section of the line the chief works in progress during the year were the fencing of the line on the side towards the road from Cawnpore to Farukhabad was completed; dead sidings at six minor stations and new coal sidings at Cawnpore were laid; extension of goods platform at Cawnpore had been made and passenger platforms at six stations had been raised; the earthwork and bridging of a diversion to improve the approach to Miran Sarai station was completed.

Capital expenditure.—Up to 31st December the total capital expenditure on the line had been Rs. 1,06,06,521, or Rs. 42,257 per mile, on the total length of line constructed, *viz.*, 251.

During the calendar year the expenditure incurred was—

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	1,943
Land	10,308
Construction of line	7,63,113
Ballast and permanent-way	12,00,170
Stations and buildings	3,51,630
Plant	1,51,140
Establishment	1,07,298
Total ...	25,85,602

						Rs.
Rolling stock—						
Locomotive	...	...	...	...	...	3,57,421
Carriage and wagon	...	...	...	...	...	46,138
				Total	...	4,03,559
				Total	...	29,89,161
Deduct receipts on capital account			...	...	...	169
			Net expenditure		...	29,88,992

The rolling-stock charges include the cost of purchase and erection of 16 O class engines. On carriage and wagon the expenditure was for a balance unpaid to the Rájputana-Malwa Railway on construction of 200 covered goods wagons in the previous year and for local charges on the construction of 28 3rd-class passenger carriages, 12 brake-vans, and six postal-vans, all of which were nearly completed on 31st March, while four 1st and 2nd class carriages, four horse-boxes, and two powder-vans were in hand or about to be taken in hand.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

From 1st to 14th April, 1884 the mileage open was—

					Miles.
Cawnpore to Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	86½
Háthras and Muttra ...	...	..	...	...	29
Achnera to Muttra worked by the Rájputana-Malwa Railway				...	22·75
Farukhabad to Kaimganj worked for goods only			...	...	18

On the 14th April the section to Kásganj (67 miles) was opened, and on July 1st the remaining section to Háthras Road (35¾) miles) and the piece of line joining the Muttra-Háthras with the Muttra-Achnera Section, making a total of 241·78 miles of main line. On the 4th January the Soron branch 9¼ miles long was opened fore traffic. The working of the section from Muttra to Achnera was taken over from the Rájputana-Malwa Railway on the 1st July, 1884. From the 1st July the whol length from Cawnpore to Achnera was worked as one system by through trains.

Damage by floods.—Through traffic was interrupted for the whole of October owing to serious breaches in the line near Kásganj, occasioned by the floods resulting from the heavy rain which fell from 26th September to 3rd October. The most serious was that at the Káli nadi bridge. A gap of 160 feet was made behind the eastern abutments which took a month to close. Traffic was resumed on 30th October. Trifling breaches also occurred in the 166th, 175th, and 184th miles. During the interruption of through traffic trains ran to Kásganj on one side and to the Nadrai bridge, two miles on the Háthras side from Kásganj.

Accidents.—Three serious accidents to running trains occurred:—One on 31st August at Cawnpore, one on 30th September at Muttra, and of one on 27th February at Araul.

The first of these occurred at the facing-points, Cawnpore station. Two engines and five wagons left the rails. The train was entering the station at night. The points were locked over in position, and no reason for the engines leaving the rails was elicited at the inquiry. The damage was, fortunately, trifling.

The second accident occurred at Muttra, on the Jumna Bridge approaches, to an empty passenger train owing to the new line sinking during the heavy rain which fell at the end of September. The engines and several wagons passed safely, but ten 3rd class carriages were derailed and the train parted. The damage done was trifling.

The third accident occurred to a goods trains at Araul. The train was being run into a siding to allow the down mail to cross. The engine and 11 wagons passed the points safely. The following six wagons were derailed. One was turned completely over. The line was blocked for eight hours. The cause of this accident is not satisfactorily accounted for. The damage done to the derailed trucks, which were Muttra and Háthras wooden low-sided trucks, was considerable.

Traffic working expenditure.—The revenue expenditure for the calendar year has been Rs. 5,95,356, while in 1883 it amounted to Rs. 3,68,520.

Maintenance.—The chief items of increase have been on account of renewals of sleepers on Muttra and Háthras line and maintenance by contract of the extension.

Locomotive.—On account of extra staff and European drivers and purchase of three new engines charged to revenue.

Carriage and wagon.—For heavy repairs and alterations to stock.

Traffic.—The station and train staff has been more than doubled during the year owing te the extension and extra work :—

		Rs.
The train mileage for the two years was	1884	3,71,328
	1883	2,16,020
Increase		1,55,308
Expenditure per train mile	1884	1·60
	1883	1·70
Earnings per train mile	1884	2·31
	1883	2·66
Decrease in	1884	0·35

Traffic working earnings—

	1883.	1884.
	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	3,28,296	4,57,691
Goods	2,34,269	3,74,396
Telegraph	8,891	10,755
Sundries	4,531	17,856
Total	5,75,987	8,60,698
Average number of miles open during year	138	204
Receipts per mile	Rs. 4,174	4,219
Receipts per mile per week	Rs. 80·2	81·1

The number of passengers who travelled was—

In 1883	1,206,904
„ 1884	1,485,702
Increase in 1884	278,798

Each passenger paid an average of 4 annas 4 pie in 1883 and 4 annas 11 pie in 1884. There were 1,654 1st class in 1884, against 1,572 in 1883.

The second class in 1884 were	5,271
Ditto 1883 „	5,788
The third class (intermediate) in 1884 were	4,777
And in 1883	1,471

Goods.—The number of tons lifted was—

	Tons.
1883	100,811
1884	155,817
Increase in 1884	55,006

This increase was due chiefly to salt, grain, and seeds.

The increase in salt was 28,000 tons, principally for Rohilkhand. The increase in grains was 11,000 tons and in seeds 7,000 tons.

The line having been opened through during the year under review, any comparison with previous year's traffic would be of little service. When communication without break of gauge was established between Cawnpore and Rájputana, it was hoped that a considerable amount of through traffic would be obtained, and in order to attract it low rates were quoted. These were, however, met by corresponding larger reductions of rates on the East Indian Railway, and but little through traffic has been obtained. The rates quoted for through traffic are very little lower than those which the Rájputana Railway find profitable between Delhi and Ahmedabad, and it seems certain that the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway, with its much smaller capital cost, light grades, and cheaper fuel, can afford to quote much lower rates than the Rájputana Railway. Some local traffic has begun from the newly-opened stations, and the reduction in rates for potatoes from Farukhabad has been taken advantage of. Since the crop was dug over 50,000 maunds have been despatched in January, February, and March, 1885. The local traffic will no doubt increase, but unless the through traffic in salt from Sambhar is obtained, the quantity of goods from local sources alone will hardly give a paying traffic.

Working.—The line was opened under considerable disadvantages. Station arrangements on the new portion of the line were incomplete. The line was new and the banks had had no rain on them and the monsoon of 1884 was exceptionally heavy. The train staff hitherto employed had been trained to work short local trains only, and they were all natives. A large number of new hands had to be imported, and working with bad weather and a new line and new staff the result was not very successful. Four European drivers were employed from 1st July, but these soon had to be increased to ten to work the through trains, and European and Eurasian guards had to be emplyed for the mail trains. There have been frequent changes in both staffs, as many of the men turned out badly.

With the station staff, too, there has been a great deal of trouble. The work has increased greatly with the opening of the extension, especially the telegraph work at all stations, and the old staff simply would not do the work. The season, too, was a very unhealthy one, and it was with great difficulty that stations could be kept manned at all. O class engines have been supplied to work the line, which appears to have been a mistake. The line is a level one and the traffic is light, and engines of such weight are not required: they try the way more severely than light engines, which would have done the work and their fuel consumption is high.

Rates and fares.—With the opening of the line through important alterations in goods rates were made. From that date, July 1st, 1884, the following goods were classed as special, class A, *viz.* :—

	Rate.
Salt	One-eighth pie per maund per mile when booked through between Cawnpore and Achneyra.
Full-pressed cotton	
Seeds	
Sugar	
Potatoes	
Saltpetre	
Indigo refuse	
Screwed gunny	
Horns and bones	
Cement and lime	One-sixth pie per maund when carried over 80 miles on the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway in quantities of not less than 160 maunds.
Firewood and short timber	
Pig-iron	
Kankar and stone	
Oil-cake	
Fuller's earth	
Screwed hides	
Iron	

The coaching fares remained unchanged throughout the year.

Police.—The line was put under the Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police, from 1st June, 1884. A native Inspector and a small force—*viz.*, 7

head-constables and 19 constables—is employed on the line, besides a force of 43 chaukidárs under Traffic Department.

Volunteers.—A small company has been formed at Kásgánj, attached to the Fatehgarh company under Major Mackenzie. Attempts were made to start a corps for the Railway separately, but there are not enough men as yet to make this advisable, and for a time it will be better for the men to remain attached, as at present, to the Cawnpore and the Fatehgarh Companies.

BAREILLY AND PILIBHÍT RAILWAY.—*Works in progress.*—At the beginning of the official year the earthwork up to the Deoha river had been practically completed, and the major bridges were ready to receive the girders, which had not yet arrived from England. Permanent-way had been laid to the 17th mile from Bareilly and plate-laying was in hand. The progress of platelaying was delayed a great deal owing to the want of rails, which were despatched from the Muttra-Jumna Bridge, where they were used for loading the wells gradually as they could be spared. The whole of the permanent-way materials were carried along the line by carts, as the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Company's rolling-stock was not made available and much inconvenience and delay resulted from the want of a construction train.

Deoha bridge.—At the beginning of the official year the wells of this bridge had been sunk an average of 35 feet below the bed of the river, and as it was intended, if possible, to sink them 50 feet, there remained an average of 15 feet of sinking in each well to be done before the rains. This was effected and the superstructure was built upon piers 4 to 12. By the end of September all the piers and the east abutment had been completed and the west abutment wells were ready for concreting when heavy rain set in. The river rose rapidly and all work was suspended. The flood rose to within 2 feet of the highest known level, but beyond carrying away 100 lineal feet of the west approach, which was unprotected, the abutment not having been built, no damage was done. The completion of the bridge was, however, seriously delayed and fully three weeks were lost. The girder of No. 4 span had not been hoisted before the river rose, and after the flood subsided 25 feet of water was left standing between the piers, and there was consequently some difficulty in raising the girders. The Deoha bridge was passed on the 11th November by the Consulting Engineer, and the line was opened for traffic on the 15th November. At the end of the year all the works were practically complete, except the ballasting, of which about 10 per cent. still remained to be done.

Opening for traffic.—On the 15th November the Bareilly and Pilibhít Railway was opened for traffic and has since been worked under an agreement with the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway Company, under which they supply the rolling-stock and take one-fifth the net earnings for remuneration. Since the opening of the railway traffic has been very slack owing to the general dulness of trade.

DILDÁRNAGAR-GHÁZIPUR RAILWAY.—This branch, 12 miles long, was worked throughout the year by the East Indian Railway under the new agreement, by which the net earnings will with normal traffic amount to nearly 4 per cent. on the capital expended.

ROHILKHAND AND KUMAUN RAILWAY.—*Works in progress.*—Before the rains of 1884 plate-laying had been completed, but there were still many diversions at bridges which were not all finished till September. Arrangements were made for opening the line for traffic on the 1st October, but the very heavy rain which fell during the last three days of September made several slight breaches in the banks, and the first train did not run till the 12th October. At the end of the year the ballasting was still incomplete, and a good deal remained to be done at Haldwáni station and at the terminus at Katgodam.

Traffic and working.—Since the opening of the line in October one mixed train each way has been run daily, but both the passenger and goods traffic has been

disapppointing. The goods were kept off the line by the high rates quoted, as it was cheaper to send articles by cart than by railway. At the end of the year reductions in goods rates were under discussion and have since been made.

(c)—*Canals.*

Capital outlay for and to the end of the year.—The capital outlay of all kinds, direct and indirect, on each canal system for and to the end of the year closing 31st March, 1885 is shown in the following table :—

Table A.

Canal.		During the year.	To the end of the year.
		Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue.	Upper Ganges	1,39,405	2,80,78,400
	Lower Ganges	7,46,903	2,75,35,596
	Agra	1,82,559	88,66,042
	Eastern Jumna	87,512	30,64,799
	Total ...	11,56,379	67,44,837
Irrigation and navigation works not classed as productive.	Dún	—490	6,36,982
	Rohilkhand and Bijnor	16,198	17,40,005
	Bundelkhand irrigation works ...	...	82,916
	Bundelkhand irrigation survey ...	263	1,73,487
	Sardah	2,416	48,265
	Cawnpore branch extension survey, Lower Ganges.	15,945	57,206
	Total ...	34,332	27,38,861
Famine relief and Insurance ...	Betwa	8,67,789	33,07,280
	GRAND TOTAL ...	20,58,500	7,35,90,978

The division between direct and indirect charges is :—

	During, 1884-85.	To end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	19,54,607	6,86,51,528
Indirect „	1,03,893	49,39,450
Total ...	20,58,500	7,35,90,978

The following statement compares the amount of sanctioned estimates with the expenditure to end of 1884-85 :—

Canal.	Amount of sanctioned estimates.	Expenditure to end of 1884-85.	*Difference.*	
			More than estimate.	Less than estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	3,11,49,652	2,80,78,400	...	30,61,252
Lower Ganges	2,99,75,709	2,75,35,596	...	23,40,113
Agra	87,46,838	88,66,042	1,19,204	...
Eastern Jumna	36,75,923	33,64,799	...	6,11,124
Betwa	32,27,012	33,07,280	80,268	...
Total ...	7,67,75,134	7,08,52,117	1,99,472	60,12,489

Revised estimates for the Agra and Betwa Canals have been submitted to the Government of India; and a revised estimate for the Lower Ganges Canal, which will include the Cawnpore branch extension and the new Nadrai aqueduct, is under preparation and will shortly be submitted. The sanctioned estimates for the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals are not likely to be exceeded.

Revennue: (*a*) *Realizations.*—The revenue actually realised during the year was :—

	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue	63,44,391
Indirect revenue, share of enhancement of land revenue	9,49,631
Total receipts ...	72,94,022

The charges against revenue during the year were :—

	Rs.
Direct charges	23,64,790
Indirect „	1,63,318
Total charges ...	25,28,108
Leaving a net revenue of	47,65,914

Deducting from this the interest charges for the year, Rs. 24,96,705, the clear surplus was Rs. 22,69,209, against Rs. 17,57,142 in the previous year, 1883-84, or an increase of Rs. 5,12,067.

(*b*) *Assessments.*—The results obtained by taking the assessments are as follows:—

	Rs.
Water-rates and miscellaneous revenue	47,07,246
Share of enhancement of land revenue	9,49,631
Gross assessments ...	56,56,877

Deducting from this the charges as in para. 2, *viz.*—

	Rs.
Working expenses	25,28,108
Interest charges	24,96,705
Total charges ...	50,24,813

the clear profit amount to Rs. 6,32,064, against Rs. 25,71,285 in the previous year, or a decrease of Rs. 19,39,221.

To the end of the year 1884-85 the—

	Rs.
Gross receipts, direct and indirect, amounted to	9,03,19,682
And the charges to	3,93,74,073
Leaving a net revenue of	5,09,45,609

The interest charges to end of 1884-85 amonnted to Rs. 5,04,65,791. There is, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 4,79,818, against a deficit of Rs. 17,89,391 at the end of the previous year. This is a most satisfactory result, especially when it is considered that the Agra and Lower Ganges Canals have only been in operation for a comparatively short time, and as yet the irrigation on them has not been developed to the full extent.

The table below compares for the past six years the net profits on the capital outlay to the end of the year calculated on assesment :—

Table B.

Year.	*Amount.*		*Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.*	
	Net direct revenue.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1879-80	18,86,917	28,52,872	3·00	4·54
1880-81	25,88,194	35,38,941	3·98	5·45
1881-82	31,31,744	40,81,375	4·72	6·14
1882-83	33,45,285	42,92,916	4·85	6·23
1883-84	40,71,676	50,21,807	5·69	7·82
1884-85	21,79,138	31,28,769	2·96	4·25

The following table compares for the past six years the net profits and percentages of the four canals classed as productive, also calculated on assessments :—

Table C.

Year.	Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.	Net direct and indirect revenue.	Percentage on capital outlay.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1879-80 ...	20,12,627	6·18	46,623	0·28	—23,994	—0·28	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81 ...	14,00,777	5·14	10,87,124	4·58	2,65,001	3·15	7,13,640	25·56
1881-82 ...	17,53,631	6·40	11,82,646	4·75	2,94,749	3·48	8,09,183	28·46
1882-83 ...	20,14,559	7·28	10,55,784	4·07	3,53,043	4·14	8,26,665	28·53
1883-84 ...	23,59,664	8·44	11,92,654	4·45	5,61,425	6·47	8,31,183	27·92
1884-85 ...	15,55,938	5·54	7,35,746	2·67	1,69,814	1·91	6,17,349	20·14

All four canals show a marked decrease, due entirely to the excess rainfall of the season.

Area irrigated.—Table D shows the area irrigated in each harvest during the past ten years. The area irrigated during the year under review is 29 per cent. less than that of the previous year and is less than in any year since 1879-80 :—

Table D.

Year.	Area irrigated.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1875-76	429,957	758,406	1,188,363
1876-77	469,430	776,356	1,239,783
1877-78	733,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555,641	843,482	1,399,123
1880-81	700,139	1,032,010	1,732,149
1881-82	706,025	1,209,823	1,915,848
1882-83	739,410	1,234,226	1,973,636
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674
1884-85	773,315	843,701	1,617,016

Kharíf irrigation, April to September, 1884.—The rainfall during the kharíf season was much in excess of the normal, and, in consequence, the area irrigated, 773,315 acres, is less by 52,432 acres than that of the previous year, but is still much more than the area obtained in any year prior to 1883. The decrease is almost entirely confined to the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, which are situated in the upper part of the Doab, where the rainfall was heaviest.

Areas of principal kharíf crops.—Table E shows the areas of the principal kharíf crops irrigated during the past ten years :—

Table E.

Crop.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane,	109,492	129,605	139,374	148,060	165,914	135,493	165,020	198,158	155,147	153,652
Rice ...	80,744	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903	135,570	101,755	96,357	106,443	92,687
Indigo ...	165,865	148,589	214,662	227,238	185,006	194,679	319,060	316,145	295,388	392,309
Cotton ...	25,202	40,497	104,596	74,887	57,724	62,878	63,519	52,493	93,543	66,791

Compared with the previous year, the two most valuable crops—namely, sugarcane and rice—show a falling off of 1,495 and 13,756 acres respectively. Indigo, on the other hand, which steadily declined from 1881 to 1883, has suddenly increased by 96,914 acres. This increase is about equally divided between the tracts where the new rate of Rs. 3 per acre is levied and where the old assessment of Rs. 2-4-0 is still in force. Cotton shows a decrease of 26,755 acres, but the area obtained is not below the average of the previous four years.

Rabi irrigation, October, 1884 to March, 1885.—The demand for canal water was unusually light, owing to the late date on which the rainy season terminated and to timely and general rainfall in January. The area irrigated, 843,701 acres, is less by 628,226 acres than that of the previous year, and is the smallest that has been recorded since 1879-80, when 843,482 acres were irrigated.

Areas of principal rabi crops.—Table F shows the areas of the principal crops irrigated during the last ten rabi seasons :—

Table F.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	116,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	83,161	33,944
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	56,534
1881-82	726,332	261,602	102,549	77,702
1882-83	727,740	266,604	123,383	76,349
1883-84	824,607	292,028	184,697	116,967
1884-85	512,324	198,267	168,290	26,719

Compared with the previous year there is a marked decrease under all crops ; but compared with 1879-80, a year of about equal area, there is an increase under wheat, and a decrease under barley and " other cereals " taken together, and also under pulses.

Areas by canals.—Table G compares by canals the areas irrigated during the last three years :—

Table G.

Canal.	1882-83.	1883-84	1884-85.	*Difference in results of 1883-84 and 1884-85.*	
				More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	856,035	1,011,990	683,939	...	328,051
Lower Ganges	606,017	653,820	534,833	...	118,987
Agra ...	155,887	245,300	128,002	...	117,298
Eastern Jumna	254,513	277,358	166,407	...	110,951
Rohilkhand	79,507	86,251	85,265	...	986
Dún ...	14,958	14,276	12,553	...	1,723
Rohilkhand lakes	1,824	2,170	1,826	...	344
Bijnor canals	4,885	6,509	4,191	...	2,318
Total ...	1,973,636	2,297,674	1,617,016	...	680,658

The decrease in area belongs almost entirely to the four larger canals which head the list.

The Upper Ganges Canal shows a decrease of 328,051 acres, or 32 per cent. The falling off is greatest in the central divisions, where the rainfall at the close of the rains in January was heaviest.

The Lower Ganges Canal shows a decrease of 118,987 acres, or 18 per cent. The fluctuations on this canal are always likely to be less than on the Upper Ganges

Canal on account of the winter rainfall being smaller. It is satisfactory to note that the accident to the Kali Nadi aqueduct at Nadrai did not materially affect the area irrigated by the Lower Ganges Canal. Water was passed over the injured aqueduct on the 21st of December, and before that date the slight demand for water was met by a supply from the Upper Ganges Canal.

On the Agra Canal there is a decrease of 117,298 acres, or 48 per cent. The exceptionally large area of the previous year was not likely to be maintained in so rainy a season; and until the proportion of wheat to inferior crops rises, the area irrigated on this canal will, according to the nature of the season, be subject to considerable fluctuations.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal the decrease of 110,951 acres, or 45 per cent., is due to the heavy rainfall during September, October, and January in the Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut districts, through which the canal passes.

All the minor irrigation works show a falling off; the total decrease is, however, very small.

Navigation.—Table H compares the result of the last two years :—

Table H.

		1883-84.			1884-85.		
		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Revenue collected	Rs. ...	27,067	6,603	33,670	18,696	5,783	24,479
Traffic in tons	... ...	178,706	11,161	189.867	115,487	11,384	126,871
Ton mileage	... ...	10,073,733	1,270,608	11,344,341	6,570,322	1,172,015	7,742,337
Value of goods carried	...	48,23,985	5,06,742	53,30,727	40,36,491	4,30,213	44,66,704
Number of passengers	Rs. ...	2,857	19	2,876	5,213	18	5,231

Except as regards the number of passengers carried, the return shows a marked decrease under all heads. This is due almost entirely to the unusual length of the canal closures. The Ganges Canal was closed for $3\frac{2}{3}$ months, the Lower Ganges Canal for $4\frac{1}{4}$ months, and the Agra Canal for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Outlay.—The following table compares the direct outlay of the year, under the several service heads included in the budget-estimate of the Irrigation Branch, with the original and final grants of the year :—

Table K.

Head of service.	Outlay.	*Budget grant.*	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine relief and insurance	8,29,820	8,00,000	8,00,000
Agricultural works	6,162	6,000	6,000
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged against revenue.	10,92,082	14,00,000	11,75,000
Total, Imperial ...	19,28,064	22,06,000	19,81,000
Provincial.			
Productive public works, revenue account	22,04,918	20,67,500	23,06,100
Works not classed as productive, capital account	32,705	54,500	53,000
Ditto ditto, revenue account	1,59,877	1,53,500	1,62,500
Drainags works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.	33,507	59,600	35,900
Total, Provincial ...	24,31,002	23,35,100	25,57,500
Incorporated Local Fund Expenditure.			
Ganges river navigation works	6,832	4,000	4,000
Total, Incorporated Local Fund Expenditure ...	6,832	4,000	4,000
Grand Total ...	43,65,898	45,45,100	45,42,500

Under Imperial the expenditure on the Betwa Canal (famine relief and insurance exceeded the grant by about Rs. 30,000. The excess is entirely on works. The expenditure on productive public works, capital, fell short of the original grant by Rs. 3,07,918, and of the final grant by Rs. 82,918. The lapse is due chiefly to the accident at Nadrai having necessitated the stoppage of several works on which is was anticipated that good progress would have been made. On the Eastern Jumna Canal the final grant was exceeded; on the Agra Canal it was worked up to exactly, but on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals there was a short expenditure.

The net result under Imperial is an unexpended balance of Rs. 2,77,936 as compared with the original grant, and of Rs. 59,936 as compared with the final grant. Under the head of Provincial, the original grant, which stood at Rs. 23,35,100, was increased in the six-months' estimate to Rs. 25,57,500. The additional funds were required to provide for the temporary restoration of the Nadrai aqueduct, to make good other damage done by the extensive floods of October last. The expenditure exceeded the original grant by Rs. 95,902, but fell short of the final grant by Rs. 1,26,498. Towards the end of the year financial considerations rendered it necessary to reduce and curtail revenue expenditure by all possible means; had this not been the case, the final grant would have been fully worked up to.

Progress of works; (*a*) *productive public works.*—The expenditure against capital on productive public works under all direct heads of account was, as stated in last paragraph, Rs. 10,92,082, as against an expenditure of Rs. 12,42,113 in the previous year.

The expenditure on each canal on works alone is compared below with the original and final budget grants:—

Canal.	Original grant.	Final grant.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper Ganges	2,04,000	1,55,000	1,19,299
Lower Ganges	6,67,000	5,50,900	5,25,257
Agra	1,05,000	1,43,200	1,45,830
Eastern Jumna	4,05,000	46,200	61,256
Total ...	10,81,000	8,95,300	8,51,642

Ganges Canal, main line.—On the Ganges Canal good progress was made in collecting materials and completing all subsidiary works for the new Mayapur regulator. This work would have been very nearly completed by the end of the year; but early in October, owing to the accident to the Nadrai aqueduct, it was deemed necessary to issue orders to stop all expenditure on the work; and until the new aqueduct at Nadrai is completed no further progress can be made.

The protective works at the Asafnagar and Nirgajni falls were vigorously pushed on, and good progress was made in re-adjusting the canal bed in the Bulandshahr and Aligarh divisions and in raising bridges and providing towpaths.

Escape power.—On the Machua escape work was pushed on with great vigour; nearly all the materials required were collected, the foundations of some of the masonry works were got in, and about three-fourths of the channel was excavated.

Distributaries.—On distributaries a good deal was done in the way of providing masonry heads to village water-courses. On the Anúpshahr branch several distributaries were completed and the accounts finally closed.

Drainage.—In the matter of drainage the expenditure was confined to completing works previously sanctioned; no new cuts were put in hand during the year.

Lower Ganges Canal, main line.—On the 2nd October, 1884, the aqueduct which carries the Lower Ganges Canal over the east Kali Nadi at Nadrai was almost carried away by an unusually heavy flood in the nadi. The flood was headed up 3·5

feet on the upstream side of the aqueduct and rose to a height of 2·85 feet above the intrados of the arches. The discharge of the flood at its height is calculated at 44,500 cubic feet, and the mean velocity at 10·4 feet per second. The pitched floor was torn up, the curtain walls were nearly all carried away, and the pier next to the right abutment lost 12 out of 17 foundation wells. Large portions of the arches fell in, and after the flood had subsided there remained but 50 feet at the narrowest point out of an original width of 192 feet. This failure of the aqueduct being plainly due to insufficient waterway*, and the old work being very much shattered, it was decided to provide at once for a new aqueduct with the necessary contingent works. By the end of the year all preliminary work had been completed, and a good start had been made on the earthwork of the canal diversion and on the collection of materials and plant.

On the main line between Narora and Jera the following works were completed during the year :—additions to north and south regulators, foot bridges over silt tank openings, lock at Asadpur, and the widening of the supply branch between Gopalpur and Jera. The Nagla Hassan silt tank near Gopalpur was also very nearly completed.

Fatehgarh Branch.—On the Fatehgarh branch the Manikpur escape was completed, and on the Bagar escape all masonry work and about two-thirds of the earthwork was finished; all the distributaries are now very nearly completed, some irrigation outlets alone remaining to be done.

Bewar Branch.—On the Bewar branch the remaining bridges were completed, and the Chachena mills very nearly so; several new minors were constructed during the year, and good progress was made in building irrigation outlets.

Cawnpore Branch.—On the Cawnpore branch the raising of all the road bridges below Gopalpur was completed and the raising of the Dabauli East Indian Railway bridge was put in hand; silt traps at several points along the branch were in progress. As regards distributaries, the Aimah, Pachawar, Taria, Tirwa, and Taktauli remodelling projects were nearly completed, and on the Nagair and right Madupur work was well in hand.

Etáwah Branch.—On the Etáwah Branch the Sherpur escape was practically finished; several silt traps were completed, and on others good progress was made. The survey for the extension of the Ghátampur distaributary was completed and the preparation of the detailed project was well in hand. Good progress was also made on the remodelling of the Korara, Kusiari, and Phaphund distributaries.

Bhognipur Branch.—The Birari and Ladpur escapes were completed, and the Panhar escape practically so; good progress was also made on the Nandpur and Bhal escapes; twelve distributaries were practically completed during the year, some outlets and a few small bridges only remaining to be finished.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal, all the drop gates on the Okhla weir were fixed during the year, and the Sessai lock and weir and the Regulators at miles 69 and 78 were completed. Twenty-one minor distributaries and new heads to the Sahar and Kosi distributaries were completed. Masonry outlets on the Hasanpur distributry were also finished. On the Chota Kosi drain work was vigorously pushed on, and by the end of the year was very nearly completed.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—On the Eastern Jumna Canal a good deal of work was done in connection with the remodelling of the main canal channel. The remodelling of the Fazailpur distributary was completed and good progress was made on the different drainage projects in hand.

*It may be stated here that on the 17th of July, 1885 a flood with a calculated discharge of 130,000 cubic feet per second swept down the valley of the nadi, carried away entirely the remaining portion of the aqueduct, and formed a gap in the embankment over 600 feet wide. On the upstream side the water rose 13 feet, and on the downstream 11 feet, higher than in the flood of the previous October.

(*b*) *Famine Relief Works. Betwa Canal. Head Works.*—On the Betwa Canal very good progress was made, the works being pushed on with great vigour. By the end of the year the whole of the work on the weir, the under-sluices, and canal head was completed, with the exception that the lifting gear and gates had not been received from Roorkee. The afflux embankment was practically completed. The new work near the canal head had to be very much strengthened during the rains: the earth-work settled considerably and required continual attention. Fair progress was made in connection with the removal of the island on the weir; the earth, however, is exceedingly hard and did not cut away as much as was anticipated.

Main Line.—The excavation of the main line was practically completed; the rock excavation and the work below spring level proved far more difficult than was expected and gave a great deal of trouble. The pitching of the bed and slopes was begun just at the end of the year. All the masonry works were completed during the year, as also the Cherauna drainage cut.

Hamírpur Branch.—Earthwork down to mile 48½ completed, and below this point well in hand. Fully 75 per cent. of the masonry works were completed and the others all in hand. The Púnch and Jaisari escapes were very nearly completed and work on the Bardar escape was started.

Kálpi Branch.—Earthwork and masonry works about half finished.

Kathaund Branch.—This was practically completed last year, except a few minor works and the Kalia and Kathanda escape, which were completed this year.

Distributaries.—On the Hamírpur branch 215 miles of distributaries were projected during the year, for 170 miles of which estimates were submitted, and on three lines—*viz.*, the Orai, Kurmar, and Bardar—work was begun. On the Kathaund branch four main distributaries—the Sikri, Tarsaur, Haprukh, and Narsingpur—aggregating 96 miles, were put in hand and were about half finished by the end of the year. The Gopalpur distributary was almost completed.

(*c*) *Irrigation and Navigation Works not sanctioned as productive. Sardah Canal.*—On this project an expenditure of Rs. 2,396 was incurred in completing maps and in preparing agricultural statistics.

Cawnpore Branch Extension.—Although the project for the extension was submitted at the close of the previous year, there still remained a great deal of field and map work to be done to complete the records in such a manner as to enable the work to be started without delay as soon as the estimates are sanctioned. During the year about 330 miles of line were lock-spitted, bench-marks built, land plans made, and working sections prepared. The "irrigation map" to a scale of 4 inches to a mile was also well advanced.

(*d*) *Works of renewal chargeable to Revenue.*—The expenditure on new works charged to revenue was as follows:—

	Rs.
On productive public works	2,62,877
On works not classed as productive	38,162
Total ...	3,01,039

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the extension of the Chillawala weir was completed. Rs. 37,000 was spent on the alterations to the Mayapur dam and the work was practically finished. The 5th bar below the Dhanauri dam was very nearly finished at a cost of Rs. 15,000, and the flanks of the Asafnagar falls were protected at a cost of Rs. 7,700. The discharge sites at Belra and Sikandra Rao were greatly improved and new sites were constructed at Newari and at the head of the Anúpshahr branch. Two ziladars' offices were built in the Aligarh division, a number of inspection-houses were re-roofed with iron girders, and numerous minor works, such as draining culverts, small bridges, and new heads for minors, were constructed.

Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal Rs. 84,000 were spent on the temporary restoration of the Kali Nadi aqueduct. Work on this was commenced immediately after the accident and water was passed over on the 21st of December. The balance of the expenditure under this head, Rs. 31,000, was chiefly incurred on the following works:—Diverting Sisona nala, Mahawa Nadi works; strengthening embankment, mile 19, main canal; improving discharge site, mile 2, main canal; re-roofing and improving inspection-houses, and compensation for trees on Government land.

Agra Canal.— On the Agra Canal the expenditure on "extension and improvements" amounted to Rs. 35,658. The works for protecting the Okhla weir and the supply cut for the Agra navigation channel were completed and the widening of the Hindan cut very nearly so. The alterations and improvements to distributaries in progress during the year were nearly all completed at a cost of Rs. 15,300.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The expenditure on the Eastern Jumna Canal amounted to Rs. 7,650. The works on the main canal were chiefly improvements to inspection-houses and other buildings. Under distributaries, the remodelling of the Bidauli distributary was completed and fair progress was made with the work on the Saigud and Jalálabad remodelling.

Dún Canals.—On the Dún canals the expenditure was Rs. 8,450. The work carried out was chiefly arching over portions of the channels of the Bijapur, Jakhan, and Kalanga canals, and in lining with masonry the tail channel of the Dharampur branch of the Rajpur canal.

Rohilkhand Canals.—On the Rohilkhand canals the expenditure on works was—

	Rs.
Capital account	16,830
Revenue „	25,338
Total ...	42,168

Under capital the entire expenditure was incurred on remodelling the Upper Bahgul Canal, the works on which are now well advanced towards completion. Under revenue Rs. 24,200 was spent on the Kicha weir and river training works. This heavy expenditure was necessitated by the damage done in the heavy flood of October, 1884, when the river made a set on to the high bank above the left flank of weir, scoped out a large bay and breached into the canal. Besids repairing the breach into the canal, the principal works consist of an extension of the right flank embankment, a diversion of the river into the Katri nala, and the throwing up of extensive spurs and crib-work protection to the right and left flanks.

Provincial grant for drainage works.—Against the annual provincial grant for drainage works an expenditure of Rs. 25,642 was incurred; of this Rs. 20,659 were expended on new works on the Ganges Canal, and the balance, Rs. 4,938, on new works on the Eastern Jumna Canal.

Repairs. Ganges Canal.—On the Upper Ganges Canal the expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 3,35,694, as against Rs. 2,93,747 in the previous year. The increase is entirely on main canal and branches, and is due partly to the heavy floods of September and October, and partly to the fact that as the canal had not been closed during the previous year, rather heavy closure repairs had to be executed.

Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal repairs cost Rs. 2,97,995, as against Rs. 2,60,862 in the previous year. The increase is again chiefly on head-works, the cost of maintaining which has risen from Rs. 65,115 to Rs. 84,822. The increase, however, is more apparent than real, and is due to the training works having been commenced in February, 1885, instead of after the close of the official year, as has hitherto been customary. The object of this change of system is to get the work done during the cooler months, when the river is lower and supervision is more effective and to get the spurs completed before the snow-water comes down. In this way it

is hoped that the work will be better done, and that the spurs will throw up banks of silt behind them before the heavy floods commence. Next year the expenditure under this head will be normal. Under the head of "Main Canal and branches" the cost of repairs has increased by about Rs. 12,000; this is due entirely to expenditure incurred in making good the damage done by the heavy floods of September and October. Distributaries show a slight increase, due to the increased mileage open.

Agra Canal.—On the Agra Canal repairs cost Rs. 1,03,836, as against Rs. 1,13,012 in 1883-84. The decrease is entirely on head-works, all other heads remaining at about the same figure as in the previous year.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Repairs on the Eastern Jumna Canal cost Rs. 72,393, as against Rs. 69,535. The increase of Rs. 2,858 is about equally divided between head-works and main canal, and is due to the heavy rain fall of the year.

Minor Canals.—The repair expenditure on the Dún and Bijnor Canals and on the Jhánsi lakes is about normal, but on the Rohilkhand Canals the expenditure has increased by over Rs. 8,000. This increase is due to the heavy floods that occurred during the year. On the Hamírpur lakes repairs cost Rs. 1,800 more than in the previous year, due to several of the embankments having breached owing to excessive rainfall.

(*d*)—*Telegraphs.*

This heading is blank.

9.—POST-OFFICE.

(*a*)—*Imperial Post.*

The following statement shows the number of post-offices of all classes during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	*Increase.*
Head offices	40	40	*Nil.*
Sub-offices	583	620	37
Village offices	38	85	47

It appears, therefore, that 84 offices of the two latter sorts were added during 1884 to the number previously existing; eight were transferred from the railway mail service, and the remaining 76 were established to meet local wants either directly expressed by residents, or in consequence of departmental representations of the delay caused in disposing of correspondence for the localities in question.

The average number of articles delivered daily from some few of the newly-opened offices, as taken at the last enumeration, does not in all cases come up to the standard anticipated; but local causes may have been at work to affect, temporarily, the returns during the period of enumeration. These few offices, however, will be kept open, pending the result of a further trial.

The deliveries made from the majority of the offices were very fair, and it is evident that they have met local wants, and that the status of such of them as are sub-offices is justified.

Only one village post-office (in Moradabad) was closed during the year.

The village office system was fully explained in the previous report; and briefly stated, it acts as a feeder to the department, showing where postal facilities may advantageously be extended. It is also a fairly satisfactory mode of obtaining a cheap postal service; the procedure being to induce a village post-master, or in his absence some respectable trader or resident, to take up the duties of local delivery and despatching office, at a cost ranging from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per mensem, according to local circumstances.

There was an increase of 31 in the number of letter-boxes, the figures for the two years being 318 and 349 respectively.

The subjoined statement shows the few important changes made in regard to mail lines during the year under review :—

Name of division.	*Name of mail line.* From	To	*Mode of conveyance.* In 1883-84.	In 1884-85.	Distance.	Remarks.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	Baheri ...	Mail cart ..	Railway ...	32	November, 1884.
	Bhojipura ...	Pilibhít ...	Runners from Bareilly.	Ditto ...	24	21st November, 1884.
Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur ...	Fyzabad-Mankapur junction.	Mail cart ...	Ditto ...	77	1st January, 1885.
	Ditto ...	Salimpur ...	Runners and mail cart.	Ditto ...	52	Ditto.
Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	Lalitpur ...	Runners ...	Mail cart ...	57	10th February, 1885.
Agra ...	Farukhabad ...	Dundwaraganj,	Ditto ...	Railway ...	48	April, 1884.
Aligarh ...	Dundwaraganj,	Háthras Junction.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	54	Ditto.
	Muttra ...	Achnera ...	Runners to Agra.	Ditto ...	23	
Moradabad,	Moradabad ...	Najíbabad ...	Runners ...	Ditto ...	61	October, 1884.
	Baberu ...	Kathgodam ...	Mail cart ...	Ditto ...	34	November, 1884.
Cawnpore,	Cawnpore ...	Orai ...	Runners *viá* Rura.	Mail cart ...	69	1st February, 1885.

The principal of the above changes were the substitution of the railway for mail cart on the lines from Bareilly to Kathgodam at the foot of the Naini Tal hills; between Gorakhpur and Fyzabad, and between Gorakhpur and Salimpur in the direction of Behar; also the extension of the Cawnpore-Achnera State line from Farukhabad to Háthras junction, and the completion of the line between Muttra and Achnera, thus placing the former station in direct railway communication with Agra. The opening of the railway to Gorakhpur expedited the receipt of mails at that station by a few hours, but none of the other changes benefited the postal system of these provinces to any appreciable extent.

The following is a statement of the principal mail lines and shows the average speed maintained thereon during, respectively, the dry and wet seasons of the year :—

Name of line. From	To	Distance in miles.	Whether mail cart or runners.	*Average speed in* Dry season.	Wet season.	Remarks.
Saháranpur ...	Mussoorie ...	49	Mail cart ...	8	8	
		7	Runners ...	3½	3½	
Gházipur ...	Gorakhpur ...	108	Mail cart ...	7½	7	
Fatehpur ...	Nowgong ...	112	Ditto ...	6½	5	
Cawnpore ...	Orai ...	69	Ditto ...	7	5	Runners during wet
Orai ...	Jhánsi ...	53	Runners ...	6	5¾	season 1884.
Jhánsi ...	Lalitpur ...	57	Mail cart ...	6½	4	Ditto ditto.
Lalitpur ...	Saugor ...	68	Runners ...	5¾	4	

The speed attained on some of the lines is very fair and evinces good supervision on the part of the Superintendents.

The total number of articles of all kinds issued from post-offices for delivery, the number returned undelivered, and the number actually delivered for the two years 1883-84 and 1884-85 are shown in the following table :—

	Number of articles given out for delivery at enumerations.		Number of articles returned as undeliverable at enumerations.		Number of articles actually delivered.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Disbursing head offices ...	4,52,012	4,60,436	5,793	7,433	4,46,219	4,53,003
Head offices ...	39,229	76,041	735	2,915	38,494	73,126
Sub-offices ...	4,78,731	5,19,949	16,952	17,740	4,61,799	5,02,209
Total ...	969,272	10,56,426	23,480	28,088	9,46,492	10,28,338

The result shows an increase of 8·91 per cent. in the number of articles given out for delivery in 1884-85 as against those enumerated in 1883-84, and, what is less satisfactory, an increase of 18·34 per cent. in the articles returned undelivered. In many instances, however, it is believed that to the rule obtaining at present, that articles delivered from deposit or redirected to other offices shall be included under the head "returned undeliverable," must be attributed the largeness of the figures shown under this latter head. The question of amending the above procedure will shortly be considered.

There is a substantial increase of correspondence posted under all heads except unpaid letters and value-payable parcels. The former can be accounted for by the greater confidence of the public and the great increase of paid letters and post-cards; and the place of the latter has probably been taken by value-payable registered book packets, in which there is a very large increase.

During the year of report 33,544 value-payable parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets were delivered. The total sum specified for recovery was Rs. 3,44,773 and the commission realised was Rs. 6,456.

The value-payable system is principally utilised by European firms supplying goods to residents in outlying districts; and among natives by the proprietors of printing presses, book-sellers, and medicine vendors, and to a less extent by jewellers and goldsmiths. The results as shown above exhibit a fair increase in the number of value-payable articles despatched and also in their values, the average value per parcel having been Rs. 9-4-4, and of registered letters and book packets Rs. 11-10-0 in the year under review. The averages for the previous year were Rs. 10-5 3 and Rs. 11-14-1 respectively. The difference in averages for the two years is so small as not to require any special mention.

Eighteen thousand and seven insured letters and parcels were delivered, the value of which was declared to be Rs. 36,25,079. This system is almost exclusively used by watch-makers, jewellers and that class of traders, as also by private individuals, though to a less extent. The average value of articles insured in 1884-85 was Rs. 201-5-0.

The value of money-orders paid during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,60,229, the number of paid money-orders being 5,69,408.

The result shows a substantial increase under all heads in the year under review. The transactions of no sub-office call for special remark, though some of them do comparatively a very large business.

Vernacular money-order forms have been very freely used, especially in the interior of districts, and returns show that about 42 per cent. of all the applications made were either Hindi or Urdu forms.

The value of money-orders issued from sub-offices in the Gorakhpur district is exceptionally large, and is due to the remittances of land-revenue. The same remark applies, though in a less degree, to the sub-offices in the Basti district.

The following is a statement of Indian postal notes sold during the year 1884-85 compared with the previous year:—

Indian Postal Notes sold.

Class A (8 annas)				Class B (Re. 1).				Class C (Rs. 2-8).			
1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.	No.	Commission.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
2,901	30 3 6	4,061	42 4 10	7,118	111 3 6	10,109	157 15 3	2,185	68 4 6	3,818	119 5 0

With regard to savings banks, there is a very good increase in the value of deposits made during the year under review, and although there is a falling off in the actual number of new accounts, this is, on the other hand, more than counterbalanced by the amount deposited; and the average value of each individual deposit shows an improvement of about 66 per cent. over the averages of the previous year.

The aggregate amount held at credit of depositors at the end of the year is nearly 45 per cent. in excess of the aggregate balance at the close of the year 1883-84. The withdrawals are in excess of that year, but this is principally from small accounts, on which interest is not payable.

At the close of the year under reference there were four second-class and 32 third-class combined postal-telegraph offices as compared with one and five, respectively, existing in 1883-84. The subjoined statement shows the expenditure in, and the revenue derived from, the combined offices in these provinces :—

Total value of messages sent.	*Cost of office.*		Total cost.	Profit.	Loss.
	Establishment.	Contingencies.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,202	8,952	1,239	10,192	12,974	965

It thus appears that the net result is a profit to the State of Rs. 12,009, exclusive of the cost of erection and maintenance, of which no data are available.

Rs. 2,185 were realised during the year 1884-85 by the transmission of telegrams by post-offices other than combined offices.

The system of paying land-revenue by means of money-orders was inaugurated in the Benares and Gorakhpur postal divisions during the previous year, and the scheme has proved very successful.

A postal convention with the Gwaliar Darbar was brought to a successful conclusion during the year and was finally signed in March, 1885.

(b)—District Post.

An abstract of the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box peons existing at the close of the year under report, and that of the year preceding it, is given below:—

	District post-offices	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter box peons.	Total.
Existing on 31st March, 1884	321	169	670	18	1,178
Opened or entertained during 1884-85 ..	9	18	57	...	84
Closed or transferred to imperial post during 1884-85.	12	15	20	10	57
Existing on 31st March, 1885	318	172	707	8	1,205
Increase	...	3	37	...	40
Decrease	3	...	...	10	13

Nine district post-offices were opened during the year under report: three in the North-Western Provinces and six in Oudh.

Six new letter-boxes were opened in the Bareilly, Jhánsi, Azamgarh, Ballia, Jaunpur, and Meerut districts of the North-Western Provinces, and 12 in the Fyzabad, Hardoi, Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, Unao, Sultanpur, and Bahraich districts of Oudh.

Five letter-boxes in the North-Western Provinces and ten in Oudh were either closed or transferred to the imperial post.

There were 35 village postmen entertained in the North-Western Provinces and 22 in Oudh. Four village postmen in the North-Western Provinces and 16 in

Oudh were reduced or transferred to the imperial post. One village postman at Sahbasu, in the Cawnpore district, was entertained and again reduced during the year under report.

During the year 1884-85 no addition was made to the number of letter-box peons either in the North-Western Provinces or in Oudh; but 9 letter-box peons in the North-Western Provinces and one in Oudh were dismissed as their services were not required. In these provinces village postmen also perform the duty of letter-box peons in addition to the duty of delivering letters in surrounding villages.

The length of district post lines over which mails were conveyed during the year under review was 7,843¼ miles, against 7,781¾ miles in the preceding year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, showing an increase of 61½ miles over the last year. This increase consists of an extension of 57½ miles in the North-Western Provinces and four miles in Oudh, and is due to the revision of district post lines in both the provinces.

An abstract of the number of parcels posted at and delivered from the district post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is given in the following table :—

	Articles received from district post-offices for despatch to imperial post-offices.			*Articles sent from post-offices for delivery by district post-offices.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Total district dák figures for 1883-84,	11,82,771	6,769	1,311	23,13,062	43,694	10,555
Ditto ditto for 1884-85,	12,77,443	6,841	1,131	23,72,569	43,553	9,778
Increase	94,672	72	...	59,507	...	...
Percentage	8·004	1·06	...	2·57	...	...
Decrease	...	...	180	...	141	777
Percentage	...	...	13·65	...	·32	7·36

There is a fair and satisfactory increase under all the heads, except parcels and packets delivered. The decrease under the heads of parcels is due to service and ordinary parcels being sent by packet post at reduced rates; and also to the fact that village offices in Oudh, with a view to simplifying their work, have not kept the return of the number of articles despatched and received for delivery, and thus their transactions are not included in the general return.

The number of articles received for delivery continues to far exceed that posted for despatch. The total number of articles posted for despatch was 1,285,415 against 1,190,815 posted in the previous year, and that delivered in the year under report amounted to 24,25,900 against 2,367,311 in the last year. The increase may, therefore, be regarded as satisfactory.

The total number of articles returned undelivered by district post-offices was 88,607, which gives a percentage of 3·65 and compares favourably with the figures (4·65 per cent.) for the previous year.

The cost of maintaining the district post was Rs. 1,94,243, or Rs. 1,58,518 for the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 35,725 for Oudh; but in the figures for the North-Western Provinces is included the cost of the district post in Kumaun managed by the local authorities, independently of the Postal Department. The budget allotment, including expenditure on account of contingencies, was Rs. 1,96,000.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(A)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue.

(a)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The character of the harvests of 1883-84 was determined by the monsoon rains of 1883, and these were distinctly unfavourable, both as regards the amount and the distribution of the rainfall. The total rainfall of the year under report was only 24 inches; in the year before it was 39·7; and the average for the six preceding years was 35·5. The deficiency and irregularity were greatest in the Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Agra Divisions, especially in the western tract of the last named; while the Allahabad Division fared best, having 88 per cent. of its average supply. Beginning early, the rains continued with fair regularity till the latter part of July. A long break then ensued and very little rain fell till towards the end of August. Thereafter the sudden termination of the rains in the middle of September brought loss, except apparently in Bundelkhand, to the later autumn staples, and also affected the sowings of the spring crops to an extent much felt in Muttra and the adjoining tracts. The deficiency of the autumnal rains was still further aggravated by the entire failure of winter rains. In spite, however, of these very unfavourable conditions, the outturn of the harvests, except in a few well-defined tracts in the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilkhand Divisions, was, on the whole, better than might have been expected. In Bundelkhand and Allahabad it was very fair, while in the canal-irrigated tracts of the Doáb the effects of the drought were in a great measure mitigated by artifical irrigation. As the hot weather of 1884 advanced, scarcity of fodder and water was felt in Bijnor, Jhánsi, Mirzapur, and some other districts; and in the western part of the Agra Division the position began to grow critical. For a short time relief works on a small scale were opened, as a tentative measure, in the south-western portion of Muttra. But the works were not very much resorted to, and nowhere else were similar measures found necessary. Fortunately the rains of 1884 were of a favourable character, and with their advent all anxiety disappeared. And the scarcity of rain in 1883 was not intensified anywhere during 1883-84 by injury from hailstorms or floods; the floods that took place in the western portion of the Doáb in September and October, 1884 belonging rather to the current year than to that under review.

The prevalence of small-pox in the eastern divisions and the presence in many localities of epidemic cholera marked somewhat the history of the year as regards the health of people. But it does not appear that the mortality from these diseases was sufficiently serious to interfere with agricultural operations, or that, except at the close of the year in the western divisions, there was any special prevalence of fever and those other complaints which not unfrequently affect the working power of the cultivators. From the revenue officer's point of view, the public health during the year may fairly be described as normal. The cattle-disease reported for the year was as usual most rife in the Tarái, Kumaun, and Jhánsi. In the last-named district and in Mirzapur the scarcity of water and fodder increased the ordinary mortality among horned stock. But, generally, the mortality was not such as to excite any special apprehension, or, except in some special localities, for example Kumaun, to cripple seriously the resources of the people. It should be kept in mind that throughout a large part of the country cattle are allowed to breed out of all proportion to the power of their owners to feed them. It follows that the greater number of the cattle that die in seasons of drought are old, feeble animals, of comparatively small use and value. This is not necessarily the case when deaths are due to epizootic diseases; but the

agricultural classes are still generally much below that degree of knowledge and active intelligence which leads to careful study of the conditions essential to healthy animal life. The experiments in the matter of storing ensilage and forming fodding preserves have been continued during the year by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. It would be premature at the present stage to pronounce any opinion on the results.

The attention of the Government has again been drawn to the uniformity of the prices of grain throughout the year in different parts of the province (Kumaun and Garhwál excepted), primarily due to the improvement in communications. The phenomenon is on this occasion more remarkable because of the somewhat unfavourable nature of the harvests in certain localities, and the uncertainty of prospects before the character of the rainy season of 1884 had been declared. Not many years ago, under similar conditions of season, prices would probably have been seriously affected and would have risen in some tracts to a degree causing much distress. The contraction of the export trade in wheat accounts for the comparatively easy rates which, in spite of deficient harvests, were prevalent throughout the province.

The outstanding balance at the commencement of the year under the various heads of revenue included in this report was, owing to the prosperous character of the preceding seasons, unusully small, being only Rs. 4,37,801. Of this sum Rs. 9,31,302 were realised or written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,05,899. The details are thus shown :—

No.	Heads of receipt.	Arrears due.	Arrears collected and remitted.	Balance of arrears.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Land-revenue borne on the roll ...	2,50,739	1,96,768	53,971	
2	Land-revenue not borne on the roll ..	26,193	11,236	14,957	
3	Malikána	179	179	...	
4	Twelve per cent. cess	10,845	8,743	2,102	
5	Acreage cess	4,327	4,327	...	
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	1,175	1,169	6	
7	Occupiers' rate	2,396	2,165	231	The figures under "19, Patwáris' fees and miscellaneous revenue," have been included under "6, Miscellaneous land revenue (Imperial and Provincial)."
8	Owners' rate	5	5	...	
9	Sale of State properties	10,279	10,279	...	
10	Sale of waste-lands	1,170	...	1,170	
11	Interest on purchase-money	...	...	...	
12	Profits from State properties ...	...	...	...	
13	Surplus process fees	...	...	...	
14	Collections from estates under direct management.	30,596	3,204	27,392	
15	Advances under the Land Improvement Act—principal.	618	603	15	
16	Advances under the Land Improvement Act—interest.	178	153	25	
17	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act—principal.	92,636	87,058	5,578	For the financial year.
18	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act—interest.	6,465	6,013	452	
	Total ...	4,37,801	3,31,902	1,05,899	

The following statement shows the current demand under every head for 1883-84 with the collections or remissions and the closing balances :—

No.	Heads of receipt.	Demand.	Collections and remissions.	Balance.			Remarks.
				Nominal.	Real.	Total.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Local-revenue borne on the roll.	4,28,41,250	4,22,15,511	1,28,015	4,97,724	6,25,739	
2	Land-revenue not borne on the roll.	54,575	52,368	128	2,079	2,207	
3	Malikána	1,70,774	1,70,287	...	487	487	
4	Twelve per cent. cess ...	47,33,609	47,15,496	...	18,113	18,113	The figures under "19, Patwáris' fees and miscellaneous revenue," which were shown separately in the Review of the Board's Revenue Administration Report for 1882-83, have in the present Review been included under "6, Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial)."
5	Acreage cess ...	5,60,305	5,58,063	...	2,242	2,242	
6	Miscellaneous land-revenue (Imperial and Provincial).	1,04,606	1,01,615	61	2,930	2,991	
7	Occupiers' rate ...	51,84,268	51,60,212	...	24,056	24,056	
8	Owners' rate ...	5,15,738	5,03,253	136	12,349	12,485	
9	Sale of State properties,	5,632	813	...	4,819	4,819	
10	Sale of waste-lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Interest on purchase-money.	...	130	...	...	...	
12	Profits from State properties.	...	4,15,393	...	...	...	
13	Surplus process fees ...	...	11,581	...	...	...	
14	Collections from estates under direct management.	45,248	29,476	...	15,772	15,772	
15	Advances under the Land Improvement Act—principal.	46,295	42,226	...	4,069	4,069	
16	Advances under the Land Improvement Act—interest.	9,188	8,075	...	1,113	1,113	
17	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act—principal.	30,408	24,054	...	6,354	6,354	For the financial year
18	Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act—interest.	1,826	1,498	...	328	328	
	Total ...	5,43,03,722	5,40,10,051	1,28,340	5,92,435	7,20,775	

The total receipts show a considerable increase over those of the preceding year, but the whole of it is nominal. On this occasion the income from the Dudhi, Tarái, an Bhábar State properties, amounting to Rs. 5,65,247, has been shown in these accounts If this sum be deducted, the net result is a decrease of Rs. 1,72,042. On the other hand, the real balance carried forward for collection has risen from Rs. 1,24,400 to Rs. 5,92,435.

The demand for fixed land-revenue (Rs. 4,28,41,250) remained at nearly the same figure (Rs. 4,28,21,457) as in 1882-83. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,22,15,511, leaving a closing balance uncollected of Rs. 6,25,739. Out of this sum Rs. 1,28,015 was nominal; so that the real balance was Rs. 5,97,724 (as against Rs. 4,23,21,325 in 1882-83), or 1·16 per cent. of the demand. This percentage, slightly in excess of last year's, is fully explained by the unfavourable character of the harvests in some districts, and was, under the circumstances, very moderate. Nearly the whole of it was due to suspensions of the demand granted, on account of drought, in the Agra, Muttra, Aligarh, and Bijnor districts. These items will be adjusted either by collection in suitable instalments as the affected tracts recover under the influence of favourable seasons, or by remission wherever such a course be found necessary after a sufficient period of observation has elapsed. The land-revenue demand was promptly relaxed wherever deficiency of the harvests gave reason to fear that its punctual realisation might press hardly on revenue and rent-payers; and the returns indicate the general leniency with which processes of coercion in collection were used. Since the close of the year, the practice thus exemplified has been formulated and expounded in draft rules prescribing it as the system upon which the demands for rent and revenue are to be relaxed or remitted in vicissitudes of seasons, according to the natural conditions of different tracts.

Within the year itself Rs. 8,87,142 of the autumn demand remained over to be realised from the spring harvest, and of that sum over two and a half lakhs were actually collected. It is remarked that the Benares Division again showed the greatest proportion of postponed autumn demand subsequently recovered from the following harvest. The advance collections made during the year (Rs. 65,85,879) and the balance (Rs. 25,414) remaining uncredited at its close show little divergence from the figures of 1882-83. The collections were largest in the Agra Division and the heaviest balances were carried forward in Benares.

The items of land-revenue not borne on the roll consisted chiefly of revenue assessed on resumed muáfis, on grove-land brought under cultivation, and on alluvial accretions. The largest item (Rs. 27,090) was on account of fluctuating assessments imposed on certain villages in the Pilibhít district. The balances under this head were chiefly outstanding arrears of previous years.

Further progress was made in determining the nature of the different items included under the head of malikána and in simplifying the method of account by abandoning the distinction between that included in and that excluded from the Government demand. The annual demand under each head for 1882-83 was stated to be—

	Rs.
Excluded	... 1,70,438
Included	... 62,710
Total	... 2,33,148

The entire demand under the united heads is shown for 1883-84 as having been Rs. 1,70,774. Only a trifling balance of Rs. 487 remained uncollected at the close of the year.

The fixed land-revenue demand, which on the 1st October, 1883 stood at Rs. 4,28,41,250, was reduced during the year under report by a net sum of Rs. 23,131. The largest item of decrease, that due to the introduction of fluctuating assessments in the Pilibhít district, was balanced by the corresponding addition made to land-revenue not borne on the roll. Considerable reductions of revenue were granted to certain villages in Muttra and Shájahánpur on account of over-assessment or serious deterioration arising from natural causes. The largest items of increase were due to re-assessment of waste-lands in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts.

The demand on account of the 12 per cent. and acreage cesses remained almost unchanged. The balances were slightly larger than in the previous year, but consisted chiefly of irrecoverable and nominal items which had not been finally adjusted. The revision of the acreage cess was completed in the Gházipur district, with the result of an addition of Rs. 5,535 to the existing assessment.

Transactions for the acquisition of land for public purposes were unusually numerous and important during 1883-84, chiefly owing to railway and canal extensions. The total area appropriated permanently and temporarily was 13,631 acres, and the compensation paid amounted to Rs. 6,24,611, besides a reduction in land-revenue of Rs. 12,806. Besides the areas above specified, 5,221 acres of land were appropriated within the year for which compensation was not disbursed before its close, and an area of unspecified extent was acquired, of which, although compensation had been assessed and disbursed, no account is given in the annual returns. The average rates paid for the land the accounts of which had been finally adjusted during the year rose for permanently-acquired land from Rs. 40-9-9 in 1882-83 to Rs. 47-9-4 in 1883-84, and for temporarily-acquired land from Rs. 15-4-11 to Rs. 38-14-5. Very wide departures from the average are observed: (1) in Muttra, where the average price paid for permanent acquisition was about Rs. 280 per acre; (2) in Cawnpore, where it was about Rs. 227; (3) in Jaunpur, where it was about Rs. 170; (4) in Benares, where it reached Rs. 1,253, and where the rate of temporarily-acquired land was Rs. 732; (5) in Ballia, where it was in three cases Rs. 965, Rs. 230, and Rs. 470 respectively.

The form showing miscellaneous land-revenue underwent another change by the entire exclusion of charges from the account. The revenue from the Mirzapur Stone Mahál seems to be still growing, while there is a considerable and unexplained variation in the receipts from the Gorakhpur district.

The steady growth of canal revenue has been observed in preceding reports and is again brought prominently to notice. Owing to the character of the seasons in 1883-84, the resources of the canals were utilised to their utmost extent; and the demand on account of occupiers' rate, which in 1882-83 stood at the highest figure hitherto reached, namely, Rs. 47,43,308, rose by 9·29 per cent. to Rs. 51,84,268, representing a net increment of Rs. 4,40,960. The balance of the demand remaining uncollected was inconsiderable ; but in some districts of the Agra Division more difficulty than usual was experienced in completing the collections and a much larger number of writs of demand than usual were issued for canal revenue. The Commissioner of Agra is of opinion that the Canal authorities, in some instances, formed too sanguine an estimate of the area to which water could be supplied, and allowed the initial irrigation of lands to which the full number of waterings could not be given. If this be correct, the fact probably was, as surmised by the Commissioner, that subsequent failure of the rains disturbed the calculations of the officers charged with the distribution of the available supply. In such cases, the only remedy is a prompt and liberal remission of the water-rates ; and in this connection, as well as with a view to the exercise in future of forethought as to the safe area of distribution, the attention of the Irrigation Department has been drawn to the remarks made by the Commissioner.

The receipts from owners' rate increased in even greater proportion than the sums paid by cultivators. While the latter rose by 9 29 per cent., the former received an addition of 94·7 per cent., the actual increment being Rs. 2,52,844 on a previous demand of Rs. 2,64,894. The total demand was Rs 5,15,738, of which only 12,485 remained for collection at the end of the year. The very large enhancement in the demand was due to the introduction of the revised rule under which owners' rate is levied on all lands assessed as unirrigated at settlement, but subsequently supplied with canal water. Under the rule until lately in force, in villages where canal irrigation, to however small an extent, existed at the time of settlement, all subseqnent extensions of irrigation were exempt from the payment of owners' rates. It was found by experience that no sufficient reason existed for continuing this exemption, which operated to transfer to the landholders the whole of profits properly belonging to the Irrigation Department of the Government ; and with the sanction of the Government of India, the restriction was removed, with effect from the beginning of the revenue year 1883-84. The result has been the addition in 1883-84 of Rs. 1,03,858 to canal income. The greater part of the amount was apparently derived from the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts.

The attention of the Government has been drawn to certain orders regarding the method of assessing and crediting land-revenue for canal-irrigated lands. This is a matter which must probably be again taken up in connection with the approaching re-settlement of the canal district of Bulandshahr. The Board have lately been requested to bring under consideration the principles to be observed in the revision of the land-revenue assessment in that district ; and the best method of securing to the Government and of showing in the public accounts the full share of the profits arising from canal irrigation is one of the subjects to be discussed and decided in arranging for the revision. The question is concerned not merely with the revision of land-revenue assessment on lands already irrigated, but also with the imposition of water-dues in tracts where new canals are made or fresh extensions of old canals are carried out. As a tentative measure, it has been proposed not at present to assess owner's rate upon lands in British territory irrigated from the new Betwa Canal, thereby avoiding the immediate artificial enhancement of cultivators' rents which necessarily follows from the imposition of owners' rate ; and to try to ascertain whether, by future

enhancements of occupiers' rates as the cultivators begin to appreciate the value of canal water, it may not be possible to acquire for the Canal Department the whole or the greater part of the increment in rental value due to its operations. The Betwa Canal being a new work in a tract of country never before irrigated from Government canals, the experiment will be a comparatively simple one. But it will be one of much interest, and its results probably will very materially help the Revenue authorities of the province in treating the subject of assessing water-dues on extensions of canal-irrigation in tracts where canals already exist.

The State properties in the hands of Government rose in number from 99 to 135 by the inclusion of 11 small properties erroneously omitted from the previous year's accounts and by the acquisition of 26 new estates during the year. There is a large nominal increase in the rental owing to the Dúdhi, Bhábar, and Tárai estates being for the first time shown in these accounts.

The revenue deposits were satisfactorily supervised during the year of report and outstanding items adjusted.

The statistics of rent litigation, as usual, deal separately with suits and applications. This division marks in a rough way the difference between cases concerned with the adjustment of accounts and those designed to regulate the status of cultivators and their rights in the land occupied by them. The number of suits in 1883-84, as compared with 1882-83, remained almost unchanged. Of the total number instituted, 88 per cent. were suits against tenants for arrears of rent, 3 per cent. were connected with distraint of crops for rent, 7 per cent. were connected with the settlement, between co-sharers, of the rent and revenue accounts of their estates, and the remainder (about one per cent.) represents the litigation between landlords and tenants to determine the possession of land and to obtain satisfaction by the latter for oppressive or illegal acts on the part of the former. The unfavourable nature of the season did not apparently lead to any material increase in the number of suits for arrears of rent. In the Agra Division as a whole, where in some parts the failure of crops was very much felt, such suits were fewer than 1882-83; while distraints, so far as measured by the contested cases, were less numerous in all parts of the province except Jhánsi, where the number of such cases is very trifling. And in this connection a perceptible diminution may be remarked in the proportion of cases in which applications for ejectment from occupancy tenancies under section 35 of the Rent Act followed decrees for arrears. In the Rohilkhand Division, where the increase of rent suits was greatest, the proportion to them of applications under section 35 fell, as compared with the previous year, from 20 to 15 per cent.; in the Agra Division the proportion fell from 25 to 19 per cent.; in the Benares Division it rose from 23 to 24 per cent. only; and even in the Meerut Division, which contains districts where the land-holders have shown themselves more than usually adverse to the growth or continuance of occupancy rights, it rose only from 14 to 16 per cent. On the whole, therefore, the figures indicate that there was no generally prominent disposition on the part of landholders in 1883-84 unduly to press their tenants for arrears or to take advantage of a bad season to destroy occupancy tenures.

The characteristics observed in the preceding year still distinguish in 1883-84 the litigation of the different divisions. Allahabad and Benares had a large amount of rent suits between land-holder and tenant, but very few for revenue or rental profits between co-sharers in estates; in Meerut the opposite is observed; while Rohilkhand had a large proportion of suits of both sorts. No appreciable change is observable in in 1883-84, as compared with the preceding year, in the manner of the disposal of suits of every class, and the number left pending at the close of the former year was still moderate. The average duration of contested suits decreased from one month and thirteen days in 1882-83 to one month and nine days in 1883-84.

The return of applications filed during the year shows an increase of no less than 28,352, almost entirely in the class of applications to effect or contest ejectment of

tenants otherwise than for arrears of rent. This would be very serious were it real; but it is explained that the increase is to a great extent nominal, being due to the omission from previous returns of many applications filed under section 36 of the Rent Act. The arrangement now adopted, whereby applications under section 35 and section 36 of the Rent Act are separately shown, and all applications relating to ejectment are placed together in the statement, is calculated to ensure greater accuracy, as well as to facilitate comparison of the returns. In the absence of any exact information as to how far the figures for 1883-84 represent any real addition to ejectment litigation, a comparison with the statistics of previous years might be misleading. This, however, is of comparatively little importance, because the condition of occupancy tenures, which the statistics of ejectment litigation are chiefly useful in illustrating, has been made the subject of a direct and independent investigation still in progress. At present it is sufficient to observe that while the remarks recorded by nearly all the Revenue authorities of the province do not disclose during 1883-84 an unsatisfactory state of relations between landlords and tenants, the returns show that ejectment notices of all sorts in 1883-84 affected only 334,438 acres, or 1·50 per cent. of the whole cultivated area of the province. Not much more than a quarter of the notices issued under section 36 were contested; but, even assuming that all uncontested notices resulted in the dispossession of the tenants, only 0·99 of the provincial area above mentioned underwent a change of tenants under the operation of these processes.

The number, nature, and result of the various proceedings in appeal and revision (excluding the Kumaun Division) are classified both according to territorial divisions and according to the class of cases, and it is convenient to divide these into (1) appeals to Collector from orders of 2nd class Assistant Collectors in suits and applications; (2) appeals to Judges against orders of Collectors and 1st class Assistants in suits above the value of Rs. 100; (3) appeals against and revisions of orders of Collectors and 1st class Assistants in applications. In the first class there was in 1883-84 an increase in the number of appealable cases and the proportion of cases appealed. Including 178 cases which remained over from the preceding year, the total number of appeals for disposal was 2,985, of which 2,754 were decided, leaving 231 still pending. The general results were somwhat less favourable than before to the lower courts; but the decrees of the lower courts remained undisturbed in nearly 95 per cent. of all the appealable cases. The proportion of appeals to appealable cases decided was highest in the Benares Division, while reversals of the lower courts' orders were most numerous in Agra and Rohilkhand. Nearly the whole of the cases now under consideration were decided by tahsíldárs, and on the whole, although the returns for the Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions are not quite satisfactory, there is no strong reason, from the analysis of appellate proceedings, to suppose that the tahsíldárs fail to do substantial justice or that their courts are unpopular.

Notwithstanding a decrease in the number of appealable cases, the appeals preferred to Judges against the orders of Collectors or 1st class Assistant Collectors were more numerous in 1883-84 than in the preceding years; and the percentage of cases in which the orders passed by the original courts were confirmed fell from 63 to 51, while reversals rose from 12 to 15 per cent. Compared with the issue of appeals and revisions decided by Commissioners (as shown below), these figures place the work of the revenue courts in a rather less favourable light, although there does not seem to be anything in the nature of the cases, which were nearly all for arrears of rent and a settlement of accounts between proprietary co-sharers, to justify the diversity of appellate results. The average duration of these appeals has now reached the very high limit of six months and twenty-eight days, which can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory, especially if it be compared with the corresponding figures (two months and twenty-six days in appeals and two months and sixteen days in revisions) in appeals and revisions heard by the Commissioners.

The appellate work of Commissioners was rather lighter than in the preceding years, the cases for disposal being 1,223 as against 1,490. The proceedings of the

lower courts did not in 1883-84 stand the test of appeal quite so well as in 1882-83, the percentage of undisturbed orders having fallen from 76·3 to 70·9. Any relief, however, which Commissioners experienced in the contraction of appellate work in 1883-84 was more than outweighed by the enhanced number of cases which came before them for revision. The institutions under this head increased by 500, and the number of cases for disposal was 3,162, as against 2,795 in the preceding year. In Meerut very considerable arrears accrued; and that a similar result did not happen in Benares, where the pressure of this and other branches of work was much greater, is due altogether to the Commissioner's very creditable energy and assiduity. The unfavourable view taken by the Officiating Commissioner of Meerut of the work of the lower courts in disposing of applications was not concurred in by the substantive Commissioner of the division and is not altogether borne out by the result of the proceedings in revision, which ended in nearly 78 per cent. of all the decisions being upheld; and as only a small proportion of the unappealable applications decided were brought under revision at all, the information now made available does not afford ground for pronouncing this class of litigation to be beyond the ability of the ordinary staff of Assistant and Deputy Collectors. Under the extreme press of work which results from a very large number of cases under section 39 being filed simultaneously, errors of procedure and instances of imperfect inquiry must no doubt occur. This makes it necessary to maintain proper means for obtaining revision of such cases; but it is evident that measures must be adopted whereby Commissioners may be relieved of a portion at least of the present revisional work; and Government has now under its immediate consideration a scheme for this purpose proposed by the Board of Revenue.

The revisional work of the Board also increased in the year under report, the number of cases decided having risen from 814 to 939.

The returns of revenue litigation for the Kumaun Division show a slight decrease in the total number of suits filed during the year, but the balance of cases pending at its close had still further increased. The return of the appellate litigation in the division calls for no special comment.

The proceedings in connection with rent deposits have this year been elucidated by a new statement, in which the number of deposit items are shown in connection with the applications under sections 50 and 55 of the Rent Act. The Benares and Meerut Divisions again head the list, the number of deposits being highest in Benares and the value greatest in Meerut. Satisfactory progress was made in the adjustment of these accounts.

The returns of the year indicate a moderate and generally discreet use of the various coercive processes prescribed for the collection of land-revenue. Among the minor processes, the number of writs of demand issued for land-revenue proper was less than in 1882-83; fewer defaulters were arrested, and of those arrested only one in four suffered actual confinement. But attachments of movable property were more numerous, although, as usual, only a small proportion ended in sale. In the number of temporary attachments of mahâls and shares, also, there was a considerable increase, more than half the properties for the arrears on which attachment was made being in the Aligarh and Agra districts. The cause of the increase in those districts seems to be the pressure of the land-revenue, regarding which, in the case of Agra, a special report has been called for; while in both districts the drought of 1883-84 was severely felt. As for the major processes for the recovery of arrears, namely, the tranfer of pattis, annulment of settlement, and sale of defaulting mahâls, recourse was had to them even more sparingly than in former years. The various use of the different processes in most of the districts of the province calls for no special remark, except upon the re-appearance this year of the large amount of pressure, in the form of the issue of writs of demand, imprisonment, and attachment of movables, which seems necessary for the realisation of the revenue in the permanently-settled district of Jaunpur. Twenty-nine properties were held under direct management after annulment of settlement on account of default in the revenue. In several of the estates the collections

do not seem to have even equalled the current land-revenue demand; and, on the whole, the collections fell somewhat short of the nominal demand for land-revenue and cesses. These results would seem to point in many instances to orignal over-assessment.

The efforts made during the preceding year to bring the mutation registers into accordance with existing facts swelled the returns by a large number of transactions not properly belonging to the year. The smaller number of transfers recorded in 1883-84 may be taken as representing more accurately the number of transfers of landed property which actually took place within the year. The only notable increase of transfers in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83 was in the case of mortgages. Out of the total number of reported mutations, namely, 81,292, the transfer in 46,720 cases was by hereditary succession ; in 4,604 cases only was it compulsory by order of court ; while the remainder were voluntary under mortagage or other private arrangement. The Board again affirm the inutility of proceedings taken under section 320 Civil Procedure Code, to avert the sale of ancestral porperty ; but better results were effected in the case of non-ancestral estates. A reduced number of the latter class of cases was sent for disposal to Collectors; and out of 2,654 decided cases, sale was averted by agreement between the parties in 1,909 instances. Creditors are generally found ready to accept an amicable settlement, obstruction being more often experienced on the part of the judgment-debtors than on that of the creditors. The majority of the purchases of landed property sold under precept of the civil courts were already owners of land. In respect to the procedure for averting sales in the case of ancestral property, it may be explained that the subject has again been separately brought under consideration ; doubts having been raised whether, when the existing rules of procedure were framed, the full and proper application of the law was understood and prescribed.

The subject of partitions engaged the attention of the Board and the Government during the year, and measures, which were urgently needed, have recently been adopted to accelerate the despatch of this work, of which the returns submitted for 1883-84 show a still further accumulation upon those of the preceding year. Notwithstanding a decrease in the number of applications for disposal, the arrears at the end of the former year had grown from 2,312 cases to 2,442. The most satisfactory progress in carrying out partitions was made in the Benares Division, where the work was supervised with special care and thoroughness by the Commissioner, and where in some of the districts, notably Basti, special zeal and effort were shown by the district officers. In Rohilkhand, where partitions ars most numerous, the disposals have more than kept pace with the institutions, but in Meerut and Allahabad the pending files have grown heavier. Should the new rules, which are now under consideration, prove by themselves insufficient to secure the necessary punctuality, special assistance must, if possible, be afforded in those districts, such as Meerut and Allahabad, where the arrears are greatest. The process of disintegration of the old settlement mahâls in 1883-84 showed little sign of slackening, the year having witnessed a further addition of 2½ per cent. to the total number of mahâls, which is now 28 per cent. greater than it was at settlement. It is said that while the Board are of opinion that the administrative difficulty attending the multiplication of estates has not yet attained any serious proportion, they are not prepared to recommend any amendment of the law ; but as the subject is one that must continue under careful observation, the Board have been requested to ascertain and consider the results of the Oudh rule regarding imperfect partitions. It seems not improbable that the possession in severalty secured by imperfect partition would in ordinary cases prove to the holders sufficient inducement to devote pains and money to the improvement of their properties ; while sub-division into separate mahâls which it seems chiefly desirable to restrain is that into minute, scattered, and incompact properties, on which it is comparatively unlikely that capital will to any extent be expended.

The narrative of the operations of the patwâri department which has been contributed by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce discloses some features which

can scarcely be viewed with satisfaction. The yearly papers were filed in 1883-84 with much less punctuality than had previously been attained ; serious errors seem to have been detected in some districts in the compilation of the total pargana statistics ; and the proportion of non-resident patwáris was permitted to increase. A small but distinct inprovement is reported in the accuracy of the village papers ; but the confidence which would otherwise be felt in this return is weakened by the consideration that the testing by superior officers was less thorough and complete than it ought to have been, while the working of the sadr kanúngos was not always properly directed. Seventeen districts were visited by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce and his Assistant, and a brief record is given of the results of their observations ; but these inspections are not likely to be of much avail, unless the efforts of the district staff are persistently directed to supervise and check the work of the patwáris and kanúngos. The continuous recognition of the high value and importance of these agricultural records, which have, with much labour and expense, been advanced to a very creditable degree of correctness, has been enjonied on district officers, and the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, Commissioners of Divisions, and the Board of Revenue have been requested to insist upon sustained and systematic attention to the subject on the part of district officers and their subordinates. It has also been pointed out that the supervision of this section of the Agricultural Department's work is the most important practical duty devolving on the Director, by the discharge of which the efficiency of his departmental management will be chiefly and primarily measured.

It is possible that some of the unpunctuality in the completion of the village papers may be due to the absence of patwáris for the purpose of instruction at the new patwáris' schools, and may, therefore, be expected not to recur. It is observed that, in all, 8,599 patwáris came under examination, of whom 6,777 qualified in all subjects. The Government desires to have the working of the new system of patwári schools, to which it attaches much importance, put upon a uniform and satisfactory footing throughout the provinces, and steps have been taken to secure this end. There was a considerable decrease, as compared with the preceding year, in the area acturally sown : while tank irrigation partially failed, irrigation from wells and canals was much more extensive ; and the area under rice contracted, whereas that under wheat expanded. The rental demand of the province as declared in the patwáris' papers (exclusive of the four entire districts of Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Benares and Gházipur, part of Ballia, and the hill tracts of the Kumaun Division) rose from Rs. 8,04,02,089 in 1882-83 to Rs. 8,19,67,561 ; but the amount collected within the year, namely, Rs. 6,81,97,677, fell off by Rs. 1,211. The classification of holdings this year deals with 23,550,982 acres (including fields lying fallow or recently thrown out of cultivation), as against 23,372,448 in 1882-83, the increase being apparently due to more accurate reporting. The sír area seems to have been enlarged, in some degree, by the transfer to it of land previously recorded for proprietors without sír rights ; to the holdings of privileged tenants 11,913 acres have been added, and to those of occupancy tenants 19,560 acres ; while the land held by tenants-at-will is stated to be 126,357 acres more than last year.

The increased activity dispalyed in the operations under the Land Improvement and Takâvi Acts has been been by the Board, no doubt correctly, attributed to the partial failure of the rains and the urgent want of artificial irrigation. Out of the Rs. 1,37,863 advanced under the former Act, Rs. 1,16,293 was for the construction of wells, tanks, and other irrigation works : so that a substantial addition was apparently made to the irrigable area of the province. The largest of the advances appears to have been made in the Budaun district, to the proprietors of the Bilsi indigo concern, who have undertaken the construction of 80 irrigation wells in different villages of their estate. Special reference is made to the efforts of Mr. Finlay, the Collector of Agra, to extend the dam system in the Khairagarh pargana, which is particularly exposed to drought ; to the irrigation works carried

out on the Bahgul river in the Shájahánpur district under the auspices of Mr. H. P. Mulock, with the co-operation of the landholders and cultivators; and to the efforts of Mr. Hall, Collector of Budaun, to encourage the use by the people of trustworthy well-boring apparatus. It is evident, also, that Mr. Twigg in Hamírpur has most uesfully exerted himself in encouraging and assisting the people in small agricultural works of improvement; while not so much in this direction was done in some other districts, for example Jhánsi, as might have been expected and perhaps was possible. The district reports generally bear witness to the good done, in a season of pressure, under the Takávi Act by loans, which, though occasionally misplaced, no doubt form at such times a very useful and important part of district administration. Both in this matter and in the case of advances under the Land Improvement Act, very much depends upon the interest taken in the subject by the district officers and their methods of working: and the diversity in the statistics for different districts, the circumstances of which afforded opportunites for a beneficial application of the Acts in 1883-84, seems to indicate that all Collectors were not equally active and attentive in regard to it. Satisfactory progress was made in the recovery of outstanding demands of advances under both Acts. In the Agra Division, where the failure of the rains was most felt, judicious leniency was exercised in the realisation of the advances.

The pressure of work on all departments of the revenue administration in no way relaxed. Collectors, Commissioners, and the Board again comment on the expansion of work in all departments, the remarks on the subject being in two divisions illustrated by references to the wheat forecasts prescribed at the close of year by the Government of India. The arrangement of record-rooms has received special attention, and in many districts it has been found necessary to entertain some extra staff to effect the necessary weeding and examination of files.

During 1883-84 settlement operations were in progress in nine districts. In the five permanently-settled districts of Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Ballia, and Benares, the operations have consisted of the reconstruction of the village records and such re-adjustment of revenue arrangements as are dependent upon them. In the remaining districts of the Tarái, Dehra Dún, Gorakhpur, and Basti, the chief business of the settlement is revision of the assessment, with which revision or reconstruction of the record-of-rights has been conjoined. As the settlements of the latter class have been subjected to minute and patient preliminary inquiry, in order to determine the conditions under which operations should be undertaken and carried out, it is only necessary to notice briefly the progress which has been made in settlement operations generally. In Jaunpur the work still drags on, the heavy files of cases connected with the record-of-rights, for disposing of which due forethought was not exercised in the earlier stages of operations, having retarded the final preparation of the record-of-rights; and operations can scarcely be completed before April, 1886. In Mirzapur and Gházipur the settlement operations were very nearly finished before the close of the year 1883-84, and in Ballia they were on a fair way to completion. In Benares the survey had been completed, and such progress made in the preparation of the papers and the disposal of case-work that the settlement officer (Collector) anticipated the completion before the current year of most of what remained. A very large saving is shown on the original estimate, part of which was presumably due to the system of entrusting to the survey officials the preparation of the first draft of the record-of-rights. Settlement operations were in progress in the Nanakmatta pargana of the Tarái; and the assessments of pargana Jaunsár Báwar of the Dehra Dún district were examined, re-adjusted, and finally sanctioned for a further pariod of 20 years. The Dehra Dún proper was brought under settlement at the commencement of the year under report, and, though proceedings were somewhat delayed by unforeseen difficulties connected with the survey, such considerable progress was made that assessment operations have since been brought to a conclusion. In Gorakhpur and Basti, the system adopted in Mirzapur and Benares for the simultaneous preparation, by the surveying staff, of the survey maps and the record-of-

rights has been successfully elaborated and improved. In Basti some difficulty was at first experienced in securing the co-operation necessary between the Settlement and the Survey Departments; but since these differences have been adjusted, the system has been found to work well and is pronounced by the Board to be both economical and expeditious. The principles on which the assessments in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts are to be revised were defined by the Government in September, 1884, with the approval of the Government of India; the aim being to simplify the complex calculations and numerous concurrent rates and tests used in previous settlements, and to equalise the incidence of the revenue, while avoiding very inquisitorial investigation into rental assets and sudden and violent enhancements of the demand. The progress made in these districts apparently affords some assurance that the new assessments will be declared before the expiry of the current settlements. The discussion, required by the Government of India, of the method to be adopted in revising the assessment of the Jalaun district, where the period of the last settlement has expired, was continued throughout the year, and the matter was not finally decided till after its close.

In Jhánsi, the special proceedings under Act XVI of 1882 began during 1883-84 to yield definite and instructive results. The chief of these was that the value of land in Jhánsi, and the desire to possess it, were discovered to be very much greater than was assumed in the discussions which preceded the passing of Act XVI of 1882; and that if any considerable portion of the land put up to sale under the Act was to be acquired for the Government, it would be necessary to bid in excess of the amount specified in the Act (10 years' purchase of the profits) up to such amount, not exceeding 16 years' purchase, as would yield to the Government 5 per cent. on the purchase-money. Even under this arrangement the Government will fail to secure much of the land put up to auction, which will pass into the hands of local purchasers, who outbid the prices offered by the Government. In a considerable number of instances the judgment-debtors have found means, without aid from the Government, to pay up the sums decreed against them and to free their properties; while a still larger number have been re-established in possession with the aid of Government loans, which, it is hoped, self-restraint and good management on their part and future favourable seasons will enable them gradually to liquidate. The work of examining and deciding the claims between the creditors and debtors was carried on with much care and diligence by the Special Judge, Mr. Evans, with the equity and sound judgment of whose decisions there has been every reason to be satisfied. It was found necessary to extend the period for which the Special Judge was originally appointed; and the adjustment of loans, the purchase of estates on behalf of the Government, and the management of estates purchased have added much to the work of the Commisssioner and Deputy Commissioner, both of whom have done their utmost to carry out and facilitate the working of the Act. The ease and success with which so far it has been attended have also been greatly due to the generally improved condition of the people. A succession of fairly good seasons has restored material prosperity to the district; and the remarks recorded by the Commissioner, who joined the division in the course of the year, may be taken as indicating correctly the present condition of the agricultural population. "To a stranger from the North-West," he says, "the present lot of the common people in this division by no means appears to be a hard one. Wages are high and labourers scarce. Every holiday is observed with the strictest idleness, and at fairs and local gatherings the people appear well-clothed and well-fed and their children decked with ornaments."

The revenue history of the year contains little that is distinctive; and while it has been undisturbed by novel or very remarkable incidents, it has not been unattended by general progress and development of means and conditions. The ease with which the agricultural resources of a considerable portion of the province bore the strain of a scanty rainfall and deficient harvests may be noticed with satisfaction, as it bears out the favourable reports submitted from all parts regarding the comparative comfort enjoyed by the agricultural community generally.

The steady level everywhere maintained by prices indicates, as already observed, how much the spread of communications places prices beyond the reach of local influences and alleviates distress from partial failure of harvests. With this object, and as tending to open up and enrich the country, railway and canal extensions were pushed on with vigour during the year. The opening of the Cawnpore-Achneyra Railway within the year, besides bringing the central doáb into direct connection with the central railway system of the province, shortened the communication between Cawnpore and the lines leading through Rájputana to Bombay. The Bengal and North-Western Railyway, which, being in process of construction during the year, was opened shortly after its close, cannot fail to develop the resources of northern Oudh and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces; and in Jhánsi both the railway and the canal projects, also in progress during the year, but not yet completed, will combine to protect and develop a hitherto backward and outlying tract. Before the close of the year two short lines of light railway had placed Bareilly in connection with Kumaen and Pilibhít. The existing canals in the doáb and on the west of the Jumna did excellent service in protecting the country from the effects of the drought: and the inor extensions and improvements constantly being made in these works add to their utility and revenue. It is not apparent from the report whether the extension of canal-irrigation to pargana Tappal in Aligarh, which is suggested in the report from that district, is feasible, but the question will be referred to the Irrigation Department. The revenue administration, while susceptible of improvement in some respects to which allusion has been made in foregoing paraphs, was carried on smoothly; and, notwithstanding the pressure of work on establishments barely sufficient for its performance, the revenue system proved able, even in the more severely-tried districts, to adapt itself easily to the conditions of an unfavourable season. The statistics and the personal observations of officers moving among the districts during the year go to prove that the relations between the different class who derive their living from the land are, on the whole, of a character that is neither better nor worse than is to be expected, whenever the pressure of population and the value and profits derivable from the land have created inevitable contrariety and rivalry of interests. So far, at least, no sufficient ground has been shown for believing that the tenantry in these provinces generally have failed to maintain a position of comparative independence and comfort, while there are reasons for thinking that of late their condition and circumstances have, on the whole, considerably improved.

(*b*)—*Oudh.*

Weather and crops.—The average rainfall was small, only 24·5 as compared with 30·2 in 1882-83 and 29·9 in 1881-82. It was everywhere much below the average, and, except in Bara Banki, Lucknow, and Hardoi, considerably below even the low standard of the preceding year.

The Director of Agriculture, in writing of the kharíf harvest of the year, reported that the long break in the rains which ensued at the end of July caused most serious damage in many districts. The rice-crop was almost a complete failure throughout the provinces. In some of the eastern districts the yield did not exceed a 3-anna crop, and in others it was much below the average. On the whole the rains were unfavourable. According to the details submitted through him, the average outturn in rice was not more than seven annas in the Oudh districts, varying from 10 annas in Lucknow to 3 in Sultanpur. The millets were much better, juár averaging 11½ annas and bájra 14½. Urd and moth were poor, but they occupied a comparatively insignificant area.

At the spring harvest the outturn of all the crops was in most districts admirable. Wheat and barley were, according to the estimates, a 13 and 12 anna crop; and the provincial average would have been still higher but for returns in the Gonda and Kheri districts, the correctness of which is open to doubt. Sugarcane was in the three eastern districts of Gonda, Fyzabad, and Sultanpur below a half crop and was

nowhere good. Arhar was fair. The yield of peas was indifferent; they are more dependent on the winter rain than the more valuable crops, which received careful irrigation. The outturn of oilseeds was, however, good, and of the poppy-fields excellent.

Notwithstanding, therefore, the lightness of the rains, the only serious losses of the year were in rice; all the other crops were a good average; and although the entire absence of winter rain entailed much labour in irrigation, the dryness and clearness of the season seems to have assisted in producing an exceptionally good yield of most of the spring crops.

Land revenue.—The land revenue on the roll during the year 1883-84 was Rs. 1,40,22,887, of which Rs. 1,39,87,098 was collected, or 99 74 per cent., leaving a balance of only Rs. 35,789. Of the balance Rs. 7,596 was nominal and the remainder was in train of liquidation. In nine out of the 12 districts the entire recoverable revenue was realised.

Fluctuating revenue—The demand for revenue not on the roll, due from estates the settlement of which had been annulled, was Rs. 80,312 and the collections Rs. 74,365, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,947 accounted for under the following heads:—

	Rs.
In course of collection	1,652
Nominal	3,963
Irrecoverable	332

These items of revenue consist of rent collections, not of land revenue, and the results may be considered excellent.

Surplus revenue.—The collections for surplus revenue—that is, the revenue due on lands added by alluvion or on rent-free grants coming under assessment—were Rs. 10,330, against dues amounting to Rs. 11,050, leaving a balance of Rs. 720, which, under the orders of Government, is to be recovered by instalments.

Arrears of land revenue of former years.—The outstandings at the commencement of the year were Rs. 1,09,927. The collections were Rs. 83,588, and a sum of Rs. 20,501 was remitted under the following heads:—

	Rs.
Damage by hail	15,583
Amendment of settlement	3,290
Reduction of assessment	710
Diluvion	563
Appropriation of land for public purposes	355

The balance remaining at the close of the year was Rs. 5,838, confined to three districts only, and of this sum Rs. 5,450 are to be recovered by instalments.

Coercive processes.—There were no sales or farms for arrears of revenue. In two mahâls in the Sultanpur district sequestration was directed for terms of three and five years respectively, but the orders were not carried out till after the close of the year. In Hardoi, transfer of patti was resorted to in nine cases where solvent coparceners paid up Rs. 1,944 on defaulting shares. In the preceding year three estates had been farmed or sequestrated for a term of years, and transfer of shares was resorted to in both Unao and Sultanpur districts.

In 12 cases, as compared with 23 and 26 in the two years preceding, a temporary attachment of the estate was required. The attachment was in almost every case effectual and the arrears were realised within the year. The attachments of movable property numbered 563, as compared with 807 and 1,014 in 1883 and 1882, and the attachment was followed by sale in only 58 cases. Arrest of defaulters again diminished this year from 573 to 258, and the reduction was very marked in Hardoi, where the arrests were 33, as compared with 235 in the previous year. It is significant that in a season certainly less favourable than its predecessor, the revenue was collected in full with half the number of arrests made in 1883. The number of

arrested zamíndárs actually committed to prison was only four, compared with 51 in the previous year. There was a still further reduction (from 19,113 to 17,670) in the total number of dastaks issued; the cost of service varied in the different districts, but was about the same as last year.

Settlement cesses and local rates.—The demand for settlement cesses and local rates amounted to Rs. 3,66,912 and Rs. 6,59,845 respectively. There was a recoverable balance of Rs. 153 in Hardoi and of Rs. 189 in Sultanpur; otherwise the total amount under both heads was collected. Of the balance of previous years, Rs. 278 and Rs. 2,150 respectively, all was collected.

It appears, then, that in spite of unfavourable rains and of harvests, which were in some important respects below the average, the revenue was collected with great punctuality and without pressure. This may be taken as satisfactory evidence that the land-revenue is now throughout Oudh light in its incidence, and paid without difficulty, even in seasons of considerable injury to the harvests. The comparative ease in the revenue collections during the last three years is probably due in some measure to the relief afforded by the State payment of the village patwáris. The salaries paid by the landowners came to upwards of 5 per cent. on their revenue. The landowners have been relieved of that charge, and this reduction of their expenses seems to have had some practical effect in facilitating the realisation of the revenue. The chief reason, however, is the great increase in the rental which was shown by the special inquiries in 1883 to have taken place since assessment.

Resumption of revenue-free tenures.—Thirty revenue-free tenures lapsed during the year. The area thus added to the revenue-roll was 2,519 acres, bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,365. The orders for the annual verification of these tenures are reported to be carried out and are yearly more easy to execute.

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.—The advances under this Act doubled those made in the previous year, amounting to Rs. 69,465 as compared with Rs. 33,411. The great bulk of these loans was made in the Partabgarh district, in which no less than Rs. 29,866 were advanced; but every district in the province, except Bahraich and Gonda, took part in these measures. In Sultanpur the advances were upwards of Rs. 11,000 in Bara Banki, nearly Rs. 9,000 in Rae Bareli, and in Lucknow nearly Rs. 5,000. The loans were 350 in number, as compared with 139 in 1883, and they showed an almost new feature in the large proportion of the advances that were made to tenants. Of the 350, 109 were made to tenants. The applications were, without exception, for the construction or repair of works of irrigation, and it is satisfactory to find that whereas in 1883, 35 per cent. of the applications were rejected, the proportion in 1884 was not more than 24.

The development of the system of agricultural advances is a subject of much interest. The dryness of the season was no doubt the immediate cause of the increase of applications and their more general distribution throughout the province, but the district figures show how very much in this matter depends upon the personal exertions and disposition of the Deputy Commissioner himself.

The outstanding advances during the year, principal and interest, came to Rs. 59,936, and the collections amounted to Rs. 57,290. The balance was small and confined to two districts, in which the Deputy Commissioner designedly refrained from pressing the collections. The entire outstanding principal of the Government loans is Rs. 2,13,197.

Advances under the Northern India Takávi Act.—Here, also, the same remarkable development was made in loans for kutcha wells, seed, and plough-cattle. The advances in 1883 were Rs. 6,398 and in 1884 Rs. 57,961. Rs. 50,300 were distributed in the districts of Sultanpur and Partabgarh alone; but while in 1883 Lucknow and Rae Bareli were the only districts showing transactions under the head, in 1884 there were only four districts in which no advances were made.

The instalments recoverable during the year were in all Rs. 38,614, of which a sum of Rs. 36,765 were collected. The only considerable balances were in two districts.

Notices of ejectment and relinquishment.—In ejectment notices there was a large increase: from 50,547 they became 64,950, and the area covered by the notices, instead of 193,000 acres, was 254,000. The increase was most marked in the districts of Lucknow, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Kheri, and Gonda. In the relation of the area under notice to the area under cultivation the three districts of the Lucknow Division and Sultanpur hold a marked pre-eminence.

The notices of relinquishment tendered affected an area of 49,000 acres, as compared with 68,000 in 1883. It might be argued from this that the spring harvest of 1884 was, in spite of all the toil required during the growth of the crop, sufficiently lucrative to raise materially the hopes of the agricultural classes and to encourage them to stay by the land. Nevertheless, the service of formal notices seems to be mainly a matter of fashion or custom in particular districts. The districts of the Lucknow Division and Rae Bareli almost monopolise the practice of relinquishment. In other districts, the tenant, when he resigns his fields, does so without troubling himself about any prescribed formalities.

As regards the results of the notices of ejectment, the number of tenants evicted from the whole of their cultivation in the village in which notice was issued was 15,246; the number of cases in which a partial disturbance ensued was 14,524; enhancement followed on 15,849 of the notices. In 19,331 cases the notices were followed by no change whatever, either in area of occupation or in rent. The ratios on the whole have not sufficiently varied from those of the previous year to call for any comment.

The proportion of non-resident tenants evicted to make room for resident cultivators was high as compared with former years, and the number of those evicted who ceased to cultivate was low. Considerable though the increase in eviction was, there are features of the process which, it is only fair to recognise, are not so unsatisfactory as they might be. The object of the landowners' action was in greater measure the reduction of the non-resident cultivation, which must be always the least productive form of agriculture: they refrained from pressing the advantages which a recent ruling of the Judicial Commissioner had given them; and when the notices ended in actual eviction, dispossession was more mildly enforced and a larger proportion of the tenants left in occupation of part of the lands they had been cultivating. It has also to be remembered that eviction is often the only remedy against a recalcitrant tenant.

There was no improvement in the provincial totals in respect to a reduction in rent as a result of notices of relinquishment; on the contrary, 70 instead of 60 per cent. were followed by complete or partial evacuation of the holding. But it is a new circumstance that in three districts half of the tenants who gave notice with the avowed intention of inducing a reduction of rent succeeded in their object.

Partitions.—There was a large increase in the number of applications for partition for disposal during the year and an improvement in the ratio of disposals. Out of 552 cases in 1883 the percentage of completion was 30 per cent. Of the 944 partitions of all sorts—perfect and imperfect, proprietary and under-proprietary—for disposal in 1884, 341 were actually carried out and completed, or 36 per cent.

Village papers.—On the whole there was an improvement in the punctual filing of the village papers by patwâris during the year. The number remaining unfiled at close of each of the last three years was as follows:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.
Field-books	1,037	107	876
Crop statement, kharif	689	536	24
Ditto rabi	689	743	24
Rent-rolls	709	814	505
Total ...	3,124	2,200	1,429

The field-books and rent-rolls were subjected to check by the supervisor-kanúngos, and from the reports received it appears that the papers are now prepared with greatly increased correctness.

The Commissioner of Rae Bareli, who took a great deal of interest in this matter, expresses himself agreeably surprised with the intelligence and local knowledge displayed by the patwáris as a body, and reports that the general character of their work is certainly equal to that turned out by the patwáris of the North-Western Provinces during the first years of the introduction of the new system. The Commissioner of Sitapur finds "very marked improvement" in the preparation of the village papers and in the manner in which the patwáris and kanúngos do their duties; and he is sanguine that if district officers continue the personal interest they have shown in the subject, this improvement will be permanent and progressive. The Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki had the patwáris of each supervisor's circle assembled for six days at the beginning of the season and carefully instructed in the proper method of compiling their forms. He mentions the much-increased confidence and accuracy with which they afterwards carried out their work. In all districts the staff of supervisors had been completed, and, if in a less systematic manner than in Bara Banki, the patwáris all came under regular instruction and guidance. The result of this instruction and supervision seems to have been everywhere felt. The account of the general improvement in the village papers is satisfactory, and they appear to have already reached a fair average of correctness and punctuality. The Commissioner of Sitapur notes, however, that the testing of the kanúngos' work is yet very far short of what it should be. "A scrutiny of the diaries of tahsíldárs and peshkárs has hitherto generally been disappointing. One hears of the papers of a very respectable number of villages having been inspected, but an examination of the diary too often shows, from the number of entries in a single day, that the so-called testing could only have been of the most superficial kind, and that sometimes it was confined to an examination not in the village, but at the tahsíli." These irregularities can only be checked by such careful supervision by the district staff as the Commissioner himself had given.

This improvement, however, was enforced by much stricter penalties for default than in the previous year. In 1883, 213 patwáris were fined for neglect; the number fined in 1884 was 702. In three districts—Hardoi, Sultanpur, and Gonda—the number fined was very large: 221, 218, and 110 respectively.

It is not said what the amount of these fines was: probably in each case it was small. But the pay of the patwári is small; his duties were new, and, as far as can be judged from the reports, the results attained were quite as good in Lucknow, where 5 patwáris were fined, as in Hardoi, where 221 were fined. The district officers have been reminded that resort to this method of coercion should be very carefully restricted.

The number of patwáris dismissed was not very large. The number returned is 173, but this includes both those removed for incompetency and those discharged for misconduct, and the total is in the circumstances less than might have been expected.

The reports show that in most districts the Deputy Commissioners availed themselves of the power of bringing patwáris on a separate list for direct payment of their salaries by the tahsíldár where the landlord is persistently unpunctual in the payment. The total number is 259, but 146 of these were in the Gonda district. It does not appear whether the consequences of this action in Gonda have been the establishment of a punctual payment of the patwáris' salaries throughout the rest of the district. Elsewhere there was not much complaint of delay in the payment of salaries. In Unao, out of 700 patwáris only 58 made any complaint, and the Deputy Commissioner did not find it necessary to bring more than two on his list for direct payment.

In several districts complaints were received of the present salaries being inadequate. These complaints were chiefly from the Tarái districts of Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda, in which the progress of cultivation since settlment has been undoubtedly exceptional. The salary was fixed before this recent expansion of cultivation, and there is a natural tendency to seek an increase of payment for an increase of work.

Another point on which several complaints have been made is the scattered character of many of the patwaris' charges and the great want of uniformity in the area and the salary attached to them. All these are necessary incidents of a system in which the patwáris were the servants of the landlords, and their charges were as varied in every circumstance as the estates on which they were employed. There is in consequence, in the present arrangement of the patwáris' circles, an absence of the symmetry which is always attractive to an official; but the test by which that arrangement should be judged and changed is that which Government has from the beginning indicated for the guidance of district officers—the efficiency with which the patwáris conduct their duties. The figures which have been submitted, and the remarks illustrative of the year's administration in the district reports, do not lead to the conclusion that the present arrangement is on the whole answering badly, and where in special cases it is, the course which the Deputy Commissioner should adopt is the practical one of applying specific remedies. In Fyzabad, the Deputy Commissioner re-arranged the patwári charges in three parganas under authority of the circular orders which permit the re-adjustment of any charge, in which the patwári has to visit more than three villages. In Sultanpur, the Deputy Commissioner and his Assistant, with the consent and approval of the landowners, made all the revisions which they considered necessary for efficiency in 11 out of the 18 supervisors' circles. In Partabgarh, 102 patwári circles were revised with the consent of the proprietors. These are not the districts from which any complaint is now submitted as to the distribution of patwári charges, and there is no doubt that in others the Deputy Commissioners will find the landowners equally reasonable in agreeing to any changes which experience has shown to be required for the prepation of correct and punctual accounts.

In some districts great progress has been made in getting absentee patwáris to reside in their circles. It cannot be carried out without difficulty. The charge of building himself a separate house is a heavy one to the patwári, and, unless his family is moved with him, the requirement of residence will in practice be habitually evaded.

The patwáris' schools have generally done well. In most districts there are now few patwáris outside of the exempted class, and it will be considered whether the tuition of the candidates for the office of patwári could not be arranged for in the ordinary schools.

The establishment of kanúngos has now been completed. It is not yet what it should be, but the inefficient are being gradually weeded out, and, on the whole, the district officers seem satisfied with their attention to their duties.

Proceedings for the summary recovery of under-proprietary rent under section 158 *of Act XVII of* 1876.—Of 297 applications received during the year all but seven were disposed of. Claims were admitted to sums amounting to Rs. 69,505. The total sum for recovery, including cases standing over from the previous year, was Rs. 91,947, of which Rs. 80,915 were collected and a balance left outstanding of Rs. 11,031. The recoveries were 88 per cent. of the sums recoverable, and the results are creditable to the district officers. It is an indication of the later harvests being not, on the whole, unfavourable that the rent arrears which the Deputy Commissioners were asked to recover were of considerably less amount than in 1883, and the returns for a series of years have shown a steady improvement in the punctuality of the payments of their rents by the under-proprietors. There are only four districts—Sultanpur, Gonda, Fyzabad, and Hardoi—in which official assistance in the collection of them was much asked, and in all of them the realisations were good: in Sultanpur they reached the very

high figure of 99 per cent., and in Gonda the shortcomings of the previous year were corrected.

The most interesting feature in the year's work in this respect was that out of 23 applications in the Sultanpur district, no less than 14 were made by the under-proprietors themselves. The object of the applicants in these cases was plainly to obtain, as a protection against themselves, a correct and authoritative apportion of their liabilities, and the resulting collections gave little trouble.

2.—Canal Revenue.

[*Note.*—See Chapter IV, Section 8,(c) Canals.]

3.—Customs.

[Blank.]

4.—Opium.

[Blank.]

5.—Salt.

[*Note.*—The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an imperial head of account, and Salt is under the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; for 4 see under head "Excise."]

6.—Excise.

The increase of the total excise revenue which was noticed in the two preceding years has been maintained in the year ending 30th September, 1884, the figures for which (after the necessary adjustment of payments made in the previous and for the current years) are as under :—

	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	38,49,978
Oudh	15,03,278
Total ...	53,53,256

against, for 1882-83, the following :—

North-Western Provinces	35,26,969
Oudh	13,62,199
Total ...	48,89,168

The increase is thus 9·49 per cent. In 1882-83 it was 11·5 per cent. over the receipts of the previous year. If charges also be taken into consideration, the net advance is somewhat larger, as the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,14,347 to Rs. 1,09,607. This was partially counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 1,229 (sanctioned in 1883) in the Excise Commissioner's office establishment. The general conclusion come to with regard to the excise revenue is that the increase shown in the year under report is not likely to be maintained for the present, as it was in great degree due to the fact that 1883-84 was held by the Hindu population to be a peculiarly auspicious year for marriages (a belief which resulted in an unusually great demand for liquor), while 1884-85 and the succeeding year are regarded as unpropitious. The policy of reverting from the outstill to the distillery system will also, it is expected, diminish temporarily the revenue.

The following items of revenue show noticeable increase or decrease. Still-head duty and license-fees under the modified distillery system show a decrease due to the reduction of the area of that system, which has now practically ceased to exist in these provinces. This is a matter of satisfaction, as the "modified" arrangements partook largely of the nature of a farming system, for which it is undoubtedly expedient on many grounds to substitute the regular and approved form of still-head excise wherever practicable. There is a corresponding increase against the same heads (still-head duty and license-fees) under the ordinary distillery system. The total number of gallons issued in the area in which the distillery system was in

force was 939,010 in the North-Western Provinces and 892,231 in Oudh, against 925,967 and 839,551, respectively, in the previous year. License-fees for wholesale vend show a slight increase, while the license fees for retail vend rose from Rs. 9,23,566 to Rs. 9,96,847. The demand under the outstill system rose from Rs. 4,72,351 to Rs. 5,54,733 ; but this cannot be taken as respresenting actual increase in income to a corresponding extent, as the contracts in some instances broke down. In the farmed tract the revenue rose from Rs. 1,80,624 to Rs. 2,26,563. The *tári*-contracts yielded Rs. 95,306 in place of Rs. 93,259. The revenue from drugs amounted to Rs. 4,38,356 in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 1,15,000 in Oudh, against Rs. 4,05,882 and Rs. 91,904 in the preceding year. Fees for right of vend of opium increased from Rs, 95,446 to Rs. 1,03,416 in the North-Western Provinces and from Rs. 11,650 to Rs. 12,295 in Oudh. Sale of opium, however, yielded only Rs. 5,23,668, against Rs. 5,35,017 in 1882-83 : the decrease being greatest in the Meerut, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions. Fees for vend of *maduk* and *chandu* were practically the same as in the preceding year, there being a slight increase in the North-Western Provinces and decrease in Oudh. The number of shops for this vend fell considerably, but the Board consider that it is still unnecessarily large.

Comparing receipts and charges on account of excise in each district of the united provinces, it appears that in five districts only was there a decrease in gross revenue. Every division in the North-Western Provinces shows an increase except Jhánsi. In Oudh there was a slight decrease in Fyzabad, but a considerable increase in all the other divisions. Charges were Rs. 85,089, against Rs. 91,309 in the previous year, in the North-Western Provinces, and Rs. 15,315, against Rs. 14,944, in Oudh. The district figures for receipts and charges were in exact agreement with those of the Accounts Department. The budget-estimate of receipts was exceeded in the North-Western Provinces by Rs. 4,69,559, and in Oudh by Rs. 3,49,993. Turning to the demands on account of license-fees for the vend of country spirits, drugs, &c., during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85, it may be observed that the causes operating to produce a decrease have been alluded to above. The demand for 1884-85 is Rs. 25,10,270, against Rs. 26,70,406 in the year under report. As regards the demands, collections, and balances on account of license-fees during the year of report, it must be noticed that the irrecoverable balance was heavy (Rs. 14,632), owing chiefly to the impossibility of realizing the demand in the Basti and Ballia districts. The facts corroborate the observation made last year, that one disadvantage of outstills is the stimulus they give to reckless speculation. From the return of cases of breach of the Excise Act during 1883-84 it appears that fines amounting to Rs. 33,543 were imposed, against Rs. 34,258 in the preceding year. One hundred and seventy-four persons were convicted of illicit manufacture as compared with 214 in 1882-83. In all 1,167 cases were instituted under the Act and 1,630 persons brought to trial: the convictions were 79·33 per cent. Out of a total of 687 cases, in which conviction was obtained in the North-Western Provinces, imprisonment was ordered in 114 cases and in 52 out of 278 in Oudh. The Board observe that the provisions of the Act of 1881 in regard to the power of awarding rigorous imprisonment are still generally overlooked: and in view of the large profits obtainable by breach of the Excise and Opium Acts, it would seem that the penal clauses are not administered at present in a way to be effectively deterrent. Cases instituted for breach of the opium laws were 713 in number, as compared with 524 in the previous year, and the percentage of convictions was 72·77.

The average incidence per head of the population of revenue from country liquor was one anna two pie in the North-Western Provinces and one anna nine pie in Oudh. The average for the united provinces (one anna four pie) was the same as in the preceding year. In Dehra Dún the incidence was eight annas ten pie, and it is considered in some quarters that drunkenness is increasing there. The general question—of consumption of liquor—has attracted much notice. The prevailing opinion is that no considerable increase of drunkenness has taken place, though

it is admitted in some places that the number of consumers is larger than formerly. There seems to be no reason at present to modify or add to the views of Government on the general subject, as expressed in the resolution reviewing the Excise Report for 1882-83, and summarised in the Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1884.

As regards outstills, it was explained that the accepted policy is to employ the outstill system as a preventive measure where, owing to local circumstances, such as the nature of the country or its proximity to foreign territory, the illicit trade could not be otherwise repressed: and in accordance with this principle, a considerable restriction of the outstill area in the interior of the provinces, where the distillery system is to be restored under improved conditions, has been decided on. The reduction of the outstill area is now being seriously undertaken. For the purpose of satisfactory administration where the system will still obtain, the attempt is being continued to ascertain approximately how much liquor each outstill of average size turns out. The Bengal Excise Commission, whose report was published in 1884, have strongly recommended that a limit should be fixed to the producing power of each licensed outstill; but at present sufficient data do not seem to be available for any conclusion as to the normal outturn of an outstill of given capacity.

Several small outlying distilleries (21 in all) were abolished during the year; but the total still-head duty rose nevertheless in each district concerned, with four exceptions only, in three of which the decrease was due to diminution of the area under the system. It is proposed to abolish, as soon as possible, all such outlying distilleries, save where very exceptional circumstances exist. This is in accordance with the views of Government. The chief and essential object is the establishment of first class central distilleries, well manned and guarded, each supplying in all ordinary cases the wants of an entire district. As a part of the system, wholesale licenses will be introduced in greater number than at present wherever possible. In the immediate present, however, any large expenditure on the construction of new distillery buildings is precluded by the exigencies of the financial position.

Turning to drugs, the decrease in the sale of opium requires notice. In 1882-83 "Malwa opium was substituted for the opium grown in these provinces as excise opium, the opium grown in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh being reserved as provision or export opium" (para. 95 of the Excise Report for 1882-83). On the introduction of the new drug sales fell considerably, and though they afterwards rose in British territory to a degree which showed a moderate advance in income on the whole year (1882-83), yet there was no doubt that export to places like Rámpur, whence a considerable sum was formerly derived, had been seriously affected. The net profit on the sale of opium for six years was given by the Excise Commissioner in his report for 1882-83 as follows:—

	Rs.
1877-78	3,74,167
1878-79	4,16,265
1879-80	4,60,716
1880-81	5,37,700
1881-82	5,13,275
1882-83	5,35,017

The year 1880-81 was said to be abnormal, so that there was practically an uninterrupted progress. In 1883-84, however, this ceased, and the net profit was Rs. 5,23,668. There seems to be no doubt that a dislike for the Malwa opium still exists in many districts, and that some increase of illicit practices has taken place in consequence, especially as regards the consumption of Government opium in neighbouring States. In British territory a decrease in the amount of Government opium purchased has been accompanied by an increase in license-fees for vend of opium: and although the result of this is that the diminution of total income is comparatively small, yet there is room for serious apprehension that the increase in license-fees arises from a stimulus having been given to the vendors' more profitable illicit dealings. In short,

though no great loss has as yet followed the introduction of Malwa opium, it is clear that to sell, under a heavy excise, opium inferior in quality to that which is now grown extensively in numerous districts throughout the province, and less acceptable to the consumer, is to afford large facilities for illicit dealing and also to offer the maximum of temptation to resort to it.

The question of the spread of *chandu*-smoking has been brought to notice in the Excise Report for the year. The Commissioner writes that repressive measures would meet with universal approval among respectable natives. So far as can be judged, this appears to be the fact; and it is noticeable that the district officers who have alluded to the subject seem to be almost unanimously in favour of repression. The Excise Commissioner has been directed to ascertain by what means a check can be laid on the consumption of this drug. Meanwhile the Government has distinctly notified that it is desirous of doing all that is possible to check the increasing consumption of this pernicious drug. The vend of *chandu* will be put under regulations as rigorous as the law will permit, the number of shops be very closely restricted, and severe penalties imposed in cases of illicit manufacture. The law does not allow of absolutely prohibiting private consumption, and such a prohibition would probably be in great measure futile, besides being somewhat beyond the province of excise administration. In the matter of shops it has been laid down that, as a rule, a *chandu* shop should only be licensed where local circumstances render it tolerably certain that its place would otherwise be supplied by contraband trade: and the Government is prepared to accept the loss of income which may be involved in carrying out this principle. District officers have been distinctly authorised and required to check by all means in their power the spread of acknowledged *chandu* consumption, provided they do not do so at the expense of fostering illicit vend and use.

The incidence of the total excise revenue is now under one anna per head in nine districts only, against 15 in the previous year. Special attention is being paid to the backward districts, and the Commissioner of Excise has been directed to investigate personally during the camping season the causes of deficient income in each instance.

The excise administration of the year may be said to have been generally satisfactory. With regard to the chief head of income, *viz.*, the revenue from country spirits, it is only necessary to add that this Government adheres consistently to the policy already laid down, which will be expanded year by year. The concentration of distilleries under more efficient supervision: the substitution of police for chaprási-guards: the systematic employment of the outstill system solely as a preventive against contraband trade or in opposition to outstills beyond the limits of these provinces: the more rigorous enforcement of the excise penalties allowed by Act XXII of 1881—these are all measures which have still to be brought thoroughly into force, and from which for a good many years progressive results may be expected.

7.—Stamps.

The following table shows the gross receipts for the year 1884-85 as compared with the budget-estimate and the receipts of the preceding year :—

		Gross receipts, 1883 84.	Budget-estimate, 1884 85.	Gross receipts, 1884-85.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General stamps under Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879).	N.-W. Provinces ...	11,92 613	12,29,515	11,67,077
	Oudh	2,92,347	3,16,015	2,98,863
	Total ...	14,84,990	15,45,530	14,65,940
Court-fee stamps	N.-W. Provinces ...	34,76,869	33,57,500	35,46 879
	Oudh	9,49,996	9,08,300	9,23,023
	Total ...	44,26,865	42,65,800	44,69,902
	Grand Total ...	59,11,855	58,11,330	59,35,842

The aggregate gross receipts were thus Rs. 23,987 above those of 1883-84, and Rs. 1,24,512 (or over 2 per cent.) in excess of the budget-estimate. The rise is, however, again (as was the case in 1883-84) confined to court-fee stamps, the receipts from general stamps for the two provinces showing a diminution of Rs. 79,590 as compared with the budget-estimate, and of Rs. 19,050 as compared with actuals of 1883-84, although in Oudh the receipts from general stamps show an increase of Rs. 6,516 over those of the previous year.

The charges were as follows :—

		Rs.
General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879).	N.-W. Provinces	76,495
	Oudh	14,740
	Total ...	91,235
Court-fee stamps	N.-W. Provinces	47,268
	Oudh	17,197
	Total ...	64,465
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,55,700

against a total expenditure of Rs. 1,28,513 in 1883-84. The increase (Rs. 23,000) in charges under the Court Fees Act is almost entirely due to refunds of fees under Chapters III and IIIA of the Act and Government of India Notification No. 2768, dated 30th April, 1874.

The net receipts were thus—

		Rs.
General stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879).	N.-W. Provinces	10,90,582
	Oudh	2,84,123
	Total ...	13,74,705
Court-fee stamps	N.-W. Provinces	34,99,611
	Oudh	9,05,826
	Total ...	44,05,437
	GRAND TOTAL ...	57,80,142

The net receipts in the preceding year were Rs. 57,83,342. The returns of the two years are thus practically identical.

The income from the various kinds of stamps under the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) is detailed in the table below :—

		1883-84.	1884-85.	Difference
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
One-anna adhesive stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	66,633	65,745	− 888
	Oudh	17,305	18,908	+ 1,600
Foreign bill adhesive stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	2,345	2,653	+ 308
	Oudh	194	232	+ 38
Share transfer adhesive stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	886	924	+ 38
	Oudh	...	22	+ 22
Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps ...	North-Western Provinces ...	98,361	83,256	− 15,105
	Oudh	7,546	7,085	− 461
General stamps	North-Western Provinces ...	10,06,526	9,99,172	− 7,354
	Oudh	2,58,652	2,65,446	+ 6,794
Total ...	North-Western Provinces ...	11,74,752	11,51,750	− 23,002
	Oudh	2,83,698	2,91,693	+ 7,995
GRAND TOTAL		14,58,450	14,43,443	− 15,007

A falling off of Rs. 23,002 in the North-Western Provinces is thus in some degree counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 7,995 in Oudh. By far the largest item

of diminution appears in the sale of bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps, which fell off by Rs. 15,105 in the North-Western Provinces alone: the decrease in Oudh was Rs. 461. This result was not wholly unexpected. There was depression in trade, as the municipal and other reports showed: and also the system of transmitting money has greatly altered of late years.

One-anna adhesive stamps show a diminution of Rs. 888 in the North-Western Provinces and an advance of Rs. 1,603 in Oudh. It is probable that evasion or neglect of the law in connection with these stamps is still of frequent occurrence. The receipts fell off in 16 districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and in four of these (*viz.*, Cawnpore, Agra, Benares, and Moradabad) there had been a decrease also in the preceding year. There was a rise in income in 33 districts: in 24 it was continuous. The reason most commonly assigned for decrease was the prevailing commercial depression: and this, where severe (as for instance in Farukhabad), may probably have affected the use of receipt stamps. In a few districts other and special causes may have been at work: as in Allahabad, where it is stated that the sales were injuriously affected by the stamping of skeleton forms at the Stamp Commissioner's office, though the other districts which sent forms to be so stamped do not show a falling off.

A system lately introduced of stamping skeleton forms of documents with one-anna stamp at the Stamp Commissioner's office in Allahabad was in force for seven and-a-half months of the year, and may already be pronounced a success. Twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and fifty-three forms were impressed, and an extended use of the process is anticipated. If this takes place, some corresponding decrease in the one-anna adhesive stamps purchased must probably be looked for; but, so far, Allahabad is the only district which shows such decrease.

Foreign bill adhesive stamps show a small increase in each province. Share transfer adhesive stamps also show a slight increase. As already remarked, there is a heavy decrease in income from bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces is continuous, there having been a falling off of Rs. 4,364 last year also. In Oudh there was an increase of Rs. 1,000 in 1883-84. Both the state of trade and the increasing use of currency notes and money-orders seem to have contributed to the large decrease in 1884-85. The bulk of the decrease in the North-Western Provinces occurred in seven districts (Aligarh, Farukhabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Benares, and Ghâzipur) which are all more or less centres of trade; but, on the other hand, the cause almost universally assigned by local officers for the decrease in the income from bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps is the extended use of currency and postal notes and of money-orders.

In general stamps (deeds, bonds, &c.) there was a decrease in the North-Western Provinces and a corresponding rise in Oudh: the result being that total receipts were Rs. 12,64,619, against Rs. 12,65,178 in the preceding year—practically identical amounts. Wilful evasion to any large extent in respect of these stamps is not suspected.

The number of licensed stamp-vendors in the provinces has risen from 1,923 in 1883-84 to 2,054 in the year of report, and a further rise—with increased facilities for the purchase of stamps—may be expected. The discount hitherto allowed under certain circumstances to private purchasers has recently been discontinued, and this should conduce to the same desirable result.

As regards the action taken in respect of unstamped or insufficiently-stamped documents under sections 30 to 38 of the Act, 77 instruments (against 92 in the preceding year) were brought to Collectors under section 30, of which three only were held to be sufficiently stamped. The total number of documents impounded by the various authorities, to be dealt with by Collectors, was 2,205, against 1,575 in 1883-84. There were considerable variations between the two years observable in

several districts in Oudh, but these are due to the special investigations proceeding into the state of the revenue records. In some districts a large increase in the number of instruments impounded is due to *bahis* or account-books having been seized and action taken on numerous instruments contained in them. Caution in such action has been enjoined. In 11 districts in the North-Western Provinces, however, there were no prosecutions at all, and officers of these districts have been requested to look closely into the matter, especially where revenue is falling. The total number of persons prosecuted shows an increase as compared with the previous year: 471 persons were prosecuted in the North-Western Provinces and 586 in Oudh, against 312 and 560 respectively in 1883-84.

The total receipts from court-fee stamps were Rs. 44,69,902, against Rs. 44,26,865 in the preceding year. The advance was, however, confined to the North-Western Provinces. The decrease in Oudh is ascribed to diminished *litigation* and to the approaching completion of the revenue registers. It is stated in some of the district reports that a decrease of revenue under this head is due to copies for private use being now supplied free of the court-fee stamps required by clauses 6, 7, and 9 in schedule 1 of the Court Fees Act. Copies for private use furnished by civil and criminal courts were exempted by Government of India Notification, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1361, dated 24th June, 1881, and those furnished by revenue courts were exempted in the subsequent Notification, No. 3319, dated 9th September, 1884. It is therefore this later notification to which the present decreases are chiefly ascribed. The matter is being enquired into.

The receipts from copy stamps rose from Rs. 93,922 to Rs. 1,22,886 in the united provinces: in the preceding year copy stamps had been used in the civil courts in Oudh for some months only. As the use of some stamps for collecting copying fees in the revenue and criminal courts also has now been sanctioned, the receipts under this head will show a large increase in future.

The total income from process fees in the revenue courts was Rs. 3,77,366, in the civil courts Rs. 4,72,163, and in the criminal courts Rs. 36,641. The expenditure was Rs. 1,73,793 in the revenue and Rs. 2,34,503 in the civil courts. The question of a possible reduction in these fees is under discussion, but has been postponed for the present in view of the financial situation.

Sales of stamps by sub-deputy postmasters increased considerably both in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh. The post-offices have recently undertaken as a department the sale of one-anna adhesive revenue stamps, becoming responsible both for safe custody and for the proceeds. Should the arrangement prove satisfactory, it will probably be extended hereafter to all stamps. In the only case of embezzlement by a sub-deputy postmaster which occurred during the year there was no loss to Government and the offender was convicted and punished.

8.—Currency.

The number of notes of different denominations issued during the year was 156,812, and their value Rs. 2,67,11,790, as under:—

Number.	*Denomination of notes.*	*Value.* Rs.
13,728	5	68,640
42,311	10	4,23,110
28,492	20	5,69,840
22,150	50	11,07,500
29,522	100	29,52,200
2,177	500	10,88,500
18,202	1,000	1,82,02,000
230	10,000	23,00,000

The value of the notes in circulation varied from a minimum of Rs. 55,46,515 in April, 1884 to a maximum of Rs. 1,11,31,345 in January, 1885. The variations

in circulation during the year have been mainly due to the action of the local branch of the Bank of Bengal.

The following statement shows the number of notes of the Allahabad Circle outstanding on 31st December, 1884, the total value of which was Rs. 88,66,210 :—

Value of notes. Rs.	*Number.*
5	16,446
10	27,592
20	17,218
50	14,710
100	16,492
500	1,340
1,000	4,959
10,000	15

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad Currency Office are shown below :—

Circle.	*Number.*	*Value.* Rs.
Calcutta	18,822	13,69,645
Bombay	4,163	2,21,845
Lahore	3,924	2,43,165
Madras	687	54,445
Karachi	177	7,190
Calicut	37	1,155
Rangoon	34	995
Nagpur	3	20
Akola	3	25
Coconada	2	1,005

The number and value of notes of the Allahabad Circle of issue paid on indemnity bonds, during the year 1884-85 were as follows :—

	Number.	*Value.* Rs.
Half notes	47	3,105
Whole notes	*nil*	*nil*

There were 18,24,267 defaced rupees received during the year, of which 18,21,158 were shroff-marked, 1,980 notched, and 1,129 otherwise defaced.

The receipts and issues of small coin were as follows :—

	Receipts. Rs.	*Issues.*
Half-rupees	11,214	14,395
Quarter-rupees	16,556	32,817
One-eighth-rupees	15,886	36,752
Copper	30	32,329
Total	43,686	1,16,293
Total of 1883-84	13,192	98,566

Only one currency agency (Meerut) was open throughout the year, the value of notes issued from which was Rs. 45,000 and receipts Rs. 500.

Two forged notes of the Calcutta Circle, of Rs. 20 each, were discovered in these provinces and forwarded to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. A case of suspected fraud, in which the holder of a misjoined note had made a claim for payment on both halves, on the allegation that the other halves had been lost, was forwarded to the Magistrate for investigation.

(B)—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Account of the Provincial Income and Expenditure of 1884-85.

There was no change of any importance in the system and treatment of provincial and local accounts during the year 1884-85. The re-classification of such record-room receipts as were collected in the form of stamps, instead of cash as formerly,

and the introduction of the new Municipal Act (XV of 1883), bringing with it remission of certain police charges to municipalities and contributions by municipalities to district boards, involved certain alterations in form. The discovery (and correction) of an erroneous credit to Provincial revenues on account of surplus collections of estates other than those of the Tarái, Bhábar, and Dudhi led to the only change involving transfer of assets.

I—Comparison with estimates. General results.

The general financial results of the year 1884-85 as compared with the estimates originally passed will be seen from the following statement:—

	Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts.			
Provincial	3,15,29,000	3,23,64,000	+ 8,35,000
Local	51,90,000	52,85,000	+ 95,000
Total ...	3,67,19,000	3,76,49,000	+ 9,30,000
Charges.			
Provincial	3,32,16,000	3,10,53,000	−21,63,000
Local	73,34,000	71,81,000	− 4,53,000
Total ...	4,05,50,000	3,82,34,000	−23,16,000

The figures given above are exclusive both (1) of adjustment between provincial and local, and (2) of those portions of receipts and charges, under the heads that are common to imperial and provincial revenues, which are credited and debited to imperial, but for the administration of which this Government is responsible. If account be taken of these excluded items, the totals would stand approximately at 900 lakhs of receipts and 400 lakhs of charges.

A comparison of the estimated and actual figures shows that the financial position of the united provinces at the close of 1884-85 was better, from the standpoint of account, by Rs. 32,46,000 than had been anticipated when the estimates were framed: owing to an increase of Rs. 9,30,000 on the receipt side and a decrease of Rs. 23,16,000 on the charge side.

These differences will be explained hereafter: meantime, to obtain a complete view of the situation, the question of opening and closing balances, which find no place in the statement given above of the year's transactions, must be considered. The figures below explain how these stand:—

Opening and closing balances.

		Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balances	Provincial ...	55,50,000	69,54,000	
	Local ...	2,40,000	2,56,000	
	Total ...	57,90,000	72,10,000	+14,20,000

Adding the Rs. 14,20,000 to the Rs. 32,46,000 of the preceding paragraph, the excess of the actual over the estimated closing balances ought to be Rs. 46,66,000, and the following figures show this to be the case:—

		Estimated.	Actual.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Closing balances	Provincial ...	17,44,000	63,33,000	
	Local ...	2,15,000	2,92,000	
	Total ...	19,59,000	66,25,000	+46,66,000

In the order of discussion the opening balances stand first on the list: and it will be seen that there is a very considerable discrepancy here between estimates and actuals. But this in no way concerns the accounts of the year 1884-85. In the review of the 1883-84 accounts full explanations were given of the various causes that resulted in an actual closing balance for that year (which became the opening balance of 1884-85) of Rs. 72,10,000. Nothing further is called for, therefore, as to this item.

Detailed comparison. (a) *Receipts.*

Coming to specific heads of account and looking first at receipts, the statement given below shows that while in ten of the major heads the actual receipts exceeded the estimate by not less than Rs. 10,000 in each case, in five they fell equally short of the forecast:—

Increase.	Rs.	*Decrease.*	Rs.
(*a*) Stamps	29,000	(*a*) Land revenue	1,30,000
(*b*) Excise	2,47,000	(*b*) Police	36,000
(*c*) Provincial rates	19,000	(*c*) Medical	20,000
(*d*) Assessed taxes	16,000	(*d*) Interest	13,000
(*e*) Forests	46,000	(*e*) Stationery and Printing ...	50,000
(*f*) Miscellaneous	1,45,000	(*f*) Railways	1,25,000
(*g*) Irrigation	8,36,000	(*g*) Public Works Department ...	51,000
Items under Rs. 10,000 ...	29,000	Items under Rs. 10,000... ...	12,000
Total ...	13,67,000	Total ...	4,37,000

It will be observed that the difference between these two totals coincides with the amount (Rs. 9,30,000) shown above as the excess of actual over estimated income during the year under all heads of account. Of the increases, the only items calling for remark are (*b*) *Excise* (Rs. 2,47,000), (*f*) *Miscellaneous* (Rs. 1,45,000), and (*g*) *Irrigation* (Rs. 8,36,000). The others are not of sufficient importance to need comment: the largest of them—both absolutely and relatively to the forecast—is not quite 7 per cent. on the estimated total, and all may be accepted as the result of careful administration. The original estimate under *Excise* was a very cautious one, as it was feared that the partial failure of the rains of 1883-84 would injuriously affect the receipts of the following year. But this anticipation happily turned out to be groundless; and the improved receipts (mainly in still-head duty) resulted in the largest income realised up to date under Excise in these provinces. The rise in *Miscellaneous* is almost wholly due to the inclusion under this head of the contributions by municipalities to district boards, in accordance with the agreements framed under Act XV of 1883. These contributions are credited in lump, as this has been found to be administratively the most convenient arrangement; but they practically form part of the assignments made to district boards for the maintenance (*inter alia*) of schools and dispensaries.

By far the greatest increase (Rs. 8,36,000) appears under *Irrigation*. This major head occurs more than once in the list of revenue and receipts; being divided primarily into productive and unproductive, and secondarily into irrigation in charge of Civil officers on the one hand (that is, the "owners' rate" portion) and of Public Works officers on the other. The excess over the estimate shown in the statement is the aggregate result under all heads, and it constitutes a very satisfactory addition to the expected income of the year. It is shared by all the four great productive canals of the North-Western Provinces. The "occupiers' rate" accounts for five lakhs and the "owners' rate" for three. It is explained as being due for the most part to the partial failure of the preceding rains; but it is also the result of extended canal operations energetically and successfully prosecuted.

None of the decreases need detailed explanation, except, (*a*) *Land Revenue* (Rs. 1,30,000), (*b*) *Police* (Rs. 36,000), (*e*) *Stationery and Printing* (Rs. 50,000), and (*f*) *Railways* (Rs. 1,25,000). The fall in *Police* is due partly to reduced contributions in view of reductions in the Railway Police force, and partly to the relief afforded to

municipalities in connection with intra-municipal police and the remissions consequent thereon of clothing and pensionary charges: that in *Stationery and Printing* is the result (it is believed) of a misclassification, which is the subject of enquiry. Under *Railways*, the deficit occurs in the Cawnpore-Achneyra and Bareilly-Pilibhít lines. The estimated earnings of the former were put originally at Rs. 10,00,000; but only Rs. 9,29,000 were realised—a result due to a less active traffic than had been expected, as well as to unrealised outstandings at the close of the year. In the case of the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway, the estimate was framed on the assumption that the line would be open for public traffic throughout its entire length for eight months of the year. But it was not till near the close of 1884 that it was so open; and, moreover, the accounts only show earnings up to the end of 1884, as the line is worked by the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Company, whose accounts are made up only at the end of each calendar half-year.

There remains *Land Revenue*, with a deficit of Rs. 1,32,000 to be accounted for. This is the adjusting head as between the Government of these provinces on the one hand and the Supreme Government or other Local Governments on the other. The transactions are necessarily somewhat complicated. In the first place, the total provincial share was only Rs. 1,52,23,000, against an estimate of Rs. 1,53,98,000; this leaves an initial deficit of Rs. 1,75,000. This is accounted for as follows:—In the 1884-85 estimates (following the 1883-84 accounts) an item of Rs. 2,30,000 was entered as part of the Rs. 8,50,000 known technically as "*Land Revenue wholly Provincial*" on account of revenue record fund receipts. Originally these receipts had been classed under *Registration*—a divided head; but this arrangement was altered, and the receipts under the orders of the Government of India were eventually credited, in the 1884-85 accounts, to *Land Revenue, Imperial*, an adjustment being made by credit of one-half the actual income (Rs. 1,19,000) to provincial. There was no real falling off under *Land Revenue*, although the accounts would seem to point to one. The ordinary land revenue on which provincial funds get a fixed percentage exceeded the estimate by about Rs. 1,70,000. In the next place, the adjustments have to be considered on the debit and credit sides. An examination of the figures shows an excess (of actuals over estimates) of Rs. 1,04,000 on the debit and Rs. 1,49,000 on the credit side of the adjusting account. The net difference is thus a credit one of Rs. 45,000; and deducting this from the Rs. 1,75,000 of original deficit, the result is the Rs. 1,30,000 of eventual deficit. It is unnecessary to enter into a detailed analysis of the adjustments; but the main items are as under:—

Debit.	Rs.	*Credit.*	Rs.
Railway capital ...	...14,71,000	Record-room receipts ...	... 1,19,000
Inter-provincial account ...	... 1,41,000	Jhánsi estates ...	... 20,000
East Indian Railway police ...	... 91,000	Miscellaneous items ...	... 10,000
Government estates (mis-credit),	... 45,000		
Miscellaneous items ...	... 44,000		
Total	...17,92,000	Total	... 1,49,000

The final result is thus a debit of Rs. 16,43,000 against an estimate of Rs. 16,88,000, or less by Rs. 45,000 than was anticipated when the estimates were framed.

Looking at the receipts as a whole, it is a satisfactory to find good results in all the main heads. In *Excise* and *Irrigation* alone the actuals exceeded the estimate by nearly eleven lakhs of rupees.

As regards expenditure, the following statement shows the increases and decreases (excluding sums under Rs. 10,000) from the standpoint of estimated and actual figures:—

(*b*) *Expenditure.*

Increases.	Rs.	*Decreases.*	Rs.
(*a*) Interest ...	25,000	(*a*) Refunds ...	21,000
(*b*) Stamps ...	11,000	(*b*) Land revenue ...	1,59,000
(*c*) Forests ...	25,000	(*c*) Law and Justice ...	1,80,000
(*d*) Administration ...	48,000	(*d*) Education ...	49,000
(*e*) Police ...	1,10,000	(*e*) Medical ...	42,000
(*f*) Minor Departments ...	18,000	(*f*) Miscellaneous ...	27,000
(*g*) Superannuation ...	13,000	(*g*) Railways ...	21,70,000
(*h*) Stationery and Printing ...	20,000	(*h*) Public Works Department ...	30,000
(*i*) Irrigation ...	1,03,000	(*i*) Miscellaneous ...	12,000
Total ...	3,73,000	Total ...	26,89,000

The net difference is thus Rs. 23,16,000, the amount given in paragraph 2 as the total saving on estimated expenditure during the year.

Among the increases, items (*d*), (*e*), and (*i*) alone call for comment. The others, which are inconsiderable, are either counterbalanced by increased receipts (as in the case of *Stamps* and *Forests*), or are the results of causes (as in *Administration*) which could not well have been foreseen when the estimates were framed. The excess in (*e*) *Police* (Rs. 1,10,000) is the result mainly of two causes—(1) the relief afforded to municipalities in connection with the introduction of Act XV of 1883, which amounted to over a lakh of rupees, and (2) the supply (without budget provision) of belts and badges to a portion of the Oudh chaukidári force, at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. Under *Irrigation* the excess of Rs. 1,03,000 was far more than counter balanced by the very large rise in receipts. It is inevitable that in such circumstances the expenditure should rise considerably.

Coming next to the cases of decrease, items (*a*) *Refunds*, (*f*), *Miscellaneous*, and (*h*) *Public Works*, call for no comment. Of the others, those in *Education* and *Medical* are inconsiderable in view of the large assignments made (under three and four per cent. respectively) and are due to savings which in no way interfered with efficient working. There remain items (*b*), (*c*), and (*g*). Under *Land Revenue* the charges fell short of the estimate in *Settlement* by Rs. 88,000, owing to less extended operations in Gorakhpur and Basti than had been anticipated and to the postponement of settlement appointments in Jalaun. The expenditure on tahsíldárs and their establishments and on contingent charges was also considerably under the assignment made for these items. Finally, the transfer of such record fund charges as are connected with the criminal courts from *Land Revenue* to *Law and Justice* resulted in a decrease which had not been foreseen when the estimate was framed. The major head (*c*), *Law and Justice*, includes the important sub-head of *Jails*, in which a saving of Rs. 1,88,000 was effected: chiefly in rations—where the plentiful harvest operated to lower the price of grain, while it kept down the prison population—and in manufactures, where the policy of restriction was to some extent put in operation. The decrease of Rs. 48,000 in *Criminal Courts* (an important sub-head, with an allotment for the year of Rs. 15,59,000) was counterbalanced by an excess of Rs. 36,000 under *Civil and Sessions Courts* and of Rs. 20,000 under other heads, leaving Rs. 8,000 to be deducted from the savings under *Jails*, and thus resulting in the eventual balance of Rs. 1,80,000.

The expenditure on *Railways* (including all the heads under which railway accounts fall) is shown as having been less by Rs. 21,70,000 than was anticipated. The original allotment for railway capital was put at Rs. 38,22,000, of which a sum of Rs. 14,22,000 was to be adjusted through *Land Revenue*, leaving Rs. 24,00,000 to be entered in the accounts under *Railways*. To this latter sum must be added the allotment (Rs. 7,48,000) for working and maintenance of State Railways; total Rs. 31,48,000. The following statement shows how the estimated and actual expenditure stand:—

I—Capital—	*Allotment.*	*Expenditure.*
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Cawnpore-Kalpi	11,00,000	*Nil.*
(*b*) Productive lines	7,00,000	
(*c*) Lucknow-Sitapur	4,00,000	3,85,000*
(*d*) Cawnpore-Achneyra	1,50,000	*Nil.*
(*e*) Surveys, &c.	50,000	
	24,00,000	3,85,000
II—Revenue—		
(*f*) Working expenses	7,48,000	7,28,000
Total ...	31,48,000	11,13,000

* The actuals here shown exceed those given by the Accountant-General by Rs. 1,35,000, but are in accordance with the Railway finance accounts. The excess represents the cost of a quantity of sleepers for the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway, which has been debited in the 1884-85 accounts instead of, as origiually proposed, in those of 1885-86. The total amount to be entered in the statement under Railways is, therefore, Rs. 11,13,000.

Of the several items, (*a*) the whole of the expenditure on the Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway in 1884-85 was treated as imperial: and the provincial money spent on it in 1885-86 will eventually be repaid, as the project has now been taken up by an independent company under a State guarantee. Similarly (*b*) the seven lakhs provided from Provincial balances for the Jhánsi-Mánikpur Railway were not utilised. Difficulties connected with the question of gauge intervened to postpone operations, and eventually it was arranged to leave the debit wholly imperial. The entire expenditure (*d*) in connection with the Cawnpore-Achneyra line, which had been classed as productive, was adjusted against the provincial share of land revenue. There was practically no expenditure on surveys.

The actual expenditure on provincial railways during the year was approximately as under, exclusive of guaranteed interest:—

		Rs.
Productive lines	Cawnpore-Achneyra	9,93,000
	Bareilly-Pilibhít	3,95,000
	Miscellaneous	4,00
	Total	13,92,000
Non-productive line...	Lucknow-Sitapur	3,85,000
	Grand Total	17,87,000

A much larger sum was, as above explained, allotted in the estimates; but circumstances prevented its being expended on the works for which it was given or its utilisation on other projects.

Reviewing the expenditure of the year as a whole, then it may be said that in the matter of current transactions—omitting, that is, railway capital and contributions—the outlay fell considerably short of what was anticipated; and that the savings under such heads as *Land Revenue* and *Law and Justice* (aggregating 3½ lakhs) are satisfactory—these being among the most costly of the great unproductive heads of expenditure.

II—Comparison with actuals of 1884-85.

General results.

The second comparison usually instituted in the review of a year's accounts is with the actual results of the year preceding. The object of this is to see whether the receipts are progressing and how expenditure is being incurred in the several heads of account. Omitting *Land Revenue* for the present, as the adjustments made through this head vitiate any comparison that is made without taking these into account, the total receipts and charges of the two years stand as under:—

		Rs.
Receipts	1883-84	2,32,96,000
	1884-85	2,40,69,000
Charges	1883-84	3,52,32,000
	1884-85	3,83,69,000

The year under review is thus better than its predecessor by Rs. 7,73,000 in the matter of receipts. If the provincial shares of land revenue without adjustments be added—Rs. 1,53,41,000 and Rs. 1,52,23,000 respectively—the totals become Rs. 3,86,37,000 and Rs. 3,92,92,000, and the excess of 1884-85 is reduced to about 6½ lakhs of rupees. As regards expenditure, there is an increase in 1884-85 of Rs. 31,37,000: but (as will be explained below) this is nominal only, as the adjustments under *Land Revenue* more than counterbalance the excess shown on the charge side of the account.

Detailed comparison.

(*a*) *Receipts.*

The main items of increase and decrease in 1884-85, as compared with 1883-84, are as follow:—

Increases.	Rs.	*Decreases.*	Rs.
(*a*) Provincial rates	55,000	(*a*) Land revenue	1,18,000
(*b*) Railways	3,73,000	(*b*) Forests	95,000
(*c*) Canals	8,57,000	(*c*) Law and Justice	1,20,000
Miscellaneous items	68,000	(*d*) Miscellaneous	85,000
		(*e*) Public Works Department	1,75,000
		Miscellaneous items	1,10,000
Total	13,53,000	Total	7,03,000

The rise in *Provincial Rates* is due to the further introduction of the 6 per cent. chaukidári cess in Oudh, and does not represent any real increase of income, as corresponding expenditure was incurred. The increases under *Railways* and *Canals* afford the true explanation of the excess revenue of 1884-85 over that of 1883-84. The rapid extension of the provincial railway system—on which the provincial balances have been and are being expended—accounts for the rise of Rs. 3,73,000 under this head; and the explanation given above explains the very large growth of canal revenue.

Of the decreases, that under *Land Revenue* occurs in the item technically known as "receipts wholly provincial," which show a falling off Rs. 3,20,000 (see explanation above); partly recouped by increase in the portion known as the "Provincial percentage," but leaving an eventual deficit of Rs. 1,18,000. Under *Forests*, the falling off is ascribed to the cessation of the timber operations of 1883-84 in connection with the construction of the Bengal and North-West Railway—operations which were necessarily of an exceptional and limited nature. In the case of *Law and Justice*, an adjustment made in 1883-84, by which the large balance at credit of the kurk amín fee fund was transfered to this head, explains a decrease that is only nominal. So also in *Miscellaneous*, where in the previous year a sum of two lakhs was realised by sale of nazúl securities, counterbalanced partially in 1884-85 by the credit to this head of the contributions by municipalities to district boards under Act XV of 1883. A portion of the decrease—about Rs. 70,000—under Public Works is attributable to a falling off of ferry income, alleged to be partly the result of extension of railway operations. The remainder occurs in the Public Works Department proper, and is ascribed to the large fall in the profits of the Roorkee Workshops owing to decrease in the work done for private customers.

Looking at the receipts of the two years as a whole, the result may be regarded as satisfactory. There was a steady increase in both the great "productive" heads of *Railways* and *Canals*: while such important heads as *Excise* and *Registration* showed no falling off.

(*b*) *Expenditure.* In the matter of expenditure, the following statement shows the results of a detailed comparison between the two years:—

Increases.	Rs.	*Decreases.*	Rs.
(*a*) Interest	54,000	(*a*) Land revenue	20,000
(*b*) Registration	13,000	(*b*) Forests	11,000
(*c*) Stamps	11,000	(*c*) Miscellaneous	33,000
(*d*) Administration	18,000	(*d*) Public Works Department ...	4,10,000
(*e*) Law and Justice	67,000		
(*f*) Police	2,41,000		
(*g*) Education	76,000		
(*h*) Medical	14,000		
(*i*) Minor Departments	8,000		
(*j*) Superannuation	1,07,000		
(*k*) Stationery and Printing ...	72,000		
(*l*) Canals	2,60,000		
(*m*) Railways (capital and working expenses) ...	26,70,000		
Total ...	36,11,000	Total ...	4,74,000

The resultant amount (Rs. 36,11,000 *minus* Rs. 4,74,000) is Rs. 31,37,000.

Of the increases, that on account of *Interest* is due to borrowings for canal capital: that under *Law and Justice*, to transfer of certain items not before classed in this head: that in *Police*, to the relief given to municipalities and the extension of the cash-paid chaukidári system in Oudh. Under *Education*, the debit to this head of the cost of construction and repairs of village schools and the increases allowed in the

grant-in-aid budget account for the difference. The growth of charges under *Superannuation* is the necessary result of an extending pension list: the increase under *Stationery and Printing* is explained as having been caused by the purchase of materials and plant for the Government Press. The enormous rise in canal revenue sufficiently explains the comparatively unimportant rise in *Irrigation* charges.

As regards railways, the figures of 1883-84 were fully dealt with in the review of that year's accounts. As a matter of fact, expenditure under this head in 1883-84 was very considerably in excess of that incurred in 1884-85, for reasons already explained. The railway capital spent in 1883-84 was about 37½ lakhs; that in 1884-85 was not quite 18 lakhs, although the Government had allotted a sum more than equal to that expended in 1883-84. The working expenses of the later year, on the other hand, considerably exceeded (by about three lakhs) those of the earlier, as was to be expected.

The general position cannot be properly understood without a reference to the adjustment under *Land Revenue*, which were Rs. 71,07,000 and Rs. 16,43,000 respectively—a difference in favour of 1884-85 of Rs. 54,64,000. If this be put against the Rs. 31,77,000 by which the charges incurred in 1884-85 would appear from the appended statement to exceed those of 1883-84, the result is a balance in favour in 1884-85 of Rs. 22,87,000, a very large portion of which represents the difference between the amounts of railway capital expended in the two years. Looking at the comparative charges of the two years generally, it may be said that expenditure—of a non-productive kind—increased to a certain extent, except in the Public Works Department, where there were considerable lapses; but not so rapidly as revenue. The result may, therefore, be regarded as satisfactory.

Allusion has been made above to the closing balances of 1884-85; and these have been shown to aggregate Rs. 66,25,000: the provincial share being Rs. 63,33,000 and the local share Rs. 2,92,000. Of the latter sum, however, a large portion may be regarded as provincial, as it consists of unspent balances of assignments made for the improvement of the Tarái and Bhábar estates: and, on the other hand, the provincial share must be reduced by Rs. 1,35,000: leaving the total at Rs. 44,90,000, or 65 lakhs in round numbers. Although a large portion of the difference (Rs. 45,31,000) between the actual and the estimated closing balances is due (1) to the increase of Rs. 14,20,000 in the opening balance, and (2) to the non-utilisation, for causes above explained, of the allotment made for railway capital expenditure, there remains to be taken credit for a very considerable sum which represents *bonâ-fide* increases in the year's resources by rise in receipts and fall in charges which were not anticipated when the estimate was framed.

Cash Balances and Resource Operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85.

The actual opening balances of each month with the estimated minimum balances are shown below:—

(The figures represent lakhs of rupees.)

Months.	Leading treasuries in agencies of the Bank of Bengal.	Other treasuries.	Total.	Minimum.
1st October, 1884	26	76	102	90
,, November ,,	27	71	93	90
,, December ,,	31	100	131	90
,, January, 1885	54	112	166	90
,, February ,,	79	133	212	90
,, March ,,	70	115	185	120
,, April ,,	37	107	144	150
,, May ,,	46	95	141	150
,, June ,,	39	144	183	100
,, July ,,	74	164	238	90
,, August ,,	70	153	223	100
,, September ,,	47	118	165	100

Cash balances.—The year 1884-85 opened on the 1st of October, 1884 with a cash balance of 102 lakhs and closed on the 30th September, 1885 with a balance of 103 lakhs. The balances standing at the beginning of each month during the year show that the minimum was reached in November, 1884 with 98 lakhs, and the maximum in July, 1885 with 238 lakhs. The balances on the 1st of April and May this year were reduced abnormally low, owing to the extraordinarily large demands (*a*) for the special military expenditure incurred at that period in anticipation of a possible expedition across the frontier, and (*b*) for the Opium Department owing to the unprecedentedly large crop. Notwithstanding that April opened with a balance of 144 lakhs, aid to the extent of 74 lakhs had to be furnished from other provinces or by currency transfers during the month.

The large excess in the expenditure in this month under the two heads mentioned is indicated by the following figures:—

		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Opium payments ...	April ...	21,54	30,79	23,91	42,18	54,90
	May ...	22,52	40,32	30,88	56,42	58,43
Military payments ...	April ...	16,86	16,25	16,24	17,16	23,87
	May ...	18,34	19,12	17,97	17,97	22,81

In both April and May the actual balances were extremely low. But during the remaining seven months of the year the balances shown in the treasuries of these provinces were found generally in excess of the actual requirements, and the surpluses had, therefore, to be drawn into central treasuries for the disposal of the Comptroller-General.

The actual balances at the leading treasuries were in excess of the requirements of those treasuries in all the months throughout the year as compared with the minimum working balance of 25 lakhs assumed for each month.*

* Agra ...	... 5
Allahabad	... 7
Benares	... 3
Cawnpore	... 5
Lucknow	... 5
Total	... 25

Movement of funds.—The amount of local remittances during the year were :—

	Rs.
In specie	4,04,17,278
„ currency notes	66,29,235
„ small silver and copper coins	13,25,319
„ supply bills	11,52,815
Total ...	4 95,24,647

Specie.—The coin and note remittances made during the year were distributed over the various months as follows :—

	In thousands of rupees.
October, 1884	28·71
November „	26·50
December „	53·06
January, 1885	53·41
February „	27·19
March „	42·52
April „	66·41
May „	41·32
June „	65 71
July „	33·06
August „	12 19
September „	30·62

The total includes shroff-marked coin to the value of Rs. 16,83,174 remitted to Allahabad. The large remittances in December and January, June and July, represent for the most parts the movement of the surplus towards the central treasuries after the land-revenue instalments come in, the payments on account of which fall due in the end of May and November respectively. The large remittances in April, May, and September are for the most part remittances to the deficit treasuries, chiefly to meet opium payments.

The surplus funds had thus to be drawn off to the central treasuries by actual remittances of specie. Of the currency-note remittances Rs. 33,73,485 worth consisted of foreign notes remitted from outlying treasuries to Allahabad. These remittances help to keep the Allahabad treasury in funds; but they are often made from treasuries, such as Cawnpore and Lucknow, where they have to be replaced by specie.

The remittances of Home notes (Rs. 32,55,750) consist of the notes supplied to outlying treasuries from Allahabad. There is always a larger demand for these notes than can be met with reference to the state of the balances, &c. In April, owing to the low balances with which we were obliged to work, the remittance of notes had to be entirely stopped, as the Allahabad balance was at a minimum almost throughout the month.

Small silver and copper.—The remittances between treasuries of small silver and copper coins during the year were :—

	Rs.
Half rupees	2,63,500
Quarter „	4,06,500
Eighth „	2,32,800
Double pice	18,525
Single „	3,95,077
Half „	5,413
Pie pieces	1,320
Uncurrent copper	2,184
Total	13,25,519

Supply bills, local.—The supply bills which were issued during the year were to the extent of Rs. 11,52,815 as follows :—

	Rs.
By Agra to the extent of	98,900
„ Bareilly „	50,200
„ Benares „	1,09,700
„ Cawnpore „	1,13,700
„ Dehra Dún „	1,59,500
„ Jhánsi „	23,100
„ Kumaun „	2,83,100
„ Lucknow „	27,815
„ Allahabad „	2,73,900
„ Meerut „	6,500
„ Roorkee „	6,400
Total	11,52,815

Notifications are issued regularly in the *Gazette* authorising the issue of supply bills on the surplus treasuries, but they are very seldom taken advantage of by traders and merchants. The issue is therefore casual and fluctuating ; and this method of remittance cannot be relied on for drawing off the surplus from any of the treasuries in these provinces except Mirzapur, any surplus at which place is readily taken up, as a rule, by the Bank of Bengal at Allahabad. The hill stations in Kumaun and Dehra Dún are allowed to draw supply bills on all treasuries, as they are in permanent deficit ; the cost of remittance to them is thus diminished.

Foreign bills.—Supply bills to the value of Rs. 15,64,700 were issued by this Government on other Governments during the year as follows :—

Division.	On India.	On Panjab.	On Bombay.	On Central Provinces.	On Bengal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By Allahabad	...	...	...	1,00,000	25,000	1,25,000
„ Dehra Dún	3,34,600	2,53,700	1,10,100	...	...	6,98,400
„ Kumaun	2,67,700	1,70,400	56,400	...	...	4,93,800
„ Agra	88,100	...	...	...	...	88,100
„ Cawnpore	1,29,400	...	...	...	...	1,29,400
„ Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add Amount credited in adjustment of erroneous debit in September, 1884.	...	...	...	...	30,000	30,000
Total	8,19,100	4,24,100	1,66,500	1,00,000	55,000	15,64,700

The Dehra Dún and Kumaun treasuries being, as above stated, in permanent deficit, are allowed to draw supply bills on Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi. The drawings by Agra and Cawnpore are on the Sambhar treasury.

The supply bills isssued by other Governments on this Government during the year were to the extent of Rs. 64,083 as follows:—

		Rs.
By India	...	14,252
„ Bengal	...	45,031
„ Assam	...	2,800
„ Panjab	...	2,000
Total	...	64,083

The Bengal and North-West Railway Company now obtain remittance transfer receipts from Calcutta instead of supply bills as hitherto on the Gonda and Gorakhpur treasuries.

Foreign bills would appear to include foreign remittance transfer receipts; but no statistics of these bills have been given in previous reports, and as the information has never been specially called for, it is presumed that it is not required.

Absorption of small coins.—The following table shows the opening balance in hand (or the value of each denomination of small silver or copper coin held in these provinces) on the 1st of October, 1884, the receipts and issues during the year, and the closing balance on the 30th of September, 1885. Half rupees have been omitted from this table, as they are legal tender, but they have been separately shown:—

	Small silver.		Copper coin.				Total.
	¼ rupees.	⅛th rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st October, 1884,	2,03,823	1,68,482	1,41,930	2,99,662	15,064	3,112	8,32,073
Total receipts from other Governments.	1,00,000	50,000	...	70,000	...	...	220,000
Total receipts from the public,	...	14,204	13,978	1,53,190	230	...	1,81,602
Total receipts ...	3,03,823	2,32,686	1,55,908	5,22,852	15,294	3,112	12,33,675
Total issues to other Governments.	5,100	5,200	8,000	15,000	...	...	33,300
Local net issues to the public,	83,545	..	...	...	...	879	84,424
Total issues ...	88,645	5,200	8,000	15,000	...	879	1,17,724
Closing balance on 30th September, 1885.	2,15,178	2,27,486	1,47,908	5,07,852	15,294	2,233	11,15,951

These figures form a striking contrast to those of last year. In the previous year the net *issues* to the public amounted to nearly Rs. 6¼ lakhs; this year the net *receipts* from the public amount to nearly a lakh, and the only coins which show net issues to the public are quarter rupees and pie pieces. This year the Opium Department has not made so large a demand for small silver and copper, save only in respect of pie pieces, for which the demand was unusually great, owing, it was stated, to a change in the system of payment; and the year has been inauspicious for Hindu marriages.

	Rs.
The balance of half rupees on the 1st of October, 1885 was ...	60,890
Receipts from the currency office ...	2,00,000
Total ...	2,60,890
Issues to other Governments, *viz.*, to Gwalior Rs. 5,000, and Nowgong Rs. 300...	5,300
Net issued to the public ...	1,43,691
Total ...	1,48,991
The closing balance on 30th September, 1885 was ...	1,11,899

These figures indicate an absorption of half rupees to the extent of nearly 1½ lakhs.

Double pice to the value of about one lakh and a half are still held in these provinces. They have swelled the cash balance of the provinces and are quite uselessly occupying room, as there is scarcely any demand for them. Only to the value of Rs. 11,500 were ordered to be cut and sold as copper during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

For standard section on above see pages 241 to 251 report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Births and Deaths.

See Sanitation section.

3.—Emigration.

(*a*)—*Inland Emigration.*

The operations of the Inland Emigration Act (I of 1882) in these provinces during the year 1884 call for very brief notice. The total number of emigrants recorded was extremely small, being only 53, the whole of which came from the three districts of Ghâzipur, Ballia, and Partabgarh. It is possible, however, that other labourers may have left these provinces without having been recruited under the provisions of the Act, with a view of placing themselves under contract in the labour districts. Of such emigrants the provincial offices could contain no record. The twenty garden-sardars who were seeking labourers in 1883 have apparently relinquished their search for coolies in this part of the country. Two visited these provinces in 1884, but they left with the first batch of coolies that they were able to collect. No contractor's depôts were established, nor were there any in existence during the year: a house was rented at Ghâzipur, which was, however, seldom used. The working of the Act was unattended by any hardship or misconduct. No complaints were made on the part of those recruited, nor were any instances reported of abuse of their powers by those concerned in the business of recruiting. The new code of rules, under Act I of 1882, for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was under consideration at the close of the year.

(*b*)—*Emigration beyond India.*

The latest statistics available are those for the year 1883-84. In spite of a brisk demand, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining labourers, and the number recruited within the provinces only rose from 8,526 to 8,599. The cause is to be found in the character of the year, which was one of agricultural prosperity, and consequently a bad season for recruiting. To this it may be added that the progress of extensive public works both within and beyond the provinces afforded an occupation for labour which is undoubtedly more attractive than emigration to the colonies.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh still continue to be the chief recruiting ground for colonial emigrants in the upper parts of India. Of the total number who embarked at Calcutta (18,021), nearly half, as above stated, were actually recruited within these provinces and more than half (9,804) were natives of them. The chief recruiting centres were, as usual, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, and Lucknow. The labourers were distributed between the different colonies in the manner shown in the following table:—

Name of colony.	Total number of recruits.
Demerara	1,779
Trinidad	2,065
St. Lucia	2
Natal	761
Fiji	996
Mauritius	838
Surinam	1,100
Guadeloupe	1,058
Total	8,599

Act VII of 1871 still remained in force. Rules have not yet been prepared under Act XXI of 1883, and that enactment, in consequence, still remains in abeyance. The draft rules are at present under consideration.

4.—Dispensaries.

There were 233 hospitals and dispensaries open on 1st January, 1884, and three more were added during the year. Two of these at Salone in Rae Bareli and Maurawan in Unao were institutions supported by local funds; the third was a State-aided dispensary for women at Naini Tal. As compared with 1883 there was on the whole an increase of sickness, especially of the malarious type, the result of which was an increased attendance at all the different classes of hospitals and dispensaries. In the institutions for which detailed statistics have been received, 1,737,782 patients were treated as compared with 1,567,456 in 1883; in the State-aided mission dispensaries 54,108 as compared with 45,044, and in the special canal dispensaries 16,108 as compared with 14,321. In private institutions, from which returns were for the first time received, 44,556 patients applied for relief. The comparative unhealthiness of the year is explained principally by the epidemic prevalence of malarious fever in the northern and western districts of the provinces. In the previous year the attendance of patients suffering from fever was much below the average; in 1884 the proportion of fever cases returned to its normal standard. There was a simultaneous increase in other forms of sickness, which had probably their origin in the same cause—the malarious character of the season. In the eastern districts, however, the seasons were remarkably healthy, and at a considerable number of dispensaries there was a falling off in attendance, which was attributed to the absence of sickness and not to any shortcomings on the part of the officers in charge.

In 214 institutions, for which complete statistics have been received, the increased attendance was most noticeable under the following classes of diseases :—

	Total number of cases		
	1883.	1884.	*Increase.*
Fever	205,507	290,505	84,998
Ophthalmia	90,088	95,427	5,379
Inflammation of the ear ...	63,628	77,604	13,976
Respiratory affections	101,619	117,084	15,465
Dysentery	33,672	42,996	9,324
Other local diseases	301,966	329,547	27,581
Total			156,723

The attendance on account of cholera and syphilitic affections was somewhat below the average of previous years, and there was a marked decrease, which was possibly, however, due in part to some difference of classification in the proportion of diseases of the digestive system. The most satisfactory feature of a comparison of the statistics of the year with those of the previous years is the continually increasing number of the patients that show their confidence in modern surgery by resorting to the hospitals for the cure of diseases of the eye or ear. The success that has attended the operation of the surgeons of these provinces, especially in ophthalmic cases, has induced a belief in the efficacy of the modern treatment of diseases of the eye and ear that extends to cases in which no special skill is requisite. There was a continued improvement in the proportion of patients in the dispensaries who paid for their own diet: nearly 48 per cent. of voluntary patients in hospital in the North-Western Provinces supported themselves and 34 per cent. in Oudh. The smaller proportion in Oudh was probably due to the greater poverty of the patients, and not to any difference of system in the two provinces. The proportion of the sexes and of childen applying for relief was only slightly different from the previous year: a slight decrease in the proportion of adult males and females and a large increase in the number of children. The exact percentages for the two years are :—

	1883.	1884.
Men	57·4	56·3
Women	18·9	18·8
Children	23·7	24·9

Endeavours have been made to arrange that in every dispensary the female patients and children may be prescribed for separately from the males. It has been found that where such arrangements are made women and children apply for advice who would otherwise shrink from appearing at the dispensary.

The record of the surgical work done during the year was very satisfactory. Minor operations increased from 78,403 in 1883 to 79,529 and major operations from 12,472 to 14,938. The progress made in recent years in the latter class of operations is very remarkable. The average annual umber of operations during the last ten years is 6,434; and the number of cases has nearly doubled since 1881, when 7,943 operations were performed. Of the patients operated on during the year 11,143 were returned as cured and 1,973 as relieved. In 281 cases death resulted, as compared with 296 in 1883. Civil Surgeons themselves performed the operations in 8,088 cases and Assistant Surgeons in 5,768.

The important operations performed during the year included 1,036 operations for the removal of stone and 6,366 for the extraction of cataract. The former operation was performed in 888 cases by lithotomy and in 148 cases by litholapaxy, a system of operation which has received a considerable extension since it was introduced a few years ago by Drs. Saunders and Freyer at Bareilly and Moradabad, and which has attracted in all the hospitals in which it has been introduced a large number of applicants for relief. The percentage of deaths in cases treated by litholapaxy is considerably lower than under the old system of excision, and now that a supply of instruments has been received from England, it is hoped that this method of treatment may be introduced at such large hospitals as those at Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Lucknow, where it seems to be as yet unknown. In cases of cataract 4,592 patients out of the 6,366 operated on gained good sight, the percentage of successful cases varying from 90 in Bulandshahr to 45 in Benares.

The number of poor-houses and asylums for lepers and the blind open during the year was 33. The invested income at the credit of these institutions at the commencement of the year amounted to the large sum of five and a quarter lakhs, and the total income of the year, including this balance, to Rs. 6,35,675. Municipalities contributed Rs. 14,390 and private subscriptions Rs. 15,634. The total expenditure was under Rs. 90,000, the balances at credit being increased by over Rs. 5,000 during the year. There was no strain on the resources of these institutions, and, should circumstances require it, their operations could be considerably expanded. The number of persons who sought relief was much the same as in the previous year—namely, 884 lepers, 1,284 blind persons, and 7,834 poor people, as compared with 930, 1,102, and 7,643 respectively. The vast majority of the destitute of these classes prefer their chance of relief from compassionate neighbours and wayfarers to the fixed subsistence but restricted and monotonous life of a poor-house.

At the eleven dispensaries which are maintained by missionary bodies 54,168 patients were treated and 35 major and 307 minor operations were performed. Several of these dispensaries are institutions under lady doctors for the treatment of women, and through their influence much progress has been made in overcoming the timidity and reserve of native women of high caste and in freeing them from the trammels of superstition and prejudice. Special dispensaries were, as usual, established at a number of the principal fairs. The total cost was trifling—Rs. 537 in all. More extended measures were required than in the previous year on account of fever and cholera epidemics. On fever epidemic duty 18 extra medical subordinates were employed, and on cholera duty 121. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,512 on account of fever and Rs. 2,557 on account of cholera.

The increased control which has been given to local boards over the medical institutions within their jurisdiction has not as yet been productive of much practical change in any of the details of management. Most boards consider that they have sufficiently discharged their duties if they countenance by their passive approval

the action of the Civil Surgeon, endorse his recommendations, and, where necessary, provide funds to carry them out. There are many ways in which members of boards could most beneficially exercise their authority without any undue interference resulting in matters of professional or technical detail, and especially in the case of outlying dispensaries the most useful work can be performed by them. The visits of the Civil or Assistant Surgeon to these institutions must necessarily be at rare intervals, and the medical subordinates in charge are liable, in the absence of supervision and encouragement, to become apathetic and careless. If members would display their interest by occasionally visiting the hospitals in proximity to their private or official residences, observing whether cleanliness is scrupulously attended to, noting the quality of the food and the mode of its preparation, examining the clothing, and ascertaining the character borne by the officials for kindly treatment and attention to duty, there can be no doubt that much good work would be performed in these institutions that is at present left undone. There were, however, exceptions to this general absence of active assistance, and in several districts—as, for example, Agra, Azamgarh, Bareilly, Benares, Budaun, Bahraich, Gonda, Kheri Meerut, Partabgarh, and Pilibhít—some members often showed much interest in the, dispensaries and gave them substantial aid and support. Some of the cases in which pecuniary assistance was received during the year from private liberality were the endowing and providing a building for the hospital at Bhinga by Rája Uday Partab Singh and the handsome donations given by Babu Kali Kishen Jagore, Rája Krishen Kumar, and Deputy Surgeon-General Jackson in aid of the institutions at Dehra Dún, Moradabad, and Saháranpur.

The total income of the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 3,88,200 as compared with Rs. 3,78,437 in 1883, and the expenditure (omitting amounts shown as transferred to local funds or as invested) Rs. 3,80,182 as compared with Rs. 3,78,342. Under receipts the most considerable increase was one of over Rs. 8,000 from local rate funds. There was also an increase in receipts from interest owing to the drawing of arrears of interest of past years. There was a slight but satisfactory increase in the subscriptions from Europeans and a substantial decrease in the amount subscribed by natives. On the expenditure side of the account the amount expended on European drugs was materially larger; but from the considerable decrease under miscellaneous charges the average cost per patient was reduced to Re. 0-3-6 as compared with Re. 0-4-0 in 1883.

Agra Medical School.

The number of pupils attending the School during the year was 111, one less than in the preceding year. The senior class was composed of 28 pupils, of whom all but five succeeded in passing their final examination. The military section of the class is not very favourably reported on, but the civil pupils who have qualified are said to have maintained the excellent standard of recent years. Special attention was paid to the diagnosis of diseases—a branch of their studies which might be presumed to be of the first importance, but in which the students were last year reported to be somewhat deficient. According to the tables, however, attached to the report, the passed students of 1883 gained an average of 84 marks in clinical medicine, while those of 1884 barely scored 80. The system of examination is said to have been changed, and may have been more searching.

The second class contained 34 pupils, three of whom were females. The military section of this class was again decidedly inferior to the civil. There was an improvement in the number of students who passed at this stage the first of the final examinations. The female students, who are all native Christians, have not turned out so well as was hoped, but they have been encouraged to persevere and complete the School course. It was not to be expected that they could compete on equal terms with the male students of the class. Apart from the deficiency in their general education which renders them less able to profit by the lectures, they have not had the advantage of a year's practical training in a dispensary like the civil pupils.

The third class consisted of 21 civil and private pupils, who, during the previous year, had been attached for practical instruction to a dispensary.

The fourth or junior class contained 31 pupils, of whom eight were females. There were only 15 civil pupils in this class, and, as a body, they are reported to be inferior to those admitted in the two preceding years. The Principal attributes to the prevalence of cholera at the time of the entrance examination not merely the deficiency in the numbers of the candidates, but the inferiority in general attainments of the candidates selected from a smaller field. This explanation is probably correct. An exceptionally large number of candidates, it has since been learned, appeared to compete for admission this year. The considerable increase of female students, amongst whom were two Hindus, affords good ground for anticipating the ultimate success of the scheme started two years ago by Dr. Hilson for the medical education of women.

The discipline of the School was good throughout the year, though it is clear that the presence of the female pupils adds to the difficulty of maintaining it.

Though the female students who were the first to join the School have disappointed the expectations Dr. Hilson had formed of them, yet his project of establishing a female class has met with as much success as could have been anticipated. It has been supported by a number of municipalities. Candidates for admission have come forward in fair numbers, and if a useful set of female practitioners is sent out from the School with attainments sufficient to secure them employment in zananas, there can now be little doubt that an ample supply of candidates will be secured in the future. It is understood that 18 women have come forward for instruction in the current year.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

There was no change during the year in the number or grading of the lock hospitals, there being, as in the previous year, 18 institutions—seven of the 1st class, seven of the 2nd class, and four of the 3rd class. At Moradabad, however, the hospital was open for only five months; and, owing to the departure of the Apothecary who was in charge, no detailed statistics of the working of the hospital during the period for which it was open were received.

The decline in the number of women registered continued, the daily average on the register being 792 as compared with 979 in 1883. The decline was attributed not altogether to the difficulty of obtaining women, but, in part at least, to the action of Government in discountenancing expenditure on lock hospitals. With the diminution in the number of women there was a corresponding decrease in the total number treated in the hospitals, but the ratio of cases per woman rose from 2·35 to 2·57. This increase in the proportion of disease was confined, however, to disease of a minor description. In the case of venereal diseases, of which a separate record was kept, there was a slight improvement, the ratio per woman being 1·28 as compared with 1·33.

Judged by the record of disease amongst the soldiers, the results of the lock-hospital management compared favourably with those of previous years; but the comparison was affected in favour of the past year by the omission from the statistics of the returns of Moradabad, where there had always been much prevalence of disease. Omitting this station, the total number of admissions of soldiers to hospital was 2,550 as compared with 2,704 in 1883, and the ratio of admissions per 1,000 of actual strength of the European garrison fell from 235 to 224. The highest ratio was 327 at Meerut, and the lowest (122) at Chakráta. During the month that the Moradabad hospital was open, the ratio of cases of disease per 1,000 was 424. At Allahabad, Meerut, Roorkee, Naini Tal, and Jhánsi, the protection afforded to the garrison against disease was more ineffectual than in previous years, but all other stations showed an improvement. The general causes affecting unfavourably the efficiency of the lock-hospital system, such as inadequate control of the soldier, who is not or cannot be prevented from consorting

with unregistered women, the unattractiveness of the women who are registered, and the prohibition of expenditure on matters essential to the proper working of the system, have been noticed on previous occasions, and the report for 1884 added little or no information of importance. The conditions under which the system has been worked might or might not have been made more favourable; but the recorded statistics of the ten years in which the lock-hospitals rules have been in force do not witness to very satisfactory results. On a comparison of the years 1874 and 1884, it would appear that the rules have conduced to a substantial diminution in the ratio of venereal disease in only five out of 18 cantonments.

The total expenditure on the hospitals (exclusive of Moradabad) was Rs. 28,833, as compared with Rs. 31,095 in 1883. In every station except Benares, Naini Tal, and Chakráta, the expenditure was met entirely from cantonment funds, and the total direct outlay by the Government amounted to only Rs. 2,889, as compared with Rs. 4,203 in 1883. The cost of working the system, whether estimated by the number of women examined, the number of women registered, or the number of cases of disease, varied but slightly from that of the previous year.

From the beginning of 1885 the lock hospitals at Allahabad, Meerut, Cawnpore, and Chakráta were closed under the orders of the Government of India.

6.—Sanitation.

The most noticeable feature in the meteorological conditions of the year was the heavy rainfall in the months of August, September, and October, and the resulting low average temperature during these and the two following months. There was, as a consequence, considerable mortality during the latter part of the year from fever. The supply of food-grains was plentiful and the price low, and the unusual mortality of the year was in no way due to distress resulting from inadequate nourishment.

The number of births registered during the year and the ratio of this number to the total population are shown below :—

	No.	*Ratio per 1,000 of total population.*
Males	1,015,699	23·02
Females	915,262	20·75
Total	1,930,961	43·77

The recorded birth-rate for the province, which was 37·54 in 1882 and 40·84 in 1883, reached the figure of 43·77. The continuous increase is attributed principally, and probably with reason, to the increasing accuracy of the registration. During the last four years the birth-rate has stood at a figure much higher than that of England, and every improvement in registration may be expected to raise it yet higher. No instances of a registration in excess of the reality have been discovered; and general experience and special inquiries alike go to confirm the evidence given by the recorded figures of the great fecundity of the population. Though most districts now record a high birth-rate, the discrepancies between the returns in different places are still considerable, the rate varying from 22·92 in Dehra Dún to 58·58 in Lalitpur. The only districts in which the recorded rate fails to reach 30 per 1,000 are Dehra Dún (22·92), Kumaun (27·74), and Allahabad (28·02). In the two former districts there are special difficulties in the way of accurate registration, but in Dehra Dún at least much improvement might be effected.

The attention of the local authorities in Allahabad was specially directed to the pressing need of effecting some improvement in the accuracy of the registration in that district. Nine districts this year showed an excess of deaths over births which was in most cases due to severe mortality from fever.

The registration of deaths during the year showed the following results :—

	No.	*Ratio per 1,000 of male, female, and total population respectively.*
Males	823,620	35·94
Females	731,722	34·52
Total	1,555,342	35·26

The average death-rate during the previous five years was 33·69. As compared with 1883, the rise in the mortality was chiefly due to the prevalence of fever ; but the year was in every respect a much more unhealthy one than the last, there being a considerable increase also in the deaths registered as due to cholera, small-pox, and bowel-complaints. The lowest death-rates recorded were in Dehra Dún (10·99), Garhwál (20·90), Kumaun (23·83) and Allahabad (23·15)—districts in which, with the posible exception of Garhwál, the registration was undoubtedly defective. In Benares and Ballia the rate was also low; but the cause must be sought in the comparative healthiness of the season in that part of the country and not in imperfect registration. The districts in which the mortality exceeded 40 per 1,000 are shown in the table below :—

No.	District.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	No.	District.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
1	Hamírpur	57·31	9	Fatehpur	46·48
2	Sahárapur	57·17	10	Muzaffarnagar	46·33
3	Tarái	53 16	11	Meerut	43·59
4	Cawnpore	50 48	12	Aligarh	42·04
5	Jalaun	48·53	13	Etah	41 98
6	Jhánsi	47·37	14	Agra	41·04
7	Farukhabad	47·25	15	Bánda	41·03
8	Moradabad	47 18			

They include, with the exception of Lalitpur, all the districts of Bundelkhand, throughout which there was unusual mortality from cholera. In the other districts in the list the cause of the mortality was principally fever ; in Fatehpur it was small-pox.

In 24 cantonments, with a total population of 193,019, deaths to the number of 5,574 were registered, the death-rate being 28·87 per 1,000. The inaccuracy of registration in cantonments has frequently been commented on, and the returns for 1884 showed but little sign of improvement.

In 106 municipalities in these provinces, the population of which, according to the census was 2,992,839, 119,830 births and deaths were recorded. Births and deaths were thus 40·03 and 39·09 per 1,000.

Both rates were higher than those recorded during the previous year, which were 38·38 and 32·45 respectively ; and the death-rate in 1884 showed an excessive mortality in some places. In Deoband the exceptionally high rate of 139 per 1,000 was recorded, in Aliganj the rate was 81, and in Aligarh 80. The first of these municipalities was carefully inspected by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and there appears no reason to believe that the mortality was overstated. There, as in Aligarh, deficient drainage and the consequent flooding of the inhabited site induced an epidemic of fever. The insanitary condition of Deoband, which has been the direct cause of such a lamentable mortality, has been brought to the notice of the local authority, and measures for its improvement have been taken.

As compared with 1883, the increased mortality occurred chiefly in the months of March to May and August to November, inclusive. During the first of those periods the increase was most marked in the Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, and Benares Divisions ;

the Allahabad Division also showed a heavier mortality during this period; but in Lucknow the deaths were much fewer than in the previous year, and generally in the districts to the north and west of the province there was a decrease in mortality. On the other hand, it was these latter districts that suffered most severely from the fever epidemic of the autumn months, while the eastern districts were affected only to a comparatively slight extent. The severity of the autumn fever epidemic may be judged from the following figures, comparing the deaths in 1883 and 1884:—

	1883.	1884.
August	98,506	121,296
September	89,811	136,652
October	87,936	180,630
November	93,363	155,047
Total ...	369,616	593,625

The statement classifying deaths according to age shows, as usual, an excessive infant mortality, the rate calculated on the population at the time of the census being 430 per 1,000. The actual infant population is, however, considerably greater than that of the census year; and calculated on the number of births, the death-rate of infants amounted to 265 per 1,000 as compared with 213 last year.

The following table shows the deaths and rates recorded during the year amongst Hindus, Muhammadans, and native Christians respectively:—

Class.	Population.	Deaths registered	Deaths to 1,000 living.
Hindu and lower classes	38,171,728	1,339,996	35·10
Muhammadans	5,922,886	214,876	36·27
Native Christians	13,255	470	35·46
Total ...	44,107,869	1,555,342	35·26

The causes of the 1,555,342 deaths registered during the year are shown below, the figures of the previous year being also given for comparison:—

	1883.	1884.
Cholera	18,160	30,143
Small-pox	138,641	202,541
Fever	830,258	1,074,097
Bowel complaints	66,530	76,508
Injuries	20,973	21,107
Other causes	141,735	150,946
Total ...	1,216,297	1,555,342

The rates of mortality caused by the principal diseases in district and town circles, respectively, were as follows:—

	Districts.	*Towns.*
Cholera	0·61	1·73
Small-pox	4·75	2·18
Fever	24·14	27·54
Total death-rate from all causes	34·78	42·47

The mortality caused by cholera during the year, though greater than in 1883, was below the average. In the previous year the only district in which the disease was prevalent in epidemic form was Bánda; but in 1884 the whole of the Bundelkhand districts (except Lalitpur, where not one death from this cause was recorded) suffered severely, the death-rate for cholera being as below:—

Hamírpur	6·13
Jhánsi	5·62
Jalaun	4 92
Bánda	2·32

In Sháhjahánpur and Hardoi also considerable mortality from this disease was recorded, as well as in some circles in Aligarh, Agra, and Muttra. The disease reached its greatest intensity in Bánda in June, when 1,010 deaths were reported; in Hamírpur the greatest mortality was in July and August; in Jhánsi and Jalaun deaths were most numerous in August, but there was still much prevalence of cholera in September. Rohilkhand appears generally to suffer from cholera at a later period than the southern and eastern districts, and the past season was no exception. In Sháhjahánpur and Hardoi the epidemic did not reach its height till September, and the mortality was still severe in October. A careful investigation was made by Dr. Thomson into the causes of the cholera epidemic that has now for three years prevailed in each hot season in the Bánda district. The disease was brought by the pilgrims returning from the Allahabad Mágh Mela of 1882, many of whom died in January on their way home. During the last month of the cold weather the disease seems to have lain dormant, but it broke out again in April and continued and increased in intensity till July. In the following year it broke out in May in the south of the district; it attacked, as a rule, the same places that had suffered in 1882, and it again attained its maximum in July. In 1884, however, the places that had escaped in 1882 and 1883 were the principal sufferers, and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner admits that he is unable to suggest any definite explanation of the causes affecting the commencement and the propagation of the epidemic. The virulence of the disease was undoubtedly increased by the insanitary condition of the towns and villages, and the very inferior water-supply; but why it should have attacked some places and avoided others, and why it should have been epidemic in one year in villages that entirely escaped in the year before or after there is nothing to show. This district is one in which attempts were made with considerable success some years ago to introduce a system of village sanitation; but from the description of the villages now given it would seem that these excellent endeavours for the improvement of rural sanitation have somewhat abated.

There was a sharp, though not extensive, outbreak of cholera in Kumaun. In the following towns in the province the mortality from cholera was severe:—

	Population.	*Deaths.*	*Rate.*
Sháhjahánpur	67,318	678	10·07
Sahaswan	14,605	173	11·85
Muttra	44,775	467	10·43
Jalaun	10,057	186	18·49
Mau	15,981	160	10·01

There was unusual mortality from small-pox during the year, the high death-rate even of 1883 being exceeded. Unlike cholera, small-pox was more prevalent in the districts than in the towns, the ratios per thousand being—

Districts	4·75
Towns	2·18
Whole provinces	4·59

In no previous year has such a high death-rate from small-pox been recored. The districts principally affected were the southern districts in Oudh, Fatehpur, the trans-Gogra districts in Oudh, and the north of the Benares Division. The whole of Oudh has during the last two years suffered severely from small-pox—the Lucknow and Sitapur Divisions in 1883, and the Rae Bareli and Fyzabad Divisions in 1884. The liability of Oudh to small-pox epidemics is without doubt due the failure to extend vaccination in that province. It may be hoped that this state of things will now be remedied. Signs are not wanting that the severe mortality of the last two years has had some effect in increasing the belief in the efficiency of vaccination, and very commendable efforts have been made in some districts to further the operations of the Vaccination Department. The great majority of the deaths from small-pox occurred during the first seven months of the year; and the maximum of intensity was reached in June and July, when 50,508 and 48,135 deaths were reported. The late and heavy rains of 1884 produced, as compared with the previous year, very high

mortality from fever. In district circles the death-rate from this cause was 24·14 as compared with 18 65, and in town circles 27·54 as compared with 21·40. The districts that suffered most were the Tarái, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saháranpur, and Farukhabad, in all of which the death-rate exceeded 40 per thousand. In the eastern districts the mortality from fever was not excessive, the death-rate in the Rae Bareli and Fyzábad Divisions being, on the whole, lower than in the previous year.

In the towns the highest death-rate from fever was in Deoband, where it reached the extraordinary figure of 123 per thousand. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, who visited the place, records that none of the inhabitants had escaped the epidemic. The towns of Kandhla in Muzaffarnagar and Sardhana in Meerut also show a death-rate of over 50 per thousand.

Deaths from bowel-complaints were again registered in greatest number in Hamírpur, where the death-rate from this cause amounted to over 15 per 1,000; the rate for the whole province being only 1·7. In the town circles the death-rate was 3·71.

There were 2,090 cases of death from suicide, 12,924 from wounds or accidents, and 6,093 from snake-bite or attack of wild beasts.

The mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the year and the result of the measures taken for their extermination may be noticed here.

The following table shows the provincial statistics for the year 1884 and for the five preceding years, mortality from snake-bite being excluded :—

Years.	Persons killed.	Cattle killed.	Wild animals destroyed.	Rewards paid.
				Rs.
1879	716	8,125	3,032	8,176
1880	561	8,140	2,924	7,295
1881	470	7,971	3,037	8,435
1882	392	8,286	2,932	8,235
1883	394	9,926	3,907	10,314
1884	314	8,096	3,679	9,384

There was in 1884 a further decrease in the loss of human life, which was less than half of what it was in 1879. The record of cattle killed can scarcely be considered as exhaustive or complete in itself; but used for purposes of comparison, it indicates some check in the losses caused by wild beasts; and it may be observed that the gradual extermination of wild beasts must naturally lessen the number of these animals destroyed in future years and the amount of rewards disbursed.

The mortality due to wolves was particularly great in the Agra district, where 74 deaths were attributed to them; and, notwithstanding the payment of enhanced rewards, the number of these animals destroyed in Agra fell from 562 in 1883 to 277 in 1884. No explanation is forthcoming of this exceptional state of affairs; but the Commissioner and Magistrate are concerting special measures for the extermination of wolves in this district. In Gonda a nominal decrease in the number of wolves reported destroyed was due to the detection of a system of fraud. It was the practice in Gonda to disburse rewards on the production of the wolves' heads and to cut off the ears in order to prevent the heads being presented a second time. But the wolf-killers, having discovered the place where the ears were usually buried, used to disinter them, sew them neatly again on the heads, and obtain a second reward. The fraud, which could scarcely have been practised without collusion on the part of some of the subordinate officials about the Magistrate's office, was stopped by entirely destroying the heads. In Etah also a reduction in the amount of rewards paid is ascribed to a stricter examination of the claims.

Seventy deaths were set down to jackals, the immediate cause of death apparently in most cases being hydrophobia, a disease to which jackals seem very liable. Twenty human lives were destroyed by crocodiles and 13 by wild-boars.

The destruction of cattle was greatest in the wide grazing grounds of the Kumaun and Sitapur Divisions, and was chiefly the work of leopards, and tigers. In Jhánsi very considerable mischief to cattle is also laid to the charge of wolves, which here alone seem to prey extensively on horned cattle. Wild dogs still continue to be, for their numbers, very destructive in Kumaun and Lalitpur. The rewards for their destruction now offered will, it is hoped, do some good.

The mortality from snake-bite decreased very little. The record of deaths, which was 5,904 in 1883, is 5,542 for 1884. About 200 more snakes destroyed were reported in the latter year than in the former, and Rs. 116 more was disbursed in rewards. It is evident that in some districts the matter does not receive adequate attention from the district authorities. It is observed that mortality from snake-bite within municipal limits rose from 216 in 1883 to 370 in 1884, whereas the number of snakes reported killed fell from 5,569 to 4,995 ; and in the very large city of Lucknow no rewards whatever were distributed, a circumstance noticed last year also in respect to this municipality.

An illustration of what may be effected by personal care and supervision on the part of the local authorities is afforded by the returns of the Gorakhpur district, which were criticised last year by the Government. Owing to the exertions of the District Magistrate, Mr. Kennedy, and his arrangements for the prompt payment of rewards, the number of snakes destroyed rose from 203 to 4,418. In Ballia, Mirzapur, and Bara Banki also much activity was displayed, and official and non-official agency was usefully employed in the disbursement of rewards.

7.—Vaccination.

The average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year was 665 as compared with 642 in 1883, and the number of operations performed increased from 649,067 to 656,561. There was, however, a falling off in the proportion of successful operations from 92 to 88 per cent., and the total number of successful primary vaccinations amounted to only 563,864 as compared with 565,351. When allowance is made for the transfer of Garhwál from the 2nd to the 3rd Circle, it appears that the decrease occurred in the 1st and 3rd Circles. The reports of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners show that, in their opinion, the diminution of successful work was due chiefly to three causes—the prevalence of fever and small-pox, the supply of an inferior quality of lymph, and a want of energy on the part of the establishment consequent on the introduction of the rule which retains them throughout the year in the districts in which they are employed.

The imperative necessity of securing the pureness of the supply of lymph is obvious, and arrangements have been made to prevent the distribution of lymph of inferior quality in future. As to the discontentment of the older vaccinators with the cessation of the unauthorised system under which they were previously allowed to absent themselves from their districts for a recess of seven months in each year, the difficulty will disappear as local men come to be appointed in each district. The substitution of a staff of local vaccinators for men who are in many cases entire strangers to the districts in which their work lies is a change from which much benefit to vaccination is expected, and for the future the principle will be steadily kept in view that the vaccination staff should consist of men entertained in the districts in which they are to serve. The average work done by each vaccinator amounted to 1,244 operations in the 1st Circle, 712 in the 2nd, and 1,041 in the 3rd. The low rate in the 2nd Circle is due to the small amount of work done in Oudh, where each vaccinator on an average performed only 397 operations. In 1883 the average was 364, and in nine of the 12 districts there has been more or less improvement; but the want of progress

there still continues to demand attention. There seems to be no lack of support in that province from persons having local or official influence, and it is to the vaccine establishments themselves that the main share of the blame for the marked failure of operations in Oudh is attributed.

The protection of the population, as judged by the proportion of persons successfully vaccinated, is most complete in the 1st Circle, where the proportion amounts to 21 per 1,000. In the 2nd and 3rd Circles the proportions are 7 and 13 respectively. The cause of the defective results in the 2nd Circle is the very tardy progress of vaccination in Oudh. There the largest proportion of persons successfully vaccinated is 4·83 per 1,000 in Lucknow; and in Sitapur, Kheri, Gonda, Fyzabad, and Partabgarh the ratio is less than two persons per 1,000. The total cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 1,33,030 as compared with Rs. 1,23,658 in 1883, the increase being chiefly under the head of pay of establishment. The average cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-3-9 as compared with Re. 0-3-5, the figures for each Circle being—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1st Circle	0 3 0	0 3 0
2nd „	0 4 9	0 5 4
3rd „	0 3 1	0 3 2

Miscellaneous.

With a few exceptions, no works of sanitary improvement on an extensive scale were undertaken during the year by municipal bodies, the funds at the disposal of municipalities for sanitary purposes being as a rule barely sufficient to meet absolutely necessary expenditure for the repairs of roads and drains, the clearing of wells, the provision of latrines and slaughter-houses, and similar petty works. The new works for the supply of water to Almora have proved successful, but no advance has yet been made in the important matter of securing an ample supply of good water for the large cities in the plains. The experimental borings for an artesian well at Agra have as yet failed; while in Allahabad the cost of the proposed water scheme was such that the municipality declined to undertake it. For the Saháranpur municipality a complete drainage scheme is about to be provided, and a loan is being raised to carry out the work. In Azamgarh and Gorakhpur also important drainage operations have been or are to be undertaken.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

At the commencement of the year the asylums contained 915 inmates. During the year 364 persons were admitted, while 213 were discharged or made over to their friends, 5 escaped, and 85 died. There were thus 976 patients under treatment at the close of the year.

The daily average strength as compared with last year was slightly higher in each of the four asylums. Since 1879 there has been a steady increase in the population of the asylums, and the average daily number under treatment was during the year considerably higher than it was even in the years 1877 and 1878, during which, owing, no doubt, to the pressure of food scarcity, admissions were unusually numerous.

The unsatisfactory incidents of the year's management were the escape of five lunatics, of whom only one was recaptured, and the occurrence in the Agra asylum of one case of murder and one of suicide. Of the five who escaped, three belonged to the criminal class. The two who escaped from Lucknow had both been concerned in murder cases, and their success was ascribed less to lack of vigilance on the part of the asylum staff than to the defective arrangement of the building and cells. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals was desired to complete as quickly as possible the arrangements that were in progress for the security of the criminal ward at Lucknow.

The mortality and sickness returns were as follows for the two years :—

Mortality.

Asylum.	Number.		Percentage on total population.		Percentage on average strength.	
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Bareilly	22	25	5·11	5·36	6·61	6.94
Benares	18	15	6·40	5·39	8·64	1·90
Agra	10	27	3·36	8·25	4·72	11·38
Lucknow	22	18	11·16	8·65	14 35	11.69

Sickness.

	1881.	1882.	1883	1884.
Bareilly	29·6	24·75	27·66	30·31
Benares	10·45	8·88	11·72	13·29
Agra	26·11	26·36	22·97	25·70
Lucknow	20·79	25·68	23·11	26·57

The proportion of acute and chronic cases in each asylum was as below :—

Asylum.	*Acute cases.*		*Chronic cases.*	
	Total percentage of	Percentage of recovery.	Total percentage of	Percentage of recovery.
Bareilly	37·34	21·83	45·27	7·58
Benares	38·48	28·03	43·88	2·45
Agra	40·36	21·97	52·29	2·33
Lucknow	60·57	18·25	19·71	...

Criminal lunatics.—At the beginning of the year there were 200 criminal lunatics in confinement; 61 were admitted, 50 were discharged or died, and 211 remained in the four asylums at the end of the year. The daily average strength as compared with last year was 206, as against 196. The number of admissions was less than in 1883, and the increase in the average population was due to the increased caution that was exercised during the year in regard to the release of criminal lunatics when reported to have recovered. The new wards at Agra for criminal lunatics were completed, and the deficiency of accommodation noticed last year had now been remedied. There was less divergency of result in the issue of treatment in the several asylums that was noticed last year.

A summary of the expenditure during the year is given in the subjoined table :—

No.	Asylum.	*Establishment.*		*Rations.*		*Bazár medicines.*		*Clothing and bedding.*		*Contingencies.*		*Subsistence allowance.*		*Grand Total.*	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bareilly ...	9,391 6 3	26 1 3	8,131 3 4	22 9 3	55 9 8	0 2 5	1,002 11 10	2 12 7	368 1 1	1 0 4	16 2 0	0 0 9	18,965 2 2	52 10 7
2	Benares ...	6,933 5 2	31 15 0	4,609 14 8	21 3 10	24 2 10	0 1 9	561 13 6	2 9 5	222 8 6	1 0 4	3 8 6	0 0 3	12,355 5 2	56 14 7
3	Agra ...	7,450 0 9	31 6 9	5,681 1 8	23 15 4	38 3 6	0 2 7	516 12 10	2 2 10	225 1 5	0 15 2	25 12 0	0 0 1	13,937 0 9	58 12 5
4	Lucknow ...	6,417 12 0	41 11 4	3,065 10 1	19 14 9	29 9 0	0 3 1	240 7 1	1 9 0	112 7 2	0 11 9	7 12 0	0 0 9	9,873 9 2	64 2 8

The average cost (Rs. 57) per head was below even the low figures of last year, and the results indicate improved supervision over expenditure in all the asylums. The receipts on account of paying patients rose from Rs. 477 to Rs. 979. The profits of the work done by the inmates of the asylums were shown as amounting to nearly Rs. 2,600. The Agra and Bareilly asylums were again most successful in this branch of management.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

For standard section on above see page 265 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Education.

The general educational forms prescribed for imperial purposes by the Government of India in 1883 were prepared for the year 1883-84, but the subsidiary or provincial forms devised to suit the new classification of schools were for the first time used in 1884-85. As they differ very much in form from those hitherto in use, it is impossible to institute any effective comparison with the returns of preceding years. In the returns for 1884-85 each school is treated as a single institution under the most advanced stage up to which it teaches, and against it are shown the statistics of all its classes of every stage—high, middle, and primary; whereas, under the previous system, each part of a school was treated as a separate institution under each of its different stages of teaching. Consequently, the same institution used to appear several times in the returns under different headings. The present arrangement admits an exception only in the case of secondary schools, with classes studying for the F. A. and B. A. examinations of the university. In such cases the school continues to be shown as a secondary school, while its collegiate department is separately entered as a college in form No. 1.

The number of public institutions is now shown as 11,003. Institutions, such as indigenous schools, which neither follow the Government course of study nor submit returns of their work, are entered in the general tables as private institutions without details of work and expenditure. The number of such institutions is reported to be 6,652. There was a very large increase in the primary class of private schools, whether aided or unaided, which furnish returns or submit to regular inspection. The number of boys' schools of this description was given as 4,899 in 1884-85, against 31 in the preceding year. This apparently vast accession to the educational resources of the provinces is understood chiefly to consist of native unaided private schools previously existing, and not of new institutions started during the year of report.

Public institutions were better attended than the private ones, the average attendance in the former during 1884-85 having been 29 pupils per school and in the latter not quite 12.

The total expenditure on education was Rs. 29,70,901, against Rs. 22,77,479 in the preceding year. The increase (Rs. 6,93,422) is divided between direct expenditure (Rs. 4,99,332) and indirect (Rs. 1,94,180). The indirect expenditure in 1884-85 amounted to 22·37 per cent. of the whole. It was thus distributed:—

	Percentage.
University	·95
Direction	5·86
Inspection	34·59
Scholarships	9·57
Buildings	41 47
Special grants for apparatus	2·77
Miscellaneous	4·52

The most notable increase (Rs. 1,56,221) was in the outlay on buildings, which rose from Rs. 1,19,465 to Rs. 2,75,686. The scholarship charges also substantially increased, and in 1884-85 formed 2·14 per cent. of the total outlay on education.

The direct expenditure (amounting to Rs. 23,06,227) was thus distributed in 1884-85, the percentages for 1883-84 being also shown:—

	Percentage.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
University education	11·5	16·29
Secondary schools	49·0	42·32
Primary schools	36·1	39·12
Special schools	3·4	2·27

It is necessary, in considering these figures, to bear in mind that the secondary schools in the return for 1884-85 also include classes for primary instruction, which in the previous year were shown separately as primary institutions. It is not possible, therefore, to determine either the precise amount of the expenditure on elementary education, or the extent to which the necessity for devoting a larger portion of the Government allotment to schools of this class has been recognized. But a comparison for the past two years shows that the expenditure on elementary schools, independent of secondary schools and devoted solely to primary education, increased by Rs. 2,17,142 during the year under report, and formed 39·12 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on primary education, as against 31·1 in the previous year. Further, no less than Rs. 2,05,803 of this increase was due to fees and other private sources, while only Rs. 12,339 was added from the different public funds. This large addition to the expenditure on primary education chiefly represents the cost of maintaining the new schools to which reference has already been made; and in that case it does not indicate a fresh accession of educational force, but at most an extension of departmental cognizance respecting schools already in existence.

Grouping together provincial and local contributions which practically flow from the same source, the net financial results of the year may be thus stated. The total income was Rs. 29,70,901, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
From provincial and local revenues	19,89,766
„ municipal funds	70,863
„ fees	3,23,162
„ other sources	5,87,110

The following table shows how the income under each head was divided between the different classes of institutions and the miscellaneous expenditure:—

Institutions.	Provincial revenues and local rate.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources, subscriptions and endowments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges—					
Government	2,43,890	228	7,702	7,400	2,59,220
Aided	38,748	5,106	8,376	65,046	1,17,276
Unaided	...	...	1,274	17,107	18,381
Total ...	2,82,638	5,334	17,352	89,553	3,94,877
Secondary schools—					
Government	3,53,608	21,081	58,375	13,710	4,46,774
Aided	1,72,795	16,624	1,30,777	2,28,227	5,48,423
Unaided	...	...	2,341	21,707	24,048
Total ...	5,26,403	37,705	1,91,493	2,63,644	10,19,245
Primary schools—					
Government	5,11,535	22,439	4,453	3,010	5,41,437
Aided	47,895	4,587	18,367	70,354	1,41,203
Unaided	...	...	81,661	1,08,196	1,89,857
Total ...	5,59,430	27,026	1,04,481	1,81,560	8,72,497
Special schools	75,326	...	2,095	5,850	83,271
University	...	...	5,636	...	5,636
Inspection	2,32,269	...	...	39	2,32,308
Direction	38,945	...	...	...	38,945
Building	2,45,941	443	350	28 952	2,75,686
Furniture, &c.	2,712	102	254	15,342	18 410
Miscellaneous	26,102	253	1,501	2,170	30,026
Total ...	6,21,295	798	9,836	52,353	6,84,282
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,89,766	70,863	3,23,162	5,87,110	29,70,901

In connexion with the new grant-in-aid code for European schools, and in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, the duty of inspecting all the schools of this class in the provinces was made over to a single officer. The Inspector of Meerut Division was selected for the work, and it became necessary to appoint an Assistant Inspector to assist him in his ordinary duties. The share taken by unofficial members of district boards in the inspection and administration of village schools was found to be still below the standard which, after taking all circumstances into consideration, might be fairly hoped for in these provinces. It is not expected that members selected without special reference to their aptitudes for these duties should exercise much influence over the purely tuitional progress of the schools; but with the growing demand for education there is also an increase of intelligent interest in public instruction, and of the feeling that a thriving school is a real advantage to the neighbourhood. Much may always be done by members of the boards in the way of encouraging the attendance of pupils, checking the unauthorized absence of teachers, and supervising the construction and repair of buildings, and many of these things can be effectively done by the members only. It is indeed scarcely possible, nor is it altogether desirable, that primary teaching in this very extensive country should rely too exclusively on departmental organization. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked, after another year's experience of the working of the system, to give to the subject the prominent notice which it deserves in the annual report.

University teaching in arts was carried on during the year at 10 institutions, five being colleges proper and five high schools, containing also classes for the university examinations. The examinations for the M. A. degree were deferred till November, and the results could not be shown in the annual departmental report. For the F. A. and B. A. examinations which were held in April the figures stood thus:—

	Passed in 1883-84.	*Passed in* 1884-85.
F. A.	93	73
B. A.	33*	38

The exceptional success obtained at the F. A. examination in the former year was not maintained in 1884-85, but the results of the B. A. examinations were substantially better. With one exception, all the students who passed the B. A. and 66 out of the 73 students who qualified at the F. A. examinations were sent up by the one or other of the five colleges. The university classes of the five high schools only succeeded in passing one candidate for the B. A. and seven for the F. A. qualification. Owing to the combination of school and college teaching in these high schools, it is not possible to institute any effective comparison between the relative cost of the university teaching in them and in the regular colleges. But the result just quoted has a material bearing on the question of concentrating university classes at the central institutions devoted primarily and wholly to university teaching. It is difficult to lay down any rule on the subject, since local exigencies and enterprise may require each project for the maintenance or formation of college classes in high schools to be dealt with on its own merits. But until the existing provincial establishments and resources for collegiate teaching have been more fully utilized, special reasons will in future be required to justify the application of public funds to the maintenance of college classes in secondary schools. It has usually been found to be to the distinct advantage of schools and colleges that each class of institution should, as far as possible, be restricted to its original and proper functions, while the high average cost to the Government of each university student is a very plain indication that the establishments kept up in the colleges have not yet been utilized to their full extent. The school establishments, on the other hand, will generally find ample and appropriate employment for all their energy and resources in the extension and development of school education. There is, moreover, no doubt that the benefits, direct and indirect, of university culture are best secured when a number of young men are brought together and enabled to supplement their study under first-class professors, by the self-education and interchange of ideas, for which opportunity can best be found in a large central

* Including 11 who passed at the subsidiary examinations in May, 1884.

institution. And although in this respect our colleges are as yet but a distant approximation to the university system, they are far better than scattered classes attached to high schools. On the other hand, there are large towns, like Bareilly, where a small college class acts as an incentive to higher studies among those who are reluctant to go far from their homes, and where the liberality and public spirit of the leading inhabitants in contributing to the establishment of such a class in their town deserves every encouragement. The popularity and success of the boarding-house system are attested by the experience of the Aligarh College and by the testimony of the departmental officers. It affords a means by which students from outlying districts can continue their studies at one or other of the five provincial colleges, and should, for the present, obviate in some degree the necessity for multiplying college classes in local schools. Even should it need to be supplemented by the grant of additional scholarships, the system would be advantageous on financial as well as other grounds.

Besides the 10 institutions above referred to, St. Peter's College, Agra, is included in the statistical returns, subsidiary and general (imperial), of arts colleges. Its claim to collegiate status is based on the existence of a class of two students for the Roorkee College examination. The special departments (1) for law in the Muir, Benares, and Canning Colleges, (2) for Sanskrit in Benares, and (3) for oriental teaching in the Canning and Aligarh Colleges, are all classed as separate institutions in the returns, thus making up 17 in all; but into this total the Benares and Canning Colleges enter three times and the Muir and Aligarh Colleges twice each. The Sanskrit College at Benares continued, under Dr. Thibaut's management, to be both popular and efficient. It has been strengthened by the restoration of the Anglo-Sanskrit department, which commenced work in July, 1884, and is reported to have made good progress. The Government takes much interest in the experiment, which this department represents, of providing the Sanskrit students with the means of taking up English *pari passu* with their own special study and of encouraging them to do so, in order that in the literature and philosophy of India Eastern scholarship may hereafter be supplemented by the scientific researches of the West. In the special department for teaching law the results did not indicate any material success.

The number of secondary schools rose from 545 to 582, three of the new schools being for girls and 34 for boys. The number of pupils increased from 56,433 to 62,827. Of the 566 boys' schools 121 teach English and 445 teach vernacular only. The girls' schools, with one exception, all teach English, being apparently intended chiefly for Europeans and Eurasians. While 15 of the new schools are supported by the Government from local funds, only 11 are of the aided class. The policy which has been advocated by the Education Commission and approved by the Government, of extending secondary education by the grant-in-aid system, was most fully carried out in the case of girls' schools; and the additional expenditure from public funds on institutions of this class was chiefly in the shape of larger grants to aided schools.

The results of the entrance examination of the Calcutta University were less favourable than usual to the schools of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; but as the failure in this respect was shared by the schools of other provinces, it may have been partly due to the methods of the examiners rather than to the defective preparation of the candidates. The number of pupils who presented themselves at the middle class examinations shows the growing value which attaches to this test as giving a preliminary qualification for Government service; and the rule requiring every candidate for a literate appointment to produce a certificate that he has passed is now universally maintained. Notwithstanding the greater strictness and vigilance observed in conducting the examinations, the absolute number of successful candidates was very much in advance of that in any preceding year. Although a certain number of the examiners were selected from among the teachers in private schools, the superiority of the departmental schools was again shown by the marked success of their pupils, the percentage of passes both in the anglo-vernacular and the vernacular examinations being considerably in excess of that obtained by aided schools or private candidates.

The tuition at the public schools was more efficient than that at the private schools, and this better result was attained at a cheaper rate. On the other hand, the private institutions succeeded in making their scholars pay kigher rates of fees than did the Government schools.

Primary education is not confined to those institutions which are now classed as primary schools, a large proportion of the pupils in secondary schools being in the primary stage of preparation. The inclusion for the first time in the returns of a very large number of unaided private schools prevents comparison with the numbers of preceding years ; but excluding this class, the number of primary schools remained almost stationary, while the attendance of scholars perceptibly increased. The total number of boys on the rolls of Government and aided elementary schools on the 31st March, 1885 was 184,014; to this must be added 47,806 boys receiving primary instruction in secondary schools. Taking boys of the school-going age to form 15 per cent. of the entire male population, it appears that 6·9 per cent. are receiving primary instruction at public or State-aided institutions. The proportion last year for schools of this class was 6·4. If the private schools be taken into account, the proportion of the juvenile male population under elementary instruction amounts to 8·2 per cent., while the total school population of every stage, primary and secondary, now comes to almost 10 per cent.—a substantial increase on the figures of the preceding year. The very populous districts of the Benares Division are backward in respect to primary education, and in the Allahabad Division very little progress has been made. In these Divisions and in Rohilkhand there is plenty of room for improvement in the organization of the departmental work.

General Table V.

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Boys' schools ...	5,108	5,103
Scholars ...	180,098	1,84,014
Girls' schools ...	307	318
Scholars ...	8,118	8,929

Oudh during the two years has increased both in number and the quality of the teaching, and the superior results obtained here and in the Agra Division are chiefly due to a systematic and organized method of control and supervision.

The most useful test of the efficiency of the primary schools is the proportion of pupils who reach the stage where their acquirements can be of some practical utility in after-life. The training received in school, even in the lower stages, may be beneficial to the pupils ; but in most cases a boy who leaves school without being able to read, write, and cypher with a fair amount of facility and satisfaction to himself might almost as well have never gone to school at all. The very large proportion of scholars in the most elementary classes of some schools raises an inference that very incomplete education of this kind is not wholly unknown, though the figures given afford reason for believing that the schools of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh can in this respect compare favourably with the schools of other provinces. In the case of primary schools, however, the annual examinations are less useful as a test, because they cannot generally be conducted under conditions which afford a complete and sufficient guarantee of their thorough and trustworthy nature. And the inadvisability of accepting the passing of examinations, however conducted, as the sole test of the quality of teaching must be clearly recognized. In holding an examination constantly before the eyes of teachers and scholars, there is risk that its proper function merely as a test of accurate study may be overlooked, and it may come to be regarded as a standard by which the general course, extent, and method of education are to be regulated. In short, in a country like India it is inevitable that a great deal of elementary teaching must be sown broadcast and more or less wasted upon children whose caste, circumstances, and necessities prevent them from turning to account or retaining what they may have learnt. The caste return of the successful candidates at the anglo-vernacular examinations shows a very great predominance of the castes that are literate or students by hereditary profession ; while the peasantry at large can hardly be expected as yet to acquire more than the merest smattering of what is taught. And instances are not wanting of the difficulties which prevent certain castes from making any use of their education without abandoning their hereditary occupation.

Of female education there is little to be said. The extent of the private teaching of girls, which no doubt prevails to some extent among the upper classes of native society, cannot be either accurately estimated or formulated in statistical tables; but it is abundantly clear that public instruction, even of the primary kind, has not yet reached the mass of the women of the province, and its progress must necessarily be very slow. The number of girls receiving instruction still forms but an insignificant fraction of the juvenile population, and only a small proportion even of these reach the stage where education becomes of any practical advantage. The movement, to gain any real vitality, must receive its chief impulse from the active co-operation and support of the native community, and it is, therefore, peculiarly within the province of the local boards, to whom so large a share in the control of primary education has now been entrusted by the Government. It is, indeed, open to question whether the Government ought to advance beyond a certain point in the endeavour to bring female education within the sphere of public instruction, unless the official overtures and exertions receive genuine encouragement from the influential members of the various sections of native society.

The secondary schools for girls are all under private management, and are attended almost exclusively by Europeans, Eurasians, and native Christians. The higher education of native women has not yet been brought under supervision.

Preliminary examinations of European and Eurasian schools were held under the provincial grant-in-aid code. But as the code itself did not come into force till after the close of the year, its results will be dealt with in the report for 1885-86. It seems probable that the immediate application of the principles of the code would affect some schools so seriously that the reduced grants would no longer suffice for their maintenance, and that it may be necessary for the first year to relax these conditions and to grant certain schools a short time to adjust themselves to the new system before the rules are strictly enforced.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a*)—*Literature.*

The following statement shows the number of English and vernacular books registered during the year:—

Subject.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	English and Urdu.	English and Hindi.	English and Sanskrit.	English and Persian.	Urdu and Hindi.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Sanskrit and Bengali.	Sanskrit and Marhati.	Vaidic and Hindi.	Vaidic and Sanskrit.	Sanskrit and Urdu.	Arabic and Urdu.	Persian and Urdu.	Persian and Hindi.	Arabic and Persian.	English, Urdu, and Hindi.	English, Hindi, and Bengali.	Urdu, Arabic, and Persian.	Hindi, Arabic, and Persian.	Hindi, Sanskrit, and Vaidic.	Prakrit, Sanskrit, Gujrati, and Bhasha.	Total.	Subject.
Arts	...	..	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	Arts.
Biography ...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Biography.
Drama	...	...	...	1	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	10	Drama.
Fiction	...	...	2	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	Fiction.
History	2	...	1	18	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	History.
Language ...	6	5	35	32	47	14	9	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	175	Langauge.
Law	2	..	...	12	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	Law.
Medicine ...	7	...	2	26	19	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	Medicine.
Miscellaneous ...	15	...	1	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	42	Miscellaneous.
Poetry	...	...	6	35	31	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	Poetry.
Politics	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Politics
Philosophy (including mental and moral science).	...	...	19	8	8	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	.	...	...	...	...	...	49	Philosophy.
Religion	...	18	7	42	49	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	1	5	1	1	17	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	1	164	Religion.
Science (mathematical and mechanical).	3	...	...	26	24	2	..	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	Science.
Science (natural and others).	1	...	...	6	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	Ditto.
Voyages and travels...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Voyage.
Total ...	36	23	77	238	227	30	14	9	5	1	20	15	1	1	5	1	1	19	12	1	15	6	1	1	1	3	1	763	

Thirty-six English works were published, against 44 last year and 56 the year before. Publications in English may be classified under the heads of—

(1) Reprints of educational text-books or new school books and notes, commentaries, &c., on the text-books for the use of students.

(2) Treatises on law (being republications of Legislative Acts, annotated or otherwise, &c.), medicine, or engineering.

(3) Miscellaneous pamphlets, periodicals, &c. This class does not contain many works.

Thus the number of English works fluctuates with the introduction of new books in colleges and schools and the enactment of any new legislative measure. The following are noticeable: "The Indian Student's Geography," by Mr. Pirie, Professor, Canning College, Lucknow, is a very good geography, with tolerable illustrations and excellent maps, and is a great improvement on the books hitherto used in European schools in India. "Scientific Lectures, Part I," by Munshi Ganga Prasad, of the Bareilly College, on botany, zoology, and mineralogy. The English periodicals noticed last year continue to be published, and one new periodical, "The Indian Forester," has been started.

There were 238 Urdu publications, against 337 last year and 489 the year before last. As usual, the highest number of publications is in law and religion, though the decrease in the total number of publications as compared with the previous year was mainly due to a falling off in those devoted to these subjects. The death of Svami Dayanand Sarasvati, who was the head of the Arya Samaj, diminished the number of publications on the tenets inculcated by him, and the apparent collapse of Theosophy nipped in the bud the growing literature on the subject. The appearance of the pretended Mahdi in Egypt does not appear to have excited much interest in India, as only one work noticed the fact of his appearance. On other subjects there was no noticeable fluctuation in the number of publications. The decrease is mainly limited to works of ephemeral interest. The noticeable works are :—

"Tuzuk-i-Afghani Armaghan-i-Shâhjahâni," on the lineage, names of clan of the Afghans and of the rulers in India and other countries belonging to the Afghan race.

"Risál-i-Shufa" contains the principles and precedents applicable to the rights of pre-emption. It is compiled from authoritative works.

"Kitab-i-Tadbir-i-Bakai-Nasl-i-Insan" contains the anatomy and physiology of reproduction.

"Qisa-i-Hazrat Yunas" is an illustration of the way in which much labour and ingenuity may be expended by Urdu poets in producing useless works. It illustrates the three *san'ats* or arts of poetry, which consist—

(1) in using words made up of the same consonants, but which by a change of vowel, points and dots, give different meanings ;

(2) in composing distichs which rhyme twice ;

(3) in composing verses which may be scanned in two different metres.

No. 43—411 (3rd quarter) is an account of Sayyid Ahmad Khan's (C.S.I.) tour in the Panjab.

The following medical works in Urdu are noticeable as indicative of the development of a useful branch of literature, the more so as the old Hindu and Greek systems of medicines are gradually falling into disuse :—

"Risala-i-Atishak," being the treatment of syphilis on the Greek system of medicine.

"Dastur-ul-Qabila" is a hand-book of midwifery.

Hidyat-ul-Mausam" is a treatise containing useful suggestions on the effect of weather on the human constitution, together with simple methods of treating the most common complaints.

"Sawal-o-Jáwab-i-Risala-i-Hifz-i-Sihat" contains questions and answers on the Sanitary Primer.

"Practical Pharmacy," by Babu Mukand Lal, Assistant Surgeon, Teacher of Pharmacy and Chemistry, Medical School, Agra.

"Kitab-i-Tadbir-i-Bakai-Nasl-i-Insan" contains anatomy and physiology of reproduction in man.

"Risala-i-Ilaj-ul-Maweshi" is a translation of an English work on cattle-diseases.

Two hundred and twenty-seven works in Hindi were published, against 201 last year and 265 the year before.

There was an increase in the publications on biography, language, medicine, poetry, philosophy and sciences (mathematical and mechanical, natural and others). The noticeable works are :—

"Kheti-ki-vidyá-ke-mukhya siddhant," a translation of an English work by Professor Henry Tanner, Principal of the Royal Agricultural College, London, &c., by Lala Kashi Nath Khatri.

"Sara Vachan Radha Swami," in poetry and prose, contains tenets of a new sect of Hinduism, founded in 1861 by Radha Swami, which is said to include some 3,000 adherents.

"Avadh-ka-bayan"—History of Oudh—a translation of an Urdu work.

A work in the dialect of Hindi current in Nepal.

Thirty Sanskrit works were published, against 39 last year and 28 the year before. There were two noticeable works :—

(1) Katyáyana's "Prátiskáhya of the white Yajur Veda, with the Commentary of Urrata," a grammatical treatise on rules regulating the euphonic combination of letters and their pronunciation.

(2) "A Treatise on Sankhya philosphy."

Both these works were edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, under the superintendence of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, C.I.E., the late Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Dr. G. Thibaut, Ph. D., Principal, Benares College. The publications in this language are all of a useful character.

Twenty-three Arabic works were published, against 36 last year and 52 the year before.

"Al Kaul-us-Sabit," on the grounds of the belief in the existence of God, is the only noticeable work among them.

In Sanskrit the majority of the publications consist of republications of standard works on religion, philosophy, and literature (including grammar, &c.) In Arabic the majority of publications are included under religion and literature.

There were 77 publications in Persian, against 102 last year and 143 the year before, which shows a remarkable decrease in the number of publications in this language.

The decrease in the total number of publications is due chiefly to a decrease under the head of "Language," "Poetry," "Philosophy" (including Mental and Moral Science) and "Religion." Probably large editions of standard works in these subjects, which were struck off in the previous years, have not yet been exhausted.

The noticeable works are :—

"Sharh-i-gul-kushti," on the art of wrestling,

"Numuw-us-Sabaqhin," on the art of dyeing.

One hundred and thirty-three polyglot works were published against 201 last year and 158 the year before. The following are noticeable :—

"Bahar-i-Chamnistan" yane "Qissa-i-Manful," in Urdu and Persian, an Urdu novel on the English model.

"Kashmir-Kusum," in English and Hindi: a short history of Kashmir, a genealogical table of the Rajas, with dates, &c.; also the "Sri Karsha," a review of Kalhanas Rajatarangini, and a short history of the present Jammu Royal Family.

"Badshah Darpan," in Hindi and Persian: a chronological table of the Muhammadan Emperors of Delhi, giving the principal events of their reign, the dates of their death, &c.

"The Young Child's Help," in English, Urdu, and Hindi, is an educational work containing various words, technicalities, and idiomatic phrases, with their appropriate meanings, in Hindi and Urdu.

"The People's Dictionary," in Hindi and English, is in the Roman character.

"A Dictionary of Hindustani Proverbs," in Urdu and English: a compendium of many Marwari, Panjabi, Maggah, Bhojpuri, and Tirhuti proverbs, sayings, emblems, aphorisms, maxims, and similes.

"Risala-i-Fikrat-i-Mahmudiya, Part I," in Urdu and Persian, contains sentences for translation for use of candidates for the middle class examination.

"Yajna Valkya Smriti Tatparya Tarini," in Sanskrit and Hindi: a translation of Yajna Valka's treatise on Hindi law.

"Garhasthya Chikitsa," in English and Hindi, compiled by Umacharn Dey, contains Materia Medica, with efficacious prescriptions.

"Mujarrabat-i-Atibba-i-Farang," in English and Urdu, is a book of prescriptions compiled and translated into Urdu for the use of hospital assistants, native doctors, and medical pupils.

"Bhagyodaya," in Hindi and Sanskrit, is on the predominance of human design, energy, and effort over predestination.

"Pannavana Sutra Chaturthopanga," in Prakrit, Sanskrit, Gujrati, and Bhasha, is one of the few books published on the Jain religion. The original work is in Prakrit, and there are Sanskrit and Bhasha commentaries on it. It treats of the means of liberating the soul from the thraldom of the body and from further transmigration, and of the re-absorption of the human soul into the Supreme soul.

"Iktrirabus-Sa'at," in Urdu and Arabic, is a treatise on the resurrection. It gives the signs, &c., which are to foretell the advent of Imam Mahdi, and the work is remarkable as the only one which notices the existence of the pretended Mahdi of the Soudan. The author proves that the so-called Mahdi is only a pretender, and is one of the many pretenders who are to precede the true Mahdi, to delude and ruin the ignorant.

There was thus a decline in the number of publications in each language, but the number of substantial and useful publications did not decrease.

(*b*)—*The Vernacular Press.*

The number of papers on the Reporter's file during 1884 and the periods of their publication are shown in the following statement:—

Statement No. I.

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Published six times a month.	Bi-weeklies.	Tri-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers started during 1884.	Number of newspapers stopped during 1884.	Number of newspapers that remained on the register at the end of 1884.
N.-W. Provinces,	15	4	3	44	1	1	...	...	68	12	9	59
Oudh ...	9	6	...	10	...	...	1	1	27	7	7	20
Panjáb ...	6	5	1	27	...	3	2	1	45	9	3	42
Central Provinces	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Central India ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Rajputana ...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	5
Total ...	31	16	4	87	1	5	3	2	149	28	19	130

Nineteen papers ceased to exist or were removed from the register. The proprietor and editor of the *Arya Mittra* of Amritsar were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for defamation.

In foreign affairs the Russo-Afghan question engaged most attention. The papers cannot be charged with pro-Russian sympathies, and, indeed, they commonly advocated energetic action against that power. They frequently, however, represented Russia as interfering with the military administration alone of the countries which she occupies and as employing the natives of such countries in the highest posts, and held this policy up as an example to the British Government. The Amír of Afghanistan seems to have no friends in the native press and was constantly accused of perfidy and tyranny. Opinion was divided about the Soudan war, but the majority of papers favoured British intervention.

The compromise in which the disputes about the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill ended was denounced at first by a number of papers, but afterwards some of the more moderate expressed themselves contented with it, and the subject gradually dropped. Lord Ripon's departure from India was generally deplored. The same bitterness that has been noticed in previous years was shown in treating of criminal cases in which Europeans were accused of an offence against natives. Thus Sir James Fergusson's conduct in merely transferring Dr. Banks to Surat for his part in the Ahmedabad case was violently denounced ; and judges and juries were accused of perverting justice with indiscriminate rancour. A good deal of abuse was levelled at covenanted civil officers as a class : at the same time the agitation for raising the limit of age, so as to admit natives more easily to the Civil Service, was vigorously kept up. The instances of religious discord—notably the *Moharram* riot at Agra—which occurred during the year, occasioned much writing in the papers ; but it is of little value, as they are commonly but the mouth-pieces of their respective factions. The observation made last year may be repeated, that many of the vernacular papers are not lacking in the intelligence necessary to discuss important questions, and in matters of social reform they represent the most advanced part of the community ; but where religious or national prejudices are concerned, they pay too little respect to fact or principle for their philippics to deserve attention, except in regard to possible bad effects on the public.

Appended are statements showing the linguistic classification of the newspapers published in Upper India and giving a list of them. The details of circulation are supplied by the papers themselves.

Statement No. II.

Language.	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjáb.	Central Provinces.	Central India.	Rajputana.	Total.
Urdu ...	51	25	39	...	2	...	117
Hindi ...	10	2	3	...	...	2	17
Hindi Urdu ...	5	...	1	...	...	3	9
Maráthi ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gurmukhi ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Urdu-English ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindi-English ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Maráthi-English ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Arabic ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	68	27	45	1	3	5	149

10	Jones Gazette ...	...	Lucknow	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Sri Krishn	1,310	Started in January, but subscription discontinued in May, 1884.
11	Kányakubj Prakásh ...	...	Ditto	...	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Síta Rám	250	A national journal of Kanyakubj Brahmans, started in March, 1884.
12	Kárnamah	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yáqúb	250	
13	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Revd. J. H. Messmore,... ...	421	An old missionary journal, stopped in June, 1884.
14	Khair Khwáh-i-Oudh...	...	Fyzabad	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Khairáti Lál	20	Stopped in June, 1884.
15	Mashír-i-Qaisar ...	...	Lucknow	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Ghulám Muhammad	200	
16	Misátu-l-Hind ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Monthly	...	Shyám Náráyan	300	
17	Mumrázu-l-Akhbár ...	...	Bára Banki	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yúsuf	100	
18	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib ...	...	Lucknow	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bihári Lál	125	
19	Murásla-i-Kashmír ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Monthly	...	Shyám Náráyan	500	A national journal of Kashmiri Pandits.
20	Nigmomáyán ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Debi Prasád	180	Started in June, 1884.
21	Oudh Akhbár ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasád	605	The property of Munshi Nawál Kishor.
22	Oudh Punch ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Sajjád Husain	450	A comic paper.
23	Shám-i-Oudh ...	...	Fyzabad	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Kishun Prasád	359	Started in November, 1884.
24	Sultánu-l Zarfá ...	...	Lucknow	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Isháq Husain	...	Stopped in January, 1884.
25	Tahzíbu-l-Asár ...	...	Sitapur	...	Do.	...	Monthly	...	Manní Lál	500	
26	Tamannái	...	Lucknow	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Púran Chund	125	
27	Tibyánu-l-Akhbár ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Muhammad Ali	75	A religious organ of the Shia sect of Musalmans.
									PANJÁB.		
1	Áftáb-i-Hind ...	...	Jullundur	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Barkat Ali	150	
2	Áftáb i-Panjáb ...	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Tri-weekly	...	Díván Bútá Singh	500	Publishes a weekly supplement in Gurmukhi.
3	Akhbár-i-Am ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Bi-weekly	...	Mukand Rám	1,880	
4	Akmalu-l-Akhbár ...	...	Delhi	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Fukhru-l-din	...	
5	Anjuman-i-Panjáb ...	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Secy. to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb ...	400	Organ of the Anjuman-i-Panjáb
6	Arya Mittra ...	...	Amritsar	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Káshi Rám	...	Started in January and stopped in June, 1884.
7	Ashátu-l-Sunnat ...	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Monthly	...	Muhammad Husain	350	A religious journal of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmans.
8	Ashrafu-l-Akhbár ...	...	Delhi	...	Do.	...	Tri-monthly	...	Mirza Khán	110	
9	Dhanu Jíwan ...	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Monthly	...	Sheo Náráyan	1,000	
10	Delhi Punch ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Fazlu l-din	330	A comic paper.
11	Desh Upkárak ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Sálig Rám	740	
12	Gorakshá	...	Hoshyarpur	...	Do.	...	Ditto	...	Sindhi Khán Safí	253	Started in January, 1884.
13	Garmukhi Akhbár ...	...	Amritsar	...	Garmukhi	...	Ditto	...	Jhanda Singh	250	
14	Gyán Pradáyiní Pattriká	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Monthly	...	Nabín Chander Rái	125	
15	Hidáyat	...	Ditto	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Fazlu-l-din...	...	Started in April and stopped in July, 1884.
16	Jain Prakásh ...	...	Farukhnagar	...	Hindi	...	Bi-monthly	...	Jiya Lál	55	Started in April, 1884.
17	Jammu Gazette ...	...	Jammu	...	Hindi-Urdu	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Nisár Ali... ...	...	Stopped in August, 1884.
18	Khair Khwáh-i-Álam...	...	Delhi	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mír Hasan	190	
19	Khair Khwáh i-Hind ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Mahá Náráyan	160	
20	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb	...	Gujránwála	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Brij Lal	400	
21	Koh-i-Núr ...	...	Lahore	...	Do.	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rái	525	One of the three numbers issued during the week is published in Urdu and English.
22	Lytton Gazette ...	...	Delhi	...	Do.	...	Bi-monthly	...	Buláqí Dás	300	
23	Mihr-i-Darakhshan ...	...	Ditto	...	Do.	...	Weekly	...	Nasrat Ali	200	
24	Mittra Vilás ...	...	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mukund Rám	270	

Statement No. III.—List of Vernacular Newspapers for the year 1884—(concluded).

No.	Name of paper.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Circulation.	Remarks.
			PANJÁB—(*concluded*).			Copies.	
25	Núr Afshán ...	Ludhiána ...	Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Revd. C. B. Newton	775	A missionary publication.
26	Nusratu-l-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Nasrat Ali	200	
27	Nusratu-l-Islám ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Ditto	25	
28	Panjábi Akhbár ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Azim	275	
29	Panjábi Punch ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín	80	A comic paper.
30	Patiála Akhbár ...	Patiála ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad	363	
31	Qaisari ...	Jullundur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Baksh	110	
32	Rafáh-i-Ám ...	Siálkot ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand	400	
33	Refiq-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Ali	400	Started in January, 1884.
34	Ráhbar-i Hind ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh	420	
35	Rávi-i-Benazír ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shiva Náth	500	Started in February, 1884.
36	Reformer ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Hargopál	700	
37	Rekhti Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Mahá Náráyan	150	
38	Sabhá Kapúrthalá ...	Kapúrthála ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Díván Muthurá Dás	150	
39	Sádiqu-l-Akhbár	Baháwalpur ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth	264	The property of the Baháwalpur Darbar.
40	Safír-i-Hind	Delhí ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Buláqí Dás...	300	
41	Safír-i-Panjáb	Hoshyarpur ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sindhí Khán Safi	253	Started in August, 1884.
42	Shafáhu-l-Sudúr	Lahore ...	Arabic ...	Monthly ...	Registrar of the Panjáb University,	80	The Arabic journal of the Panjáb University.
43	Shafiq-i-Hind	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Saifu-l-haq...	...	Started in December, 1884.
44	Vazír-i-Hind	Siálkot ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid	200	Started in April, 1884.
45	Victoria Paper	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand	900	
			CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
1	Nyáya Sudha	Harda ...	Maráthi English...	Weekly ...	Básudeva Bháshkar	350	
			CENTRAL INDIA.				
1	Dabíru-l-Mulk	Bhupál ...	Urdu ...	Bi-monthly ...	Amjad Ali	225	
2	Ratn Prakásh	Ratlám ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Adu-l-haq ...	125	
3	Vritt Dhára	Dhár ...	Maráthi ...	Ditto ...	Hari Bhaskar	120	
			RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.				
1	Desh Hitaishi	Ajmere ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Munná Lál	280	A journal of the Árya Samáj.
2	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahabir Prasád	150	The property of the Jaipur Darbár.
3	Márwár Gazette	Jodhpur ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Gobardhan Dás	90	The property of the Jodhpur Darbár.
4	Rájputáná Gazette	Ajmere ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Murád Ali	160	
5	Sajjan Kírti Sudhkar	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	Ditto ...	Banshidar	215	The property of the Udaipur Darbár.

4.—Literary Societies.

For standard section on above see pages 284 and 285 of report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

This heading is blank.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

For section on above see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

For standard section on above see page 283 of Administration Report for year ending 31st March, 1883.

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

For sections on above see page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

4.—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

The following table shows the budget-estimates and actuals of 1884-85 as compared with those of the previous year :—

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	71,000	81,000	3,26,500	3,38,200
Actuals	69,759	77,880	3,01,431 +20,000*	3,35,895

There was a decrease under estimated receipts of Rs. 3,120 and a decrease under the allotted expenditure of Rs. 2,305; the net, result, therefore, was an excess disbursement of Rs. 815 against a saving of Rs. 3,828 in the year previous.

The following were the receipts of 1884-85 as compared with the budget-estimate and the actuals of the year previous :—

	Budget, 1884-85.	*Actuals*, 1884-85.	*Actuals*, 1883-84.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Educational	20,000	22,454	23,892
(*b*) Other Governments	35,000	23,808	17,641
(*c*) Private persons	26,000	31,618	28,226
Total ...	81,000	77,880	69,759

The small decrease under (*a*) calls for no comment, while the increases under (*b*) and (*c*) are merely due to additional demands from other provinces and private customers.

As compared with 1883-84, there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 14,464, due to (1) an unforeseen debit of Rs. 6,606, (2) a considerably heavier outturn, and (3) to the increased cost (Rs. 9,930) of the Secretariat Branch Press.

Taking the chief items of expenditure, but omitting raw material, the following shows the disbursement side of the Press account for 1884-85 as compared with the year previous :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries, including overtime	1,53,269	1,65,182
Dead stock	3,107	6,893
Postage and transit	21,323	25,358
Job work and private bills	35,607	34,816
Other items, *i.e.*, rent, travelling, deputation, petty contingencies	6,297	10,621
Total ...	2,19,603	2,42,870

* *Vide* paragraph 2 of reports for 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Steps were taken during the year to secure a more extensive patronage of private enterprise. In 1883-84 work to the value of only Rs. 6,000 was distributed to private printing offices. In 1884-85 work was given out to no less than thirty-two presses, and its value was Rs. 34,420. In the majority of instances the fullest encouragement has been accorded compatible with the requirements of the public service.

During the year the whole system of Press accounts as usually shown in the appendices of the annual report were entirely remodelled, and the new returns will now supply all information that is required to judge the mercantile position of this department.

The following abstract shows the accounts of the Press with Government. On the receipt side is given the cash balance unremitted to the treasury on the 1st of April, 1884 and the amounts drawn from treasuries during the year on account of salaries and contingent expenses. It further shows credits afforded to other departments for work executed on behalf of the Press, as also the cash realizations of the year for subscriptions and for work done. On the expenditure side it gives detailed charges on account of salaries and contingent expenditure, the latter comprising payments made for raw material and dead stock and for other miscellaneous supplies, as well as the payments to treasuries during the year and the balance unremitted on the 31st March, 1885.

Dr.	*Receipts.* Rs. a. p.	Cr.	*Charges.* Rs. a. p.
Unremitted to treasury on 1st April, 1884	249 1 11	Salaries	1,65,182 11 6
Drawn from treasuries ...	3,25,362 3 8	Contingencies	1,70,712 4 6
Work done by other departments ...	3,926 9 6	Payments to treasuries ...	31,450 4 10
Supplies from Secretary of State ...	6,606 2 10	Unremitted on 31st March, 1885 ...	416 11 7
Cash recoveries	25,310 14 3		
Recoveries by treasuries on account of the Government Press ...	6,307 0 3		
Total ...	3,67,762 0 5	Total ...	3,67,762 0 5

And the following is an abstract of the Press stock account. On the debtor side is shown the balance at the commencement of the year, the receipts during the year, and the supplies from private presses. On the credit side appear the issues of the year :—

Dr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Cr.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at beginning of the year.			*Issues of the year.*		
Raw material ...	1,64,648 4 5		Raw material ...	2,13,272 0 1	
Dead stock ...	1,34,477 4 9		Dead stock ...	14,958 0 2	
Reserve dead stock ...	1,620 6 6		Reserve dead stock ...	66 12 4	
		3,00,745 15 8			2,28,296 12 7
Receipts of the year.			*Balance on 31st March*, 1885.		
Cash purchases ...	59,397 13 8		Raw material ...	1,65,328 14 11	
Supplies from other departments ...	1,80,795 11 3		Dead stock ...	1,29,842 1 0	
Outturn by Government Press ...	11,744 2 3		Reserve dead stock ...	1,555 8 2	
Stock from private presses ...	22,339 9 10				2,96,726 8 1
		2,24,277 5 0			
Total ..		5,25,023 4 8	Total ...		5,25,023 4 8

The working of the Press from a commercial point of view is exhibited in the following figures. It has been debited with charges on account of salaries, contingent expenses, receipts from stock, the annual charges against the Press and bills

payable by the Press. On the other side it has been credited with the value of the outturn, showing a net profit at the end of the year of Rs. 20,230-14-1, or 6 7 per cent. calculated on the balance of stock at the commencement of the year:—

Dr. *Charges.*	Rs.	a.	p.	*Receipts.*	Rs.	a.	p.	Cr.
Salaries, including overtime ...	1,65,182	11	6	Work for Local Government Departments	4,65,702	8	9	
Contingencies	68,872	4	9	Work for other Governments ...	23,808	6	7	
Receipts from stock (raw material and depreciation of dead-stock)	2,16,377	7	2	Outturn for stock	9,441	0	1	
Annual charges (rent, repairs, and interest)	49,758	8	9	Value of outturn due to the Press,	21,853	2	7	
Bills payable or debts due by the Press	738	2	2	Sale proceeds, &c.	354	14	5	
Profits of the year	20,230	14	1					
Total ...	5,21,160	0	5	Total ...	5,21,160	0	5	

There was an outstanding balance due to the Press at the commencement of the year of Rs. 840-2-3 ; the transactions of the year amounted to Rs 34,097-13-7, and the realizations of the year were Rs. 33,368-10-2, leaving Rs. 1,569-5-8 outstanding on the 31st of March, 1885. The latter commences the year with Rs. 20,581-12-9 as bills unpaid by the Press. The demands made during the year amounted to Rs. 1,22,423-7-5, leaving unsettled at the close of March last Rs. 1,802-0-3.

Departmental printing.—The following statement shows the value of the work executed by the Press for each department in these provinces during 1884-85 as compared with that of the two previous years :—

Department.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat	1,21,965	1,05,113	1,21,011
Judicial	72,467	81,948	82,699
Revenue	89,796	1,34,834	1,19,679
Financial	20,547	22,607	26,607
Public Works Department	34,694	25,884	37,652
Educational Department	21,623	15,749	22,001
Miscellaneous	52,951	59,959	56,054
Total ...	4,14,043	4,46,094	4,65,703

The work of the Type Foundry increased a good deal during the year. The outturn for 1884-85 as compared with that of 1883-84 was :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	lb	lb
Type made for the Press itself	4,749	9,028
Type made for outsiders	1,534	2,030
Number of stereotype plates cast	1,535	1,554
Number of stamps and dies made	50	82
Number of crests and plates engraved	314	315

The following was the outturn of work in the Bindery :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
Books bound in full	11,566	12,210
Do. half bound	4,597	5,662
Do. stitched only	219,868	186,543
Do. supplied with stiff paper covers	280,589	253,497
Envelopes made	1,412,016	4,131,573
Maps bound in book form	734	210
Do. mounted on cloth	857	521

In addition to the above, the Bindery, as in former years, was constantly employed in the use of the perforating, numbering, and ruling machines ; also in embossing,

daily repairs, &c., all of which work was performed at a cost of Rs. 8,463 in salaries and Rs. 15,188 in material.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of works issued to official libraries. The year 1883-84 was abnormal owing to the extraordinary distribution of patwâri rules and other works circulated in behalf of the Agricultural Department :—

	1882-83.	1883-84	1884-85.
Received for distribution	66,869	165,420	88,809
Distributed	54.995	107,714	50,740
Deposited in the Depôt	11,874	57,706	38,069

6.—Government Book Depôt.

As compared with the year previous, the financial working of the Depôt in 1884-85 was as follows :—

	Receipts.		*Disbursements.*	
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	15,000	15,000	14,300	14,500
Actuals	14,922	13,495	15,062	13,899

Book Depôt Accounts.— During the year the accounts of this Department were also altogether remodelled and briefly abstracted ; they stand as follows :—

Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.	*Charges.*	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount drawn from the Allahabad treasury	9,325	7	11	Payment on account of salaries and contingencies ...	9,325	7	11
Amount realized on account of bills	32,325	4	8	Paid into treasuries ...	32,325	4	8
Value of books received for supply to Military Department ...	138	11	6	Debited in transfer to Military Department	138	11	9
Total ...	41,789	8	1	Total ...	41,789	8	1

The stock account of the Book Depôt stands thus : —

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st April, 1884 ...	3,92,814	0	10	Value of issues during the year,	46,110	14	0
Value of books received of—				Balance in hand on 31st March,			
Miscellaneous Department ...	39,962	3	0	1885	4,11,263	2	4
Educational Department ...	24,597	12	6				
Total ...	4,57,374	0	4	Total ...	4,57,374	0	4

The following abstract exhibits the working expenses of the Depôt :—

Dr.	Rs.	a.	p.	Cr.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries and contingencies ...	9,325	7	11	Books supplied without charge...	10,692	5	0
Receipts of the year, less advance charged on cost price ...	30,453	7	3	Books sold	32,804	1	9
Discount allowed to purchasers,	4,574	1	6	Recoveries in advance from subscribers	2,565	8	0
Profits of the year	1,708	14	1				
Total ...	46,061	14	9	Total ...	46,061	14	9

On 1st April, 1884 there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,336 and during the year Rs. 32,804-1-9 worth of books were sold. Rs. 2,566-8-0 also became due on account of advances from subscribers to the Law Reports and Civil List and Rs. 597-5-6 on account of packing and postage, leaving a total sum to be recovered of Rs. 44,303-0-11. The realizations came to Rs. 37,038-1-8, and the year closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 7,264-15-3.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

INDEX TO THE APPENDICES

TO THE

N.-W. P. & OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1884-85.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

	Page.
Physical geography of the territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh ...	1
Statement of rainfall, temperature, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884	2

B.—Political Relations.

Native States	*ib.*
Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory, 1884-85.

For North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4—5
Statement showing the gross revenue for the year 1884-85, exclusive of transfer adjustments	6—9

D.—Population.

For North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1884-85	10—11

E.—Fiscal and Agriculture, for the N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Settlement, North-Western Provinces, for 1884-85	12
Statement showing season of survey, scale, area, cost and rate per square mile of districts in the North-Western Provinces which have come under revenue survey operations since 1852	*ib.*
The Survey and Settlement	13
Form A.—Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September, 1884	14—15
Form B.—Crops cultivated in North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85 ...	16—17
Form C.—Survey and assessed area in acres	18—21
I. D. 3.—Varieties of tenures	22—23
III. D. 2.—Area irrigated (Agriculture)	24—25
III. E. 1.—Price of produce	26—27
Land revenue for the North-Western Provinces, 1884-85	28
Land revenue for 1884-85 (for Oudh)	29
Form G.—Manufacture	30

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

Nil.

B.—Judicial [Civil, Criminal and Revenue (Rent)].

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the day of the year 1884, with the cost of tribunals—No. 1	31
Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 2 ...	32
Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 3	33
Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 4	*ib.*
Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 5	34
Statement showing the result of appeals and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 6	36
Statement showing the number and description of civil and revenue suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 7 ...	36—37
Statement showing the number and value of civil and revenue courts in the Province of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 8	38

PAGE.

Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 9, Part I. 39

Statement showing the general result of trial of civil and (revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 9, Part II. 40

Statement showing the business of Appellate Courts in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 10, Part I. 41

Statement showing the business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 10, Part II. 42

Statement showing the result of proceedings on application for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Court in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 11 43

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 12 44

Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884—No. 13 .. .. *ib.*

B.—JUDICIAL REGISTRATION, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

1.—Statement of deeds registered in the registration districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85 ... ... 45—46

C.—PRISONS.

Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes in the jails and lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 ... ... 47—51

Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884... 52

Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885 ... *ib.*

Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences 53

Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884, who had been previously convicted ... ... *ib.*

Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884-85 54

Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 ... *ib.*

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs 55

Statement showing the employment of convicts in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 ... ... *ib.*

Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all classes in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 56

Statement showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 57

D.—POLICE.

General statement of crime, showing the result of police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen. Part I., Return of cognizable crime for the year 1884 ... ... 58—65

———————————————. Part II., Return of cognisable crime, 66—67

Thaggi, dakaiti, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for 1884 68

Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property or quartered as a punitive measure for 1884 69

Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police ... ... 70—74

Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for 1884 (Provincial and Municipal constabulary) ... ... 75—76

Memorandum showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1884 77

Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary) as they stood on 31st December, 1884 excluding all vacancies 78

G.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884-85 ... ... 79—93

PAGE.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX of 1856 in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884-85. 84

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85 ... ... 85—86

Receipts and charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March, 1885 87

Statement showing the demands, collections and balances on account of licenses-fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September, 1884 88

Statement showing the receipts and charges under the Indian and Courts Fees Stamp Acts in the North Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 31st March, 1885 .. 89

B.—PUBLIC WORKS

Annual account of Public Works revenue for 1884-85 (Imperial—Military Works) ... 90

Annual account of Public Works Revenue for 1884-85 (Imperial—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services) ... ... *ib.*

Statement showing the Imperial (Military works expenditure incurred in the year 1884-85, *ib.*

Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Buildings, Roads and Services) expenditure incurred in the year 1884-85 91

Annual account of Public Works Revenue realised during 1884-85 (Provincial) ... *ib.*

Annual account of Public Works Revenue realised during 1884-85 (Local Incorporated), 92

Abstract of expenditure on Provincial during 1884-85 ... ... 92—93

Abstract of expenditure on Local Incorporated during 1884-85 94

Abstract of total outlay in each district during 1884-85 under Provincial and Local Incorporated ... ... 95—96

D.—IRRIGATION.

Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year 1884-85 ... 97

Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1884-85 ... ... 98—99

General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1884-85 100

Statement showing actual expenditure on repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1884-85 101

I.—TRADE WITH TIBET AND NEPAL.

Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1884-85 ... ... 102—104

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

Coinage 105

Statement of currency notes in circulation and of the reserve in coin and Government securities in 1884-85 ... ... *ib.*

L.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Return of charitable institutions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1885 ... 106—109

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTIONS.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to religious denomination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884 110

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.)

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1884-85 111

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils, public schools for the general education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1884-85 ... 112—113

Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1884-85 ... ... 114—115

Table showing the income under each head divided between the different classes of institutions and the miscellaneous expenditure 116

PAGE.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Return of literary Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st December, 1884 ... ... 117—118

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1885 ... 119—126

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

Statement of deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1885 127

Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1884 ... ... 128—129

Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 ... ... 130—135

B.—HOSPITALS.

Statement showing the number of dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 136

Abstract return of principal diseases in the dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884, in-door and out-door patients 137

Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out door patients treated in the dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884 138

Statement showing the financial transactions of dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85 139

C.—VACCINATION.

Statement showing particulars of vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884-85 140

SUPPLEMENT I.

Administration Report of the Rámpur State for 1884-85 ... ... 141—143

SUPPLEMENT II.

Administration Report of the Tehri State for the year 1884-85 by His Highness Rája Partab Shah, dated the 1st May, 1885. ... ... 144—147

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—*Physical geography of the territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Between 23°-51′ and 30°-7′ north,	Between 77°-4′ and 84°-40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himalayas and Nipal; on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur, and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Shahabad, Behár, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement of rainfall, temperature, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1884.

	Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	Rainfall (in inches).				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.		
						May.			*July.*			*December.*					
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
		"	"	"	"	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			
1	Chakráta	5·67	44·86	4·32	54·85	57·8	77·4	66·6	60·1	70·5	63·8	38·1	53 0	44·7	S.W.	W.S.W.	S.W.
2	Ránikhet	5·68	40·03	9·17	54·88	62·0	78·8	69·8	62·5	73·9	67·3	40·7	56·0	47·8	W S.W.	W.S.W.	S.W.
3	Pithaurgarh	5·23	37·16	7·05	49 44	61·4	83 0	71·4	65 7	79·9	71·5	41·1	62·0	51·0	S.S E	S.S.E.	S.
4	Dehra	1·38	81·83	2·50	85 71	72·2	97·3	84 3	74·5	85·7	78·9	45·0	66·8	54 2	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	W.
5	Roorkee	0·68	47·98	1·34	50·00	76·0	106·0	90·6	77·5	93 0	84·0	42·9	72·5	55·6	W.N.W.	S.S.E.	S.W.
6	Meerut	0·59	37·99	2 51	41·09	75·9	103·7	90·4	80·3	95·1	86 9	41·9	71·4	54 9	N.W.	E.	N W.
7	Bareilly	0·77	41·29	8 35	50·41	75·8	106·2	89·9	79·2	95·3	85·4	4 50	72·5	57·2	W.N.W	E.S.E.	W.N.W.
8	Agra	0·22	27·77	4·78	32·77	81·6	109·0	95 8	81·2	95 3	88 0	46·6	73·8	60·3	W.N.W.	W.S.W.	N W.
9	Lucknow	1·20	36·09	2 89	40 18	76·8	105·1	90·5	79·1	93 1	84·8	45·1	74·3	58·5	W.N.W.	E.N.E.	N W.
10	Allahabad	0·44	29·36	6·59	36·39	79·3	108 3	93·5	79·0	90·5	83 5	47 6	72·5	58·2	W N W.	E.N.E.	N.W.
11	Gorakhpur	0 98	43·65	4·34	43·97	77·1	100·9	87·5	70 8	21·9	84 8	49·1	73 4	6 1 3	W.	E.S.E.	W N W.
12	Gházipur	0 48	27 03	1 85	29·36	77·1	105·3	90·8	79 4	93·0	85·0	49·9	76·2	60·8	W.S.W.	E.	W S.W.
13	Benares	0·67	26·80	3·88	31·35	79 3	106·0	92·1	79·6	81·5	84·0	47·6	73 8	59·3	W.	E.S E.	W.
14	Jhánsi	0·49	49 96	1·37	51 82	81·7	108·9	96·6	78 2	91·4	84·2	48·4	75 1	62·2	N.	S.W.	N.N.E.
	General average	0·65	36 79	3·79	41·23	78·0	105 9	91·8	79·3	93·0	85·0	46·4	73·6	58·7	...	...	...

N.B.—In striking out the general means, stations No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

1.—*Native States.*

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
				Yrs.						
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jágirdar. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathan, Musalman.	51	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi.	In the management of his own territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rámpur jágir has an area of about 945 square miles, a population of 541,014. The revenue of 1884-85 was Rs. 16,72,810, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 15,36,853. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,250 inhabitants, and the next largest town 2,660. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth and groceries, and salt. The Nawáb keeps a military force of about 1,850 men of all arms, besides 1,196 military police.
Benares.	Ishri Parshad Narain Singh, Bahadur, Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahmin (Bhonihar).	66	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his newphew.	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1871. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district and Gangapur and Bhadhi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages, with a population of 439,851 and an average rental somewhat exceeding 8 lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and his deputy principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and the customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
Kumaun.	Pratab Sah, Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri...	Rájput, Surajbansi.	34	Privately ...	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has two sons.	Succeeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 199,836, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,43,186. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory for the year

Number.	Names of executive districts.	Number of tahsílis.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	N.-W. Provinces.					
1	Dehra Dún	2	...	1,193	1,44,070	Dehra 18,959
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,221	9,79,544	Saháranpur 59,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,662	7,58,444	Kairana 18,374
4	Meerut	6	2	2,379	13,13,137	Meerut 99,565
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,915	9,24 822	Khurja 27,190
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,955	10,2[illegible],187	Koil 61,730
7	Muttra	6	2	1,453	6,71,690	Muttra 47,483
8	Agra	7	2	1,850	9,74,656	Agra 1,69,203
9	Farukhabad	6	4	1,718	9,07,608	Farukhabad 62,437
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	8,01,216	Mainpuri 20,236
11	Etáwah	5	2	1,694	7,22,371	Etáwah 34,721
12	Etah	4	3	1,739	7,56,523	Kásganj 16,535
13	Bijnor	5	2	1,868	7,21,450	Nagina 20,503
14	Moradabad	6	5	2,287	11,55,173	Moradabad 67,387
15	Budaun	5	4	2,002	9,06,451	Budaun 33,680
16	Bareilly	6	2	1,614	10,30,936	Bareilly 1,13,417
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,746	8,56,946	Sháhjahánpur 74,830
18	Pilibhít	3	2	1,371	4,51,601	Pilibhít 29,721
19	Cawnpore	9	3	2,370	11,81,396	Cawnpore 1,51,444
20	Fatehpur	6	1	1,639	6,83,745	Fatehpur 21,328
21	Bánda	8	...	3,061	6,9[illegible],608	Bánda 28,974
22	Hamírpur	6	1	2,289	5,07,337	Ráth 14,479
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,838	14,74,106	Allahabad 1,48,547
24	Jaunpur	5	2	1,554	12,09,663	Jaunpur 42,845
25	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	16,04,654	Azamgarh 18,528
26	Mirzapur	4	1	5,224	11,36,[illegible]96	Mirzapur 56,378
27	Benares	3	1	998	8,92,684	Benares 1,99,700
28	Gházipur	4	3	1,401	9,98,479	Gházipur 32,885
29	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,598	26,17,120	Gorakhpur 57,922
30	Basti	5	2	2,753	16,30,612	Menhdawal 11,592
31	Ballia	3	3	1,176	9,40,383	Rasra 11,224
32	Jhánsi	4	...	1,567	3,33,227	Mau 15,981
33	Jalaun	5	...	1,563	4,18,142	Kálpi 14,306
34	Lalitpur	2	...	1,947	2,49,088	Lalitpur 10,684
35	Kumaun	3	...	6,000	4,93,641	Almora 7,390
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,500	3,45,629	...
37	Tarái	3	...	938	2,06,993	Káshipur 14,667
	Total ...	179	67	81,987	32,720,128	
	Oudh.					
1	Lucknow	3	2	979·2-0	6,96,824	Lucknow 261,303
2	Unao	4	4	1,768·0-0	8,99,069	Purwa 9,719
3	Bara Banki	3	4	1,768-0-0	10,26,788	Nawabganj 15,133
4	Sitapur	4	4	2,215-0-0	9,58,251	Sitapur 6,780
5	Hardoi	4	4	2,300-1-0	9,87,630	Shahabad 18,510
6	Kheri	3	2	2,992-3-0	8,31,932	Lakhimpur 32,457
7	Fyzabad	1	2	1,688-0-0	10,81,419	Fyzabad 38,828
8	Gonda	1	3	2,881 0-0	12,70,926	Gonda 13,743
9	Bahraich	3	1	2,740·4-6	8,78,048	Bahraich 19,439
10	Rae Bareli	4	4	1,729-8-8	9,51,905	Rae Bareli 16,269
11	Sultanpur	3	4	1,707	9.57,912	Sultanpur 4,605
12	Partabgarh	3	3	1,434·9-6	8,47,047	Partabgarh 5,852
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

1884-85 FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average of maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue. Land.	Revenue. Gross.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
964	7	19	45	13	297	1,05,039 0 0	64,751 9 7	2,61,821 10 8
1,595	14	19	27	21	851	2,46,047 0 0	11,63,601 0 11	17,53,551 15 11
896	11	22	24	12	666	2,04,417 0 0	12,23,943 8 10	16,85,526 4 10
1,517	19	24	18	17	1,369	3,05,877 0 0	22 05,874 14 10	31 85,649 5 2
1,498	10	22	31	8	857	2,67,064 0 0	12,42,100 13 6	17,75,795 15 0
1,736	17	20	38	20	1 82	3,41,470 0 0	21,25,418 2 2	28 36,969 4 0
848	13	26	22	19	818	2,84,896 0 0	15,73,177 2 0	20,78,181 11 4
1,195	19	31	28	4	1,225	3,17,700 0 0	18,48,085 15 9	26,36,676 14 1
1,715	16	26	29	19	8 3	3,08,116 0 0	12 37,125 15 2	17,84,021 10 4
1,374	14	14	15	10	514	2,08,494 0 0	12,98,839 14 4	17,22,860 5 5
1,475	12	15	24	13	510	2,37,953 0 0	13,37,799 8 0	17,62,949 9 10
1,482	12	13	34	12	605	2,55,371 0 0	12,06 846 0 8	15,96,226 9 9
2,027	11	19	24	8	622	2,96,940 0 0	11,80,883 3 3	15,45,119 7 0
2,433	21	33	28	11	932	4,85,200 0 0	14,70,062 14 9	21,07,069 15 5
1,827	14	16	26	20	604	3,29,486 0 0	10,48 476 13 9	14,39,753 7 1
1,923	16	25	17	15	1,069	3,63 084 0 0	13,35,817 5 8	19,73,499 13 2
2,020	16	34	28	22	635	3,18,310 0 0	11,46,405 4 4	18,07,460 13 10
1,051	8	12	42	27	360	68,046 0 0	7,10,017 9 10	9,34,776 8 5
1,965	21	32	45	29	967	4,15.280 0 0	21,66,805 6 10	31,30,574 13 11
1,411	12	19	35	19	494	1,60,799 0 0	13,21,397 3 11	16,74,910 6 2
1,163	15	20	27	21	581	2,91,160 0 0	11,47,660 1 9	14,62,543 1 2
747	12	12	30	9	522	1,98,922 0 0	10,73,619 13 5	13,46,613 11 5
3,504	20	27	24	17	1,264	3,40.550 0 0	24,18,625 13 11	36,42,417 0 2
3,116	18	28	18	13	576	2,08 888 0 0	12,57,643 10 2	17,76,645 0 5
4,633	14	18	27	23	571	2,90,243 0 0	17,52,231 0 9	22,62,733 3 3
4,352	12	17	60	40	778	3 25,026 0 0	9,71,385 0 8	15,72,465 15 9
1,943	14	28	20	9	964	3,10,310 0 0	8,97,545 9 4	18,39.713 5 4
2,599	16	24	14	5	537	2,00,848 0 0	11,00,007 6 0	16,16,791 7 8
7,227	24	32	46	31	771	2,42,780 0 0	17,61,683 10 10	27,04 327 10 4
7,292	16	17	32	12	422	1,63,508 0 0	13,40,918 10 3	17,68,472 1 4
1,603	11	11	34	22	354	1,27,078 0 0	6.40,461 5 10	10,17,178 15 8
6 9	13	15	20	14	689	1,94,289 0 0	4,38,842 9 10	6 19,243 14 10
853	12	14	22	12	534	2,24 966 0 2	9,05 247 3 5	11,67,277 9 0
668	5	5	26	24	413	1,37,692 0 0	1,49,572 4 8	2,15,243 6 8
5,148	8	11	150	50	130	1,49,677 0 0	6,44,773 14 4	8,43,031 12 11
3,862	4	4	123	62	...	35 892 0 0		
553	3	5	50	50	175	64,785 0 0	3,55,074 0 7	4,20,477 9 3
86,754	502	730	...	...	24,521	92,25,503 0 0	4,37,83,722 15 10	6,19,68,172 6 6
957	13	24	25	10	1,604	1,13,234 7 11	7,10,268 9 0	12,75,540 14 10
1,674	15	11	24	12	...	1,45,362 0 0	14,61,563 0 0	18,29,814 0 0
2,094	3 to 9	11	28	18	501	...	16,86,486 7 10	39,09,338 12 0
2,363	18	22	20 to 30	10 to 15	668	74,772 0 0	13,08,432 0 0	15,86,135 0 0
1,882	14	27	25	9	1,009	6.859 3 10	13,37,818 0 0	15,95,635 0 0
1,777	14	12	50	36	2,921	1,96,189 0 0	8,12,135 0 0	9,37,471 0 0
2,570	16	23	23	7	592	1,70,108 5 5	12,47,882 0 5	16,18,038 8 0
2,834	19	17	35	27	569	2,43,107 13 1	15,39,656 0 0	20,06,062 0 0
1,944	13	13	49	16	459	1,33,124 11 6	9,72,334 0 0	12,00,232 0 0
1,768	17	18	16 to 4	10	442	2,43,267 6 6	12,49,017 4 1	15,29,566 15 5
2,526	13	10	25	9	413	1,79,787 3 2	12,01,002 7 0	13,84,083 3 4
2,214	14	10	31	9	342	2,16,133 15 3	9,84,900 0 0	24,25,499 9 4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATICTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

Statement showing the gross revenues for the

Division.	District.	I.—Land-revenue.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial rates.
	N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut.	1. Dehra Dún	64,751 9 7	35,490 15 0	1,02,086 6 9	8,790 1 11
	2. Saháranpur	11,83,601 0 11	1,69,771 4 6	1,27,679 4 11	1,45,685 10 0
	3. Muzaffarnagar ...	12,23,943 8 10	1,09,143 3 0	77,958 4 1	1,55,807 6 4
	4. Meerut	22,03,874 14 10	2,44,205 8 7	1,92,100 11 6	2,69,452 7 5
	5. Bulandshahr... ...	12,42,100 13 6	1,22,843 0 0	56,122 10 6	1,54,241 14 6
	6. Aligarh	21,25,418 2 2	2,21,981 1 0	89,000 2 5	2,62,218 4 6
	7. Roorkee	...	...	...	...
Kumaun.	8. Almora	4,42,937 10 11	81,041 2 6	36,486 7 5	43,549 2 6
Rohil-khand.	9. Bijnor	11,80,883 3 3	85,402 12 0	54,847 0 5	1,48,534 14 2
	10. Moradabad	14,70,062 14 9	2,52,079 14 5	88,928 8 11	2,07,646 15 1
	11. Budaun	10,48,476 13 9	1,42,354 3 6	34,268 6 0	1,29,357 2 8
	12. Bareilly	13,36,817 5 8	1,83,782 13 0	1,33,303 12 2	1,69,644 5 8
	13. Pilibhít	7,10,017 9 10	48,740 14 0	53,732 1 0	85,724 9 3
	14. Sháhjahánpur ...	11,46,405 4 4	1,31,827 5 3	3,16,384 0 3	1,40,542 6 4
Agra.	15. Muttra	15,73,177 2 0	88,000 1 8	51,422 4 0	2,11,558 11 1
	16. Agra	18,48,085 15 9	2,23,325 15 0	1,08,705 14 2	2,29,272 6 1
	17. Farukhabad	12,37,125 15 2	1,65,681 10 0	89,563 10 11	1,57,472 7 4
	18. Mainpuri	12,98,839 14 4	1,46,103 12 0	35,740 7 6	1,52,354 1 11
	19. Etáwah	13,37,799 8 0	78,645 7 4	43,818 4 4	1,61,625 11 0
	20. Etah	12,06,846 0 8	1,08,866 9 0	26,177 7 11	1,46,837 6 0
Jhánsi.	21. Jhánsi	4,38,842 9 10	51,616 8 0	32,983 2 4	56,060 3 9
	22. Jalaun	9,05,247 3 5	63,719 13 6	31,946 1 0	1,05,979 8 11
	23. Lalitpur	1,49,572 4 8	13,000 7 0	17,670 5 4	22,353 4 11
Allahabad.	24. Cawnpore	21,66,805 6 10	2,56,069 8 3	2,23,495 6 6	2,59,150 15 4
	25. Fatehpur	13,21,397 3 11	60,476 12 6	81,913 8 7	1,57,459 8 8
	26. Banda	11,47,660 1 9	49,782 7 6	67,246 3 0	1,39,885 1 4
	27. Allahabad	24,18,625 13 11	3,54,186 3 0	2,45,018 2 5	2,88,250 13 1
	28. Hamírpur	10,73,619 13 5	43,347 13 0	48,449 13 6	1,29,319 13 4
	29. Jaunpur	12,57,643 14 2	1,49,484 8 0	1,58,455 10 3	1,43,471 7 5
Benares.	30. Gorakhpur	17,61,683 10 10	2,42,400 4 0	3,21,485 8 3	2,09,508 2 2
	31. Basti	13,40,918 10 3	93,859 9 0	96,263 1 6	1,65,659 14 4
	32. Azamgarh	17,52,231 0 9	1,45,768 3 6	89,200 14 7	2,10,205 11 0
	33. Mirzapur	9,71,385 0 8	1,40,231 3 0	2,56,038 6 6	89,257 11 8
	34. Benares	8,97,545 9 4	2,26,531 11 9	4,11,517 13 0	1,03,032 12 11
	35. Gházipur	11,00,007 6 0	1,63,749 13 0	1,05,565 11 3	1,30,422 13 0
	36. Ballia	6,40,461 5 10	1,21,185 14 0	97,965 3 9	98,992 8 4
	Departmental Accounts. Tarai ...	3,55,074 0 7	7,163 2 0	33,359 7 10	11,800 0 8
	Departmental Accounts. Bhabar ...	2,03,836 3 5	...	... (a)	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	4,37,83,722 15 10	48,01,852 5 3	40,46,000 8 9 (a.)	5,301,144 6 7
	Oudh.				
Rae Bareli. Fyzabad. Sitapur. Lucknow.	1. Lucknow	7,10,268 0 0	2,66,415 0 0	2,71,252 0 0	...
	2. Unao	...	...	...	...
	3. Bara Banki	16,86,486 0 0	...	...	...
	4. Sitapur	13,78,432 0 0	93,623 0 0	...	...
	5. Hardoi	13,37,818 0 0	94,720 0 0	...	...
	6. Kheri	8,12,135 0 0	37,891 0 0	67,124 0 0	...
	7. Fyzabad	...	...	...	...
	8. Gonda	...	...	...	...
	9. Bahraich	...	...	89,673 0 0	...
	10. Rae Bareli	15,29,566 0 0	99,975 0 0	1,69,001 0 0	...
	11. Sultanpur	12,01,002 0 0	31,770 0 0	1,01,310 0 0	...
	12. Partabgarh	...	...	...	...
	Total, Oudh ...	75,85,677 0 0	6,74,394 0 0	6,98,360 0 0	...

(a) Including

(b) Gross receipts for North-Western Provinces and Oudh

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1884-85, *exclusive of transfer adjustments.*

VIII.—Assessed taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XV.—Law and Justice.	XVI.—Police.	XVII.—Education.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,485 0 0	...	1,786 9 0	3,202 10 6	1,950 0 8	1,423 13 10
41,205 0 0	...	11,836 12 6	12,271 14 4	10,158 14 5	4,951 4 1
32,040 0 0	...	9,970 4 0	8,046 6 4	6,137 13 6	2,560 15 5
75,200 0 0	...	15,621 6 3	33,581 13 1	10,485 7 4	6,308 0 10
46,875 0 0	...	8,534 0 0	10,104 15 2	6,910 3 8	3,060 11 11
63,025 0 0	...	10,185 9 0	14,875 13 1	5,938 11 4	3,389 0 9
...	...	40 12 0	1,141 12 6	117 1 4	10 0 0
2,870 0 0	...	2,046 0 6	8,201 15 9	306 5 8	248 14 10
18,320 0 0	...	7,092 1 0	8,990 2 6	8,615 9 2	5,221 4 1
38,865 0 0	...	13,057 6 0	16,206 7 9	9,564 8 11	3,301 15 6
28,493 2 0	...	7,501 11 0	12,952 10 5	6,374 7 7	5,082 9 6
35,880 0 0	...	7,799 5 0	29,629 6 7	8,643 15 11	18,377 4 11
12,715 0 0	...	5,697 13 0	2,664 6 8	3,176 14 8	891 1 0
23,790 0 0	...	6,122 4 9	12,583 11 9	6,922 0 1	3,565 13 0
43 225 0 0	...	7,535 15 3	8,941 3 2	5,591 13 1	4,084 9 0
42,148 0 0	...	10,822 3 0	71,462 0 7	9,174 5 3	7,344 6 3
39,135 0 0	...	8,185 0 9	18,968 7 6	9,346 10 4	6,638 1 6
20,244 10 0	...	5,181 2 0	11,003 14 3	8,734 6 2	2,640 10 4
31,005 0 0	...	4,521 11 0	7,946 7 4	9,154 2 8	3,182 3 3
28,563 0 0	...	4,834 3 0	12,731 5 6	4,188 3 0	990 6 9
10,450 0 0	..	1,581 10 0	6,179 12 9	5,048 15 4	1,755 6 10
19,910 0 0	...	2,722 3 0	4,535 11 2	5,243 1 2	821 13 9
3,174 8 0	...	292 15 6	2,502 0 0	3,064 7 3	746 3 4
89,187 6 0	...	10,279 12 0	15,310 11 1	16,127 10 1	7,768 10 10
14,920 0 0	...	3,616 8 0	10,731 1 4	3,951 5 10	1,156 9 9
15,670 0 0	...	2,368 1 6	8,693 10 0	7,256 6 3	1,263 15 2
40,830 4 0	...	9,913 9 6	58,826 7 4	63,812 9 2	14,970 2 6
16,095 0 0	...	2,607 1 9	5,826 15 4	6,353 1 5	624 7 11
20,375 0 0	...	7,744 7 0	16,588 13 8	4,029 6 7	3,020 1 8
41,005 0 0	...	14,110 15 0	29,797 3 4	17,255 6 10	1,463 15 0
10,526 10 8	...	8,772 0 0	11,693 6 5	9 544 14 2	460 11 10
24,534 0 0	...	7,608 10 3	12,809 2 4	6,158 7 7	1,533 14 0
32,760 0 0	...	13,039 1 0	12,059 4 8	6,144 14 3	2,294 9 1
47,175 0 0	...	13,557 0 9	22 915 12 2	6,438 11 2	16,710 0 10
36,205 0 0	...	6,700 0 0	11,862 3 9	4,335 6 9	1,890 4 0
23,990 0 0	...	6,432 9 0	8,434 12 9	3,010 8 9	407 12 3
2,385 0 0	...	499 5 0	1,024 8 9	5,344 12 2	48 6 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
10,72,277 2 8	(*b.*) 14,21,352 2 0	2,61,217 14 3	5,45,299 1 7	3,04,611 11 6	1,40,210 3 6
27,605 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
92,899 0 0	...	...	1,508 0 0	...	...
97,109 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
7,115 0 0	...	...	886 0 0	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
11,572 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,30,295 0 0	...	...	2,394 0 0	...	...

opium.

as shown in the books of this office including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

Statement showing the gross revenues for the year

Division.	District.	XIX.—Medical.	XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	XXI.—Interest.	XXII. Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c.
	N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut.	1. Dehra Dún	3,483 8 4	3,376 5 0	277 0 0	35 6 2
	2. Sahárunpur	2,793 4 0	8,488 6 0	2,373 8 7	197 0 10
	3. Muzaffarnagar ...	10,342 6 0	...	17 3 0	...
	4. Meerut	7,403 14 9	26 8 0	1,556 6 8	54 1 0
	5. Bulandshahr	3,368 8 0	...	1,129 1 6	...
	6. Aligarh	5,313 4 9	528 10 3	1,870 4 10	...
	7. Roorkee	662 12 0	10 0 0	140 0 0	...
Kumaun.	8. Almora	4,137 2 5	...	7,505 13 0	6 0 0
Rohilkhand.	9. Bijnor	2,627 13 9	...	993 5 3	601 9 5
	10. Moradabad	11,548 0 0	44 13 0	234 8 11	160 11 9
	11. Budaun	4,548 4 8	1,697 6 9	1,390 0 0	...
	12. Bareilly	3,322 14 7	105 0 0	1,074 2 9	86 8 5
	13. Pilibhít	1,267 0 6	...	1,527 14 2	0 1 6
	14. Sháhjahánpur ...	2,433 3 1	25 8 0	1,422 0 7	292 1 5
Agra.	15. Muttra	1,875 9 0	620 6 0	2,667 6 0	...
	16. Agra	4,899 15 10	8,257 9 2	5,412 3 4	142 8 0
	17. Farukhabad	3,491 2 0	12 0 0	442 13 10	300 1 2
	18. Mainpuri	844 13 6	...	1,218 10 1	177 12 0
	19. Etáwah	1,580 9 5	72 0 0	664 1 0	...
	20. Etah	5,082 4 4	257 5 3	182 5 0	1,270 9 3
Jhánsi.	21. Jhánsi	1,650 9 6	...	3,699 7 1	55 8 11
	22. Jalaun	4,556 0 11	10 0 0	851 13 0	2 1 0
	23. Lalitpur	597 14 6	...	893 15 9	45 6 2
Allahabad.	24. Cawnpore	7,303 0 5	10,987 15 1	5,321 4 8	168 3 4
	25. Fatehpur	1,322 10 0	118 8 0	1,350 12 4	...
	26. Bánda	2,246 5 10	2,404 12 0	2,497 4 4	102 14 0
	27. Allahabad	9,414 9 6	25,260 5 3	6,892 8 7	2,454 1 9
	28. Hamírpur	1,361 7 2	...	2,472 14 6	...
	29. Jaunpur	1,071 10 0	378 0 0	281 13 3	81 4 3
Benares.	30. Gorakhpur	3,624 14 11	581 14 6	21,248 13 3	9,345 0 4
	31. Basti	3,303 11 7	220 8 0	152 2 1	40 0 0
	32. Azamgarh	1,842 7 0	193 8 0	88 14 5	632 0 6
	33. Mirzapur	10,117 10 6	33 8 0	2,541 4 10	...
	34. Benares	3,112 6 6	2,308 8 0	2,948 15 3	193 2 2
	35. Gházipur	1,955 7 9	10,371 8 9	110 11 2	477 1 9
	36. Ballia	921 4 9	19 0 0	75 15 8	96 10 8
	Departmental accounts ... Tarái ...	270 0 0	...	...	...
	Departmental accounts ... Bhabar ...	...	...	...	...
	Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	1,35,758 9 9	76,409 13 0	83,827 7 0	17,017 13 9
	Oudh.				
Rae Bareli.	1. Lucknow	...	...	...	...
	2. Unao	...	...	...	...
	3. Bara Banki	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad.	4. Sitapur	...	...	...	...
	5. Hardoi	...	...	...	...
	6. Kheri	...	...	...	...
Sitapur.	7. Fyzabad	...	...	...	...
	8. Gonda	...	...	...	...
	9. Bahraich	...	...	...	...
Lucknow.	10. Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...
	11. Sultanpur	...	...	...	...
	12. Partabgarh	...	...	...	...
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	...	...

(a) *Vide* page 3

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

1884-85, *exclusive of transfer adjustments* – (concluded).

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXIV.—Miscellaneous	XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation.	XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	XXXIII.—Civil Building, Roads and Services.	XXXVI—Credits on account of exchange.	Total	Reference Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
420 6 1	1,258 5 0	1,679 10 3	2,109 6 8	21,261 1 11	133 2 0	2,61,821 10 8	1
50 2 0	4,037 3 4	25,403 13 1	...	837 4 6	...	17,51,341 12 0	2
9 9 8	658 4 9	45,200 1 8	...	3,690 14 3	...	16,85,649 4 10	3
158 11 9	8,190 9 5	93,009 11 3	...	24,359 0 6	...	31,85,649 5 2	4
115 2 6	2,484 11 3	1,05,599 2 6	...	11,906 0 0	...	17,75,395 15 0	5
30 12 11	2,576 12 3	27,553 12 7	...	3,063 14 3	...	28,36,969 4 0	6
6 6 0	33 12 9	...	...	47 11 4	...	2,210 3 11	7
41 12 0	8,353 5 0	...	...	1,462 12 8	...	6,39,195 9 6	8
188 4 9	2,134 0 8	691 10 0	594 15 11	19,380 12 8	...	15,45,119 7 0	9
684 10 6	3,970 4 5	...	...	10,713 3 6	...	21,07,069 15 5	10
48 9 0	1,027 14 2	...	...	16,169 8 1	...	14,39,753 7 1	11
839 3 1	17,130 3 0	4,680 6 1	2,147 1 0	20,236 1 4	...	19,73,499 13 2	12
213 0 10	605 15 4	1,121 2 8	1,549 14 8	5,131 1 4	...	9,34,776 8 5	13
76 4 0	842 2 6	...	...	14,226 12 6	...	18,07,460 13 10	14
422 12 9	1,772 6 9	50,612 12 6	...	26,673 11 1	...	20,78,181 11 4	15
124 9 0	7,754 15 3	22,466 0 8	...	39,277 14 9	...	26,36,676 14 1	16
154 9 8	3,445 9 1	17,014 12 1	...	36,043 11 0	...	17,84,021 10 4	17
746 7 0	3,470 11 8	32,124 4 8	...	3,434 12 0	...	17,22,860 5 5	18
186 2 8	1,031 15 8	61,979 11 2	...	19,739 11 0	...	17,62,949 9 10	19
291 7 4	1,530 5 6	34,850 8 9	...	1,427 2 6	...	15,96,226 9 9	20
30 4 4	2,105 6 6	...	...	7,184 5 2	...	6,19,243 14 10	21
160 7 5	1,737 4 0	...	...	19,834 6 9	...	11,67,277 9 0	22
14 4 3	336 11 3	...	...	974 10 9	...	2,15,243 6 8	23
483 1 6	2,869 6 7	46,423 1 2	...	12,823 6 3	...	31,30,574 13 11	24
267 15 4	1,625 2 3	...	...	15,502 11 8	...	16,74,910 6 2	25
274 6 11	1,991 11 4	...	...	13,199 12 3	...	14,62,543 1 2	26
49,599 4 5	14,005 8 0	...	...	40,356 9 9	...	36,42,417 0 2	27
220 4 5	3,900 2 5	...	...	12,405 15 3	...	13,46,613 11 5	28
459 1 2	1,022 8 0	...	...	12,537 7 0	...	17,76,645 0 5	29
328 14 5	1,623 6 0	...	...	28,864 9 6	...	27,04,327 10 4	30
200 9 2	1,795 2 6	...	...	25,061 1 10	...	17,68,472 1 4	31
214 9 0	697 0 10	...	...	90,14 11 6	...	22,62,753 3 3	32
227 11 4	549 12 1	...	5,576 8 0	30,200 6 2	...	15,72,466 15 9	33
178 10 0	25,047 13 9	...	11,010 4 0	49,489 1 9	...	18,39,71[illegible] 5 4	34
333 11 6	408 15 6	...	...	42,407 5 6	...	16,16,791 7 8	35
406 0 11	225 11 0	...	...	14,550 10 0	...	10,17,178 15 8	36
80 2 0	193 13 0	...	...	3,284 15 3	...	4,20,477 9 3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,836 3 5	
58,108 5 6	1,32,455 14 9	5,70,407 9 1	22,988 2 3	6,14,729 3 6	(a) 133 2 0 +30,579 1 3	6,19,68,172 6 6 +14,51,931 3 3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	12,75,540 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,09,338 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,86,135 0 0	
..	...	...	...	...	...	15,95,635 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,37,471 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,549 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13,84,[illegible]83 0 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,448,751 0 0	

of this statement.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—POPULATION FOR NORTH-WESTERN

District.	*Inhabited houses.*			POPULATION.					
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years*		Total.	Number per square mile.
						Male.	Female.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.									
Dehra Dún	...	...	32,942	59,302	36,926	26,683	23,159	144,070	120
Saháranpur	...	...	91,977	332,448	283,311	197,979	165,106	979,544	141
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	97,018	260,117	226,143	149,319	122,865	758,444	458
Meerut	...	...	150,259	458,473	402,703	246,964	204,997	1,313,137	551
Bulandshahr	...	...	96,446	306,801	277,204	185,157	155,660	924,822	483
Aligarh	...	...	124,573	359,352	805,312	200,927	164,596	1,021,187	522
Muttra	...	...	85,949	236,861	208,985	124,106	101,738	691,690	462
Agra	...	...	165,439	341,600	297,327	185,201	150,528	974,656	527
Farukhabad	...	...	133,966	316,666	272,416	173,842	144 6?4	907.608	528
Mainpuri	...	...	102,037	279,090	230,059	163,004	129,063	80?,216	472
Etáwah	...	...	105,548	252,589	208,070	142,635	119,077	722,371	426
Etah	...	...	88,543	242,713	221,153	150,976	121,681	756,523	435
Bijnor	...	...	84,871	236,577	207,385	146,681	130,807	721,450	386
Moradabad	...	...	143,631	373,048	341,217	237,249	203,665	1,155,193	506
Budaun	...	...	102,902	302,714	268,709	184,637	150,891	906,451	452
Bareilly	...	...	119,935	335,733	303,034	212,277	179,892	1,030,926	639
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	123,640	286,945	253,489	173,119	143,393	856 946	490
Pilibhít	...	...	64,625	144,981	132,009	94,806	79,805	451,601	329
Cawnpore	...	...	201,172	416,467	366,361	212,424	186,144	1,181,396	498
Fatehpur	...	...	131,589	222,860	222,072	124,727	114,086	683,745	417
Bánda	...	...	123,393	221,937	22 ,264	132,440	122,967	698.608	221
Hamírpur	...	...	83,544	162,046	161, 34	97,732	86,425	507,337	229
Allahabad	...	...	288,647	497,763	477,281	273,967	255,095	1,474,106	520
Jaunpur	...	...	204,387	370,424	375,291	240,984	222,965	1,209,663	778
Azamgarh	...	...	245,336	476,333	489,666	340,096	298,559	1 604.654	747
Mirzapur	...	...	176,976	340,998	359,034	226,306	210,458	1,136,796	217
Benares	...	...	111,563	281,794	285,038	168,990	156,862	892,684	894
Gházipur	...	...	166 789	302,601	325,596	204,516	181,886	1,014,099	681
Gorakhpur	...	...	448.925	755,466	796,512	559,657	514,485	2,617,120	569
Basti	...	...	268.159	483,491	497,597	340,760	308 764	1,630.612	592
Ballia	...	...	126,685	258,027	299,904	192,578	174,254	9?4 763	802
Jhánsi	...	...	54,404	109,475	106,084	63,409	54,259	333,227	213
Jalaun	...	...	66 734	135,590	131,737	80,555	70 260	4?8,142	268
Lalitpur	...	...	34,181	78,466	73,985	51,333	45,304	249,088	128
Kumaun	...	...	72,964	162,051	141,712	99,003	90,875	483,641	82
Garhwál ...	...	...	47,436	101,238	106,196	69,467	68,678	345,629	93
Tarái	...	...	33,205	72,770	60,019	40,545	33,659	206,993	221
Total ...	...	...	4,800,390	10,554,850	9,971,935	6,506,051	5,687,282	32,720,128	400
OUDH.									
Lucknow	...	...	131,2?5	244,161	224,285	120,841	107,234	107,2?4	704·1
Unao	...	...	152,008	292,?68	288,691	168,299	149,211	899,069	5?4·7
Bara Banki	...	...	187,557	329,412	331,363	194,169	171,844	1,026,877	580·6
Sitapur	...	...	150,849	312,452	279,448	193,534	172,817	958,251	425·6
Hardoi	...	...	147,073	332,815	284,926	199,389	171,000	987,630	427·7
Kheri	...	...	142,657	278.210	240,998	166,809	145,905	831,922	278·0
Fyzabad	...	...	206, 58	331,629	344,954	214,545	190,291	1,081 419	640·2
Bahraich	...	...	177,3?4	283,965	261,283	175,222	157,578	878,048	320·3
Gonda	...	...	203,274	386,486	390,124	264,285	230,031	1,270,926	442·0
Rae Bareli	...	...	180,548	288,440	321,599	178,466	163 400	951.905	547·6
Sultanpur	...	...	193,052	289 835	320,502	185,290	162,285	957,912	561·1
Partabgarh	...	...	194,308	252,350	273,441	168,380	152,876	847,047	589·6
Total ...	...	...	2,?66,113	3,622,423	3,561,614	2,229,232	1,974,472	11,387,741	502·6

(a) Including 10 Jews and 5 Armenians.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

PROVINCES AND OUDH, 1884-85.

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.								*Occupations.*				
Christians.												
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
864	427	724	125,384	16,527	...	134	...	43,171	100,896			
1,291	166	336	653,541	317,538	2	6,673	...	184,454	795,090			
38	8	8	535,232	213,842	...	9,316	...	202,871	555,573			
2,161	781	1,121	997,963	294,656	1	16,453	...	353,824	959,313			
66	31	18	748,280	175,458	2	967	...	299,800	715,022			
119	63	87	901,172	117,339	10	2,377	...	223,005	798,182			
262	19	57	611,670	58,088	...	1,594	...	201,738	469,952			
2,015	1,395	1,587	858,366	99,809	8	11,476	...	233,791	740,862			
367	78	381	804,684	101,284	...	814	...	252,572	655,036			
33	11	102	749,141	45,068	...	6,861	...	244,371	556,845			
48	41	69	679,249	41,437	1	1,526	...	243, 68	479,263			
36	52	29	674,479	76,774	1	5,152	...	213,312	443,211			
23	2	274	484,353	236,073	...	725	...	161,215	560,235			
373	110	1,394	768,009	384,713	3	571	...	315 205	839,968			
76	8	225	767,295	138,687	...	160	...	307,545	598,908			
1,527	125	741	790,516	237,996	16	15	...	360,439	670,499			
942	6	460	735,322	120,214	2	...	...	259,025	597,921	Urdu and Hindi.		
12	2	4	377,003	74,580	...	...	...	144,433	307,168			
2,298	643	259	1,084,970	93,073	39	114	...	388,529	792, 67			
47	16	25	609,378	74,218	...	58	2	260,927	422,818			
51	46	181	649,574	40,627	...	269	7,860	308,186	390,472			
10	5	2	744,092	33,228	...	...	...	191,120	316,217			
3,309	1,860	910	1,272,476	195,201	13	337	...	543.669	930,437			
53	36	31	1,095,989	113,553	1	...	...	431,614	778,049			
27	10	40	1,393,387	211,190	...	...	...	622,803	981,820			
433	46	222	1,062,388	73,507	...	200	...	385,013	751,783			
875	283	610	801,556	89,351	2	7	...	207,597	685,087			
58	92	498	913,664	99,678	9	...	...	369,332	644,767			
67	58	808	2,354,950	261,196	41	...	...	1,207,477	1,409, 43			
52	1	25	1,377,425	252,108	1	...	...	712,057	918,555			
13	17	2	855,410	69,321	...	...	...	237 827	686 936			
621	20	34	314,690	13,758	7	2,288	1,869	122,048	211.143			
14	...	...	392,332	25,666	...	130	...	119,8 5	298,307			
18	1	6	222,660	5,368	...	10,029	11,006	98,360	150,728			
2,018	50	325	479,948	11,261	7	32	...	283,277	210,364	Hindi and Hill language.		
24	...	218	343,186	2,077	...	124	...	200,637	144,992	Hindi.		
11	...	...	131,966	74,982	...	34	...	87,653	119,340	Urdu and Hindi.		
20,252	6,529	11,823	28,092,802	4,489,443	166	78,436	20,677	10,931,920	21,788,208			
4,590	(*a*)961	739	540,255	149,921	19	339	...	317,353	379,271		607	Emigrants.
21	14	14	630,343	68,677	...	...	...	643,189	255,930		9	Ditto.
90	40	18	855,192	170,656	...	962	...	744,696	282,092		9	Ditto.
365	32	46	818,812	138,783	...	263	...	662,272	295,979		*Nil.*	
23	...	52	884,962	102,572	...	1	...	724,135	263,495		*Nil.*	
62	15	320	727,770	103,755	...	...	...	609,654	222,268		*Nil.*	
1,117	(*b*)136	58	955,562	124,539	2	5	...	834,234	247,125	Hindustani	798	Emigrants.
27	16	16	734 700	143 252	...	37	...	709,474	168,574		77	Ditto.
47	8	104	1,102,:2	168,546	...	...	...	1,922,244	248,682		60	Ditto.
31	44	41	874,345	77,424	...	13	...	706 397	251 526		...	
38	17	...	856,329	101,524	...	4	...	680,719	277,193		45	Ditto.
20	11	17	763,054	83,944	1	...	...	617,850	229,181		7	Ditto.
6,391	1,294	1,432	9,943,565	1,433,443	22	1,624	...	8,269,418	3,121,323	...	1,6 2	

(*b*) Including 17 Jews.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL AND AGRICULTURE.

1.—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces, for* 1884-85.

Nature of settlement.	Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Settled in perpetuity	10,647	47,61,926	...	
Settled for 30 years or upwards	57,891	3,42,26,027	Various between the years, 1885 and 1909.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30	10,832	29,78,654	Between the years 1886 and 1904	
Settled under 10 years	1,422	5,03,025	Between the years 1885 and 1890.	
Settlement in progress	1,184	8,28,993	...	
Total ...	81,976	4,32,98,625	...	
Settlement previously made, including full records-of-rights.	14,483	71,17,932	...	
Settlement without such records	130	5,25,874	...	
Settlement during the year. { Detailed	60	30,169	...	
Settlement during the year. { Summary	103	23,573	...	

1(*a*).—*Statement showing, season of survey, scale, area, cost and rate per square mile of districts in the North-Western Provinces which have come under revenue survey operations since* 1852.

Districts.	Season of survey.	Scale.	Area.	Cost.	Rate per square mile.	Remarks.
					Rs. a. p.	
PERMANENTLY-SETTLED DISTRICTS.						
			Square miles.	Rs.		
Azamgarh (parganas Shadaon and Sikandarpur).	1874-76 ...	16″=1 mile.	441	1,05,857	240 0 7	Since transferred to Division Ballia. The area includes 30 square miles of riverain survey on 4″ scale.
Jaunpur ...	1877-81 ...	16″=1 ,,	1,551	3,22,341	207 13 3	
Gházipur ...	1878-82 ...	16″=1 ,,	1,493	2,53,348	169 11 1	
Mirzapur ...	1879-83 ...	16″=1 ,,	2,416	3,65,942	151 7 5	Includes cost of records of 1,358 square miles.
Ballia ...	1880-84 ...	16″=1 ,,	725	1,13,845	157 0 5	
Benares ...	1882-84 ..	16″=1 ,,	1,003	1,62,755	162 4 3	Includes cost of Khanapuri and Urdu khasra.
TEMPORARILY-SETTLED DISTRICTS.						
Muttra ...	1871-76 ..	16″=1 Mile.	1,660	3,17,896	191 8 1	
Moradabad ...	1871-77 ...	16″=1 ,,	2,492	4,95,174	198 11 3	Includes 189 square miles of pargana Kashipur, district Tarái.
Agra ...	1872-76 ...	16″=1 ,,	1,900	2,88,181	151 10 9	
Hamírpur ...	1872-76 ...	16″=1 ,,	2,297	2,93,175	127 10 1	
Bánda ...	1874-80 ...	16″=1 ,,	3,400	5,70,251	167 11 6	Includes 138 square miles of Government forest reserve and 266 square miles of Native States surveyed on 4″ scale.
Tarai (portion of)...	1880-83 ..	16″=1 ,,	67	11,141	166 4 6	The cost of 4″ work not being available for every season, the mileage rate has been calculated on the total cost and total area.
Dehra Dún (portion of).	1883-85 ...	16″=1 ,,	389	63,583	163 7 3	Includes cost of records.
Basti (portion of) ..	1883-85 ...	16″=1 ,,	767	1,50,507	196 3 8	Cost includes Khanapuri and completion of Nagri records, soil maps, and assessment statistics. These districts are under survey.
Gorakhpur (portion of)	1883-85 ..	16″=1 ,,	1,492	2,59,360	173 13 4	
Jhánsi ...	1852-57 / 1858-60	4″=1 ,,	1,472	83,968	27 11 10	
Jalaun ...	1863-60 ...	4″=1 ,,	1,555			
Lalitpur ...	1860-62 ...	4″=1 ,,	1,947	48,392	24 13 8	
Bareilly ... / Pilibhít ...	1866 72 ...	4″=1 ,,	2,964	1,38,535	46 11 10	One district at time of survey.
Bijnor ...	1868-71 ...	4″=1 ,,	1,905	1,12,963	59 4 9	
Hamírpur (Native States).	1872-76 ...	4″=1 ,,	448	26,908	60 1 0	
Budaun ...	1875-78 ...	4″=1 ,,	1,987	1,31,793	66 5 3	
Saháranpur ...	1877-79 ..	2″=1 ,,	1,962	1,36,359	37 9 5	Includes 22 square miles of riverain survey on 4″ and 13 square miles on 6″ scales. The area of Sáharanpur here given is exclusive of the portion surveyed by the Forest Department.
Muzaffarnagar ...	1878-80 ...	2″=1 ,,	1,675	1,36 359	37 9 5	Includes 53 square miles of riverain survey on 4″ scale.
Meerut ...	1879-82 ...	2″=1 ,,	2,356	79,209	33 9 11	Includes 144 square miles of riverain survey on 4″ scale.
Bulandshahr ...	1881-83 ...	2″=1 ,,	1,897	61,530	32 7 0	Includes 206 square miles of riverain survey on 4″ scale.
Aligarh ...	1882-84 ...	2″=1 ,,	2,041	59,179	28 15 11	Includes 101 square miles of riverain survey on 4″ scale and 4·6 square miles of Aligarh city surveyed on 6″ scale.
Etah (portion of)...	1882-84 ...	2″=1 ,,	870	27,594	31 11 6	Includes 58 square miles of riverain survey on 4″ scale.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal and Agriculture.

The Survey and Settlement.

Statement (for the year ending 30th September, 1884),

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.		
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,908·02	8,74,876 0 0	*Nil.*	
„ for 30 years or upwards...	21,185·70	1,36.07,363 10 1	Varies between the years 1885 to 1906.	Lands of which the revenue has been permanently released are included in the area shown as "settled in perpetuity."
„ for 10 years and under 30,	40·00	5,133 0 0	Varies between the years 1869 to 1885.	
„ under 10 years ...	21·00	3,987 0 0	Varies between the years 1871 to 1885.	The conditions of settlement are to pay punctually the Government revenue, and the wages of the patwáris and chaukidárs, to assist the police in keeping order, to level all forts, to give up all arms, and to act loyally.
„ in progress ...	85·00	...	...	
Total ...	23,239·72	14,49,139 10 1	...	
Settlements previously made, including full record-of-rights.	...	...	...	
Settlements without such record,	22,239·72	1,05,48,397 15 10	...	
Settlements during the year. { Detailed...	...	...	...	
Settlements during the year. { Summary,	...	...	...	

Survey.

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.		
		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.	
						Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 6	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,736·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,305·10	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·33	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,727·60	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Bae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 5	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458·48	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Provincial Total ...	...	23,101·18	23,239·72	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

N.B.—The cost per mile of the survey "by villages" of the districts as at present constituted cannot be given, as the professional survey was concluded before the re-distribution of district boundaries.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—FISCAL, AND

FORM A.—*Area cultivated and uncultivated in the North-Western Provinces*

1	2	3	4	5	6 (a)	6 (b)
		Deduct.			*Net area dealt with in this return.*	
District.	Area shown by the Survey Department.	Feudatory and Tributary States.	Areas for which returns are not otherwise available.	Total.	According to the Survey of India.	According to the village papers.
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dehra Dún ...	764,544	...	...	...	764,544	763,499
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	...	...	...	1,425 920	1,421,742
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,072,000	...	...	...	1,072,000	1,063,859
Meerut ...	1,507,840	...	...	...	1,507,840	1,516 541
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	...	...	...	1,214 080	1,221,943
Aligarh ...	(a) 1,251,392	...	...	...	1,251,392	1,250,314
Total ...	7,235,776	...	...	...	7,235,776	7,337,898
Muttra ...	932,480	...	...	...	932,480	925,506
Agra ...	1,187,844	...	...	...	1,187 840	1,181,095
Farukhabad ...	(a) 1,100,160	...	...	...	1,100,160	1,101,001
Mainpuri ...	(a) 1,086,080	...	...	...	1,086,080	1,086,576
Etáwah ...	(a) 1,084,160	...	...	...	1,984 160	1082,404
Etah ...	(a) 1,112,960	...	...	...	1,112,960	1,117,717
Total ...	6,503,680	...	...	...	6,503,680	6,494,299
Bijnor ...	1,195,520	...	...	...	1,195,520	1,213,419
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	...	...	...	1,473,920	1,463,549
Budaun ...	1,271 680	...	...	...	1,271.680	1,283,001
Bareilly ...	1,018 240	...	...	...	1,018,240	1,024.644
Sháhjahánpur ...	(a) 1,117,248	...	...	...	1,117,248	1,114,754
Pilibhít ...	878,720	...	...	...	878,720	878,348
Total ...	(b) 69,55,328	...	...	...	6,955,328	6,982,715
Cawnpore ...	1 514,368	...	...	...	1,514,368	1,510,313
Fatehpur ...	(a) 1,048,960	...	...	...	1,048,960	1,039,929
Bánda ...	2,129,152	169,984	...	169,984	(a) 1,959,168	1,959,258
Hamírpur ...	1,751,680	286,976	...	286,976	1,464,704	1,464,609
Allahabad ...	(a) 1,813,184	...	...	...	1,813,184	1,816 572
Jaunpur ...	992,640	...	992,640	992,640	...	...
Total ...	9,249 984	456,960	992,640	1,449,600	7,800,384	7,790,681
Azamgarh ...	1 374,080	...	...	...	1,374,080	1,374,444
Mirzapur ...	(a) 3,342.724	...	8,342 720	3,342,720	...	...
Benares ...	64 ,920	...	64,920	641,920	...	...
Gházipur ...	955,520	...	955,520	955,520	...	..
Gorakhpur ...	2,934.400	...	...	...	2.934 400	2,942 784
Basti ...	(a) 1,761,792	...	...	...	1,761,792	1,766,360
Ballia ...	727,040	...	463,360	463,360	263,680	264,726
Total ...	11,737,472	...	5,403,520	5,403,520	63,33,952	6,348.314
Jhánsi ...	(a) 1,002,752	...	97,920	97,920	904 832	918,941
Jalaun ...	995,200	...	54,528	54,528	940,672	945,681
Lalitpur ...	1,246,080	...	...	...	1,246,080	1,246 344
Total ...	3,244,032	...	152,448	152,448	3,091,584	3,113,969
Kumaun ...	(a) 3,840,000	...	3,840,000	3,840,000	...	...
Garhwál ...	3 520,000	...	3,520,000	3,520,000	...	...
Tarái ...	590,720	...	...	...	590,720	600,198
Total ...	(c) 7,950,720	...	7,360,000	7,360,000	590,720	600,198
Total, N.-W. P. ...	52,876,992	456,960	13,908,608	14,365,568	38 511,424	38,565 074
OUDH.						
Lucknow ...	625,075	...	...	...	625,075	626,719
Unao ...	1,111,385	...	...	...	1,111,385	1,131,752
Bara Banki ...	1,105,741	...	...	...	1,105,741	1,131,663
Sitapur ...	1,411,712	...	...	...	1,411,712	1,442,066
Hardoi ...	1,462,809	...	...	...	1,462,809	1,475,269
Kheri ...	1,623,161	...	...	...	1,623.161	1,899,765
Fyzabad ...	1,055,379	...	...	...	1,055,379	1,080,556
Gonda ...	1,717,785	...	...	...	1,717,785	1,843,616
Bahraich ...	1,528,464	...	...	...	1,528,464	1,659,817
Rae Bareli ...	1,121,331	...	...	...	1,121,331	1,107,124
Sultanpur ...	1,088,493	...	...	...	1,088,493	1,092,428
Partabgarh ...	933,427	...	...	...	933,427	918,378
Total ...	14,784,752	...	...	...	14,784,752	15,409,153

N. B.—(a) Taken from Form XXI, Census Report,
(b) Excluding Rámpur State (6,04,800
(c) Excluding Tehri State, (26,75,200
* These include

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

AGRICULTURE.

and Oudh during the year ending the 30th September, 1884.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cultivated.			*Uncultivated.*			
Actually cropped.	Current fallows.	Total.	Available for cultivation.	Not available for cultivation.	Total.	Forests.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
93,474	8,133	101,607	283.678	103,398	387,076	274,816
842,879	44,796	887,675	205,426	137,985	343,411	190,656
697,011	43,968	740,979	167,518	755,362	322,880	...
1,0-3,625	48,124	1,131,749	202,460	182,332	384,792	...
836,705	58,909	895,614	188,793	137,536	326,329	...
859,245	68,077	927,322	114,190	208,802	322,992	...
4,412,939	272,007	4,684,946	1,162 065	925,415	2,087,480	465,472
610,958	135,299	746,257	115,839	63,410	179,249	...
727,992	85,958	813,950	144,255	2,22,890	367,145	...
630,809	72,956	703,765	161,027	2,36,209	397,236	...
581,659	47,696	629,3:5	135,220	3,22,001	457,221	...
558,319	24,833	583,:52	2:2,081	2,87,171	499,252	...
632,768	102,764	735,532	159 297	2,22,888	382,185	...
3,742,505	4,69,506	4,212,011	927,719	13,54,569	2,282,288	...
613,920	98,945	712,865	311,674	1,28,384	440,058	60,496
985,465	93,854	1,079 319	272,104	1,12,126	384,230	...
858,628	79,874	938.502	209,956	1,39,543	349,499	...
750,069	42,922	792,991	118,432	1,13,221	231,653	...
691,001	74,111	765,:12	24 ,544	1,05,698	349,642	...
400,088	53,825	453,913	255,421	72,502	327,923	96,512
4,299,171	443.531	4,742,702	1,411,531	671,474	2,083,005	157,008
855,218	38,352	893,570	209,895	406,848	616.743	...
570,171	22,015	592,.86	176,112	271,631	447,743	...
1,041,252	93,311	1,134,563	491,795	257,444	749,239	75,456
846,023	80.125	926,148	304 655	233,806	538.461	...
1,094,328	57,472	1,151,800	246,669	418,103	664,772	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,406,992	2,91,275	4,698,267	1,429,126	1,587,832	3,016,958	75,456
828,574	40,513	869,087	172,110	333,247	505,357	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,742,650	1,47,139	1,889,789	690,262	258,541	948,803	104,192
1,133 887	57,437	1,191 324	386,918	188,118	575,036	...
169 826	14,491	184,317	43,090	37,319	80,409	...
3,874,937	259,580	4,134,517	1,292,380	817,225	2,109,605	104,192
407,129	56,735	463,864	260,689	170,772	431,461	23,616
607,039	38,892	645,931	131,937	167,816	299,753	...
298,498	107,691	406,189	508,796	235,807	744,603	95,552
1,312,666	203,313	1,515,984	901,422	574,395	1,475,817	119,168
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,95,733	14,658	210,391	350,465	39,342	389,807	...
195,733	14,658	210,391	350,465	39,342	389,807	...
22,244,943	1,953,875	24,198,8:8	7,474,708	5,970,252	13,444,960	921,296
...	...	332,463	139,046	155,210	294,256	...
...	...	582,081	305,408	244,263	549,671	...
...	...	718,237	219,986	193,440	413,426	...
...	...	931,510	326,102	184,454	510,556	...
...	...	863,004	397,469	214,796	612,265	...
...	...	778,623	572,925	274,937	847,862	273,280
...	...	607,208	228,317	245,031	473,348	...
...	...	1,070,271	495,305	180,088	675,393	97,952
...	...	801,431	558,710	135,196	693,906	164,480
...	...	569,582	329,213	208,329	537,542	...
...	...	571,795	268,911	251,722	520,633	...
...	...	448,262	190,524	279,592	470,116	...
...	...	8,274,467	4,031,916	2,567,058	6,598,974	* 535,712

1881.
acres, Form I., Census Report, 1881.)
acres, Form I., Census Report, 1881.)
waste lands.

II.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—FISCAL AND

FORM B.—*Crops cultivated in North-*

District.	*Cereal and pulses.*			Oilseeds.	Sugar-cane.	*Fibres.*		
	Rice.	Wheat.	Other food grains, including pulses.			Cotton.	Jute.	Other sorts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
Dehra Dún ...	25,014	26,651	38,987	5,148	1,352	375	...	...
Saharánpur ...	96.929	322,245	366,344	9,777	40,062	47,352	...	881
Muzaffarnagar ...	40,765	248,197	309,282	2,649	54.615	29,411	...	484
Meerut ...	20,785	355,544	582,070	2,128	83.465	60,458	...	382
Bulandshahr ...	1.681	180,016	629,985	4,285	6,868	77,217	...	283
Aligarh ...	3 092	166,952	610,076	4,687	1,119	131,613	...	1,939
Total ...	188,266	1,299,618	2,536,744	29,674	187,711	346,426	...	3,969
Muttra ...	9	3,9426	462,979	5,192	1,326	113,740	...	1,617
Agra ...	301	56,097	532,592	3,264	4.114	130,114	...	1,264
Farukhabad ...	27.601	107,855	464,014	203	12,859	42,125	...	1,552
Mainpuri ...	19,788	133,193	410,402	681	6,418	48 950	...	1,878
Etáwah ...	27,821	85,277	391,754	355	8,077	73,541	...	1,815
Etah ...	14,733	131,741	454,251	231	10,452	60,055	...	1,548
Total ...	80,253	562,589	2,715,992	9,925	44,243	408,528	...	9,674
Bijnor ...	141.696	111,573	291,076	7,282	55,207	39,331	...	353
Moradabad ...	128,557	265,099	480,237	2,756	39 835	57,240	...	1,252
Budaun ...	32.647	205,124	559,786	2,250	10,629	63,523	...	1,697
Bareilly ...	177,597	163,261	401,799	4,413	40 543	29 674	...	2,527
Sháhjahánpur ...	97,584	196 677	344 411	560	28,509	17,590	...	1,582
Pilibhít ...	137,933	91,864	153,627	1,803	28,923	5,911	...	1,499
Total ...	716,013	1,033,088	2,230.926	19,064	213,646	213,269	...	8,910
Cawnpore ...	28,117	66.233	672 667	475	7,809	117,876	...	2,204
Fatehpur ...	71,965	37 452	415,832	836	3,836	55,112	...	4,233
Bánda ...	15,125	3,418	821,604	69,434	12	153,398	...	12,897
Hamírpur ...	1,922	12,844	623,391	74 937	2,842	113,008	...	5,243
Allahabad ...	189,475	71,785	825,700	39,447	10,508	41,277	...	2,190
Jaunpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	306,504	191 732	3,360,194	175,110	24,907	470,671	...	27,767
Azamgarh ...	277,175	21,801	527,632	2,201	73,530	197	...	1,392
Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gházipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	716,908	199,525	836,368	84,397	74,952	3,614	...	4,019
Basti ...	549,408	193,531	532,109	31,280	29,944	787	...	1,601
Ballia ...	48,010	1,982	101,746	470	16,652	245	...	...
Total ...	1,591,501	416,919	1,997,855	118,348	195,078	4,843	...	7,012
Jhánsi ...	1,482	22,356	316,689	24 667	445	38.114	...	410
Jalaun ...	1,023	1,255	524,883	16,025	868	58,941	...	1,209
Lalitpur ...	9,517	44,041	204,211	40,428	1,010	3,614	...	882
Total ...	12,022	67,652	1,045,783	81,120	2,323	100,669	...	2,501
Kumaun ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarái ...	92,186	54,627	80,304	14,102	3,639	5,853	...	325
Total ...	92,186	54,627	80,304	14,102	3,639	5,853	...	325
Total, N.-W. P. ...	29,86,745	36,26,225	13,967,798	447.344	670,547	1,620,259	...	60,158
OUDH.								
Lucknow ...	50,294	66,418	254,146	626	2,578	2,407	...	312
Unao ...	70,514	80,033	490,854	332	7,361	29,304	...	1,736
Bara Banki ...	151,397	159,928	501,969	5,605	17,749	147	...	78
Sitapur ...	129,619	150,819	655,400	16,604	17,851	4,058	...	735
Hardoi ...	58,568	167,445	674,100	2,026	14,325	6,776	...	19
Kheri ...	154,112	100,605	538,140	6,872	24,822	3,000	...	5,433
Fyzabad ...	216,299	107,100	401,669	5,129	29,541	207	...	10
Bahraich ...	253.030	146,230	529,092	84,991	1,548	4,243	...	1,380
Gonda ...	402,040	222,812	687,178	50,903	10,145	2,750	...	590
Rae Bareli ...	128,698	79,251	436,853	684	879	2,916	...	436
Sultanpur ...	190,625	76,051	379,977	1,370	11,910	305	...	575
Partábgarh ...	102,403	48,413	360,299	813	7,770	677	...	1,341
Total, Oudh ...	1,907,599	1,405,105	5,929,677	175,955	146,779	56,790	...	12,645

N. B.—For the same

ITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

AGRICULTURE.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85.

Indigo.	Coffee	Tea.	Tobacco.	Cinchona.	*Miscellaneous.*		Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.	Actual area on which crops were grown.
					Food crops.	Non-food crops.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...	...	13,647	240	...	10,527	4,220	123,174	29,700	93,474
1,975	...	...	1,773	...	4,752	86,005	978,095	135,216	842,879
5,727	...	...	610	...	6,195	99,133	797,098	100,087	697,011
19,853	...	...	4,457	...	8,553	143,522	1,282,217	198,592	1,083,625
57,669	...	...	4,862	...	9,430	48,062	1,020,308	183,653	836,705
61,431	...	...	2,402	...	14,924	26,379	1,024,814	165,569	859,245
146,655	...	10,647	14,344	...	54,381	407,321	5,225,756	812,817	4,412,939
9,993	...	...	360	...	9,074	25,991	669,712	58,754	610,958
7,838	...	...	1,069	...	10,546	17,488	773,687	45,695	727,992
22,089	...	...	5,226	...	16,954	22,729	723,207	92,398	630,809
34,731	...	...	612	...	10,727	15,027	682,404	100,745	581,659
41,556	...	...	896	...	3,551	13,746	638,391	80,072	558,319
28,098	...	...	2,298	...	7,105	10,966	721,478	88,710	632,768
144,310	...	...	10,461	...	57,957	105,947	4,208,879	466,374	3,742,505
437	...	...	1,154	...	4,381	14,245	666,734	52,814	613,920
161	...	...	576	...	19,015	40,403	1,035,121	49,656	985,465
7,347	...	...	1,259	...	10,756	22,299	917,317	58,689	858,628
3,189	...	...	1,478	...	33,427	17,238	875,146	125,077	750,069
3,828	...	...	891	...	11,779	18,344	731,755	40,754	691,001
483	...	...	112	...	3,910	3,598	429,153	29,065	400,088
15,445	...	...	5,470	...	83,268	116,127	4,655,226	356,055	4,299,171
41,869	...	...	770	...	9,681	10,227	958,909	103,661	855,218
1,883	...	...	647	...	5,455	22,737	620,988	50,817	570,171
66	...	...	578	...	1,278	2,276	1,069,986	28,734	1,041,252
2,080	...	...	721	...	1,747	12,169	850,904	4,881	846,023
5,892	...	...	1,435	...	9,211	14,230	1,211,050	116,722	1,094,328
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51,790	...	...	4,151	...	27,372	61,639	4,711,837	304,845	4,406,992
22,049	...	...	484	...	2,838	8,975	938,354	109,780	828,574
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,857	...	...	672	...	259,717	38,288	2,231,317	488,667	1,742,650
57	...	...	157	...	4,345	29,349	1,372,568	238,681	1,133,887
305	...	...	167	...	18,660	2,477	190,714	20,888	169,126
35,268	...	...	1,480	...	285,560	79,089	4,732,953	858,016	3,874,937
346	...	...	77	...	1,136	6,152	411,874	4,745	407,129
250	...	...	187	...	1,718	8,039	614,398	7,359	607,039
...	...	...	110	...	30,993	464	335,270	36,772	298,498
596	...	...	374	...	33,847	14,655	1,361,543	48,876	1,312,666
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	74	...	1,119	2,059	254,288	58,555	195,733
...	...	...	74	...	11,19	2,059	254,288	58,555	195,733
394,064	...	10,647	36,354	...	543,504	786,837	25,150,481	2,905,538	22,244,943
17	...	...	308	...	4,000	6,355	387,461	...	...
3,782	...	...	797	...	4,600	3,603	692,916	...	...
518	...	...	628	...	1,710	11,209	860,938	...	...
403	...	...	2,090	...	5,202	7,505	990,286	...	...
1,420	...	...	951	...	5,930	6,919	938,479	...	...
301	...	...	1,721	...	4,885	2,229	842,120	...	...
3,509	...	...	384	...	4,916	8,895	777,659	...	...
114	...	...	1,193	...	3,838	1,993	1,027,952	...	...
716	...	...	315	...	13,583	13,046	1,404,078	...	...
57	...	...	879	...	3,588	21,869	676,110	...	...
831	...	...	713	...	3,189	6,512	672,058	...	...
5,189	...	...	760	...	1,900	10,154	559,729	...	...
16,857	...	...	10,739	...	57,341	100,299	9,819,786	...	...

areas as Form A.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—FISCAL (FOR THE NORTH-

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed*

1		2	3	4	5
District.	(1) Ryotwári. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed including estates assessed to privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2.)
					Rs.
Dehra Dún ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	251,516	43,546	208,270	64,220
Saháranpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,172,839	30,279	1,142,560	11,78,926
Muzaffarnagar ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,063,859	49,028	1,014,831	12,20,424
Meerut ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,516,541	16,225	1,500,316	21,91,437
Bulandshahr ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,221,943	44,750	1,177,193	12,41,390
Aligarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,250,314	...	1,237,171	21,32,442
Muttra	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	929,737	76,433	853,304	16,12,054
Agra ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,175,230	44,967	1,130,269	18,05,733
	Government estates ...	5,865	5,296	599	1 ...
Farukhabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,101,001	53,951	1,047,050	12 34,388
Mainpuri ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,086,576	...	1,086,576	12,65,739
Etáwah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,082,404	9,772	1,072,632	13,32,751
Etah ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,117,687	26,882	1,090,805	11,95,835
Bijnor ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,195 303	1,54,823	1,040,480	11,84,496
Moradabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,463,549	239,579	1,233,970	14,52,748
Budaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,287,935	30,603	1,257,332	10,42,089
Bareilly ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,008,365	65,720	942,645	13,48,581
Shábjahánpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,114,754	4,240	1,110,514	11,77,016
Pilibhít ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	781,836	10,425	771,411	7,29,692
Cawnpore ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,510,313	177	1,510,136	21,59,913
Fatehpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,041,172	...	1,041,172	13,11,822
Bánda ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,959,185	195,630	1,763,555	11,25,464
Hamírpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,464,609	13,482	1,451,127	10,65,971
Allahabad ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,816,572	26,342	1,782,369	23,71,136

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES.

area in acres.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully-assessed area (column 4.)	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144,670	0 2 8	64,219	0 4 11	0 13 6	68,994	2 14 10	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
979,544	1 3 3	11,88,253	1 0 8	1 5 5	972,257	1 3 6	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
758,444	1 9 9	12,19,531	1 3 2	1 13 3	740,276	1 10 4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,313,137	1 10 8	21,89,540	1 7 4	2 0 7	1,262,211	1 11 9	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
924,822	1 5 6	1,226,909	1 0 8	1 8 4	893,536	1 5 11	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,021,187	2 1 5	21,36,712	1 11 8	2 7 8	1,021,187	2 1 6	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
671,690	2 6 5	16,11,451	1 14 2	2 13 3	635,286	2 8 7	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
974,656	1 1 4	18,03,684	1 9 6	2 9 6	780,222	2 5 0	2
...	...	946	1 10 7	5 9 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,076,608	1 5 9	12,29,386	1 2 9	2 0 11	907,608	1 5 8	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
801,216	1 9 3	12,65,846	1 2 7	2 2 10	801,216	1 9 3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
722,371	1 13 6	13,31,872	1 3 10	2 6 8	693,109	1 14 9	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
756,523	1 9 3	11,94,714	1 1 7	1 9 11	756,523	1 9 4	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
721,450	1 10 3	11,78,071	1 2 11	1 14 9	688,658	1 11 4	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,155,173	1 4 1	14,19,401	1 2 6	1 10 9	980,259	1 8 4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
906,451	1 2 5	10,38,101	0 13 3	1 2 11	760,263	1 5 10	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,030,936	1 4 11	13,39,069	1 6 9	1 12 7	891,482	1 8 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
856,946	1 6 0	11,75,142	1 0 10	1 11 3	855,.80	1 5 11	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
451,601	1 9 10	6,94561	0 14 5	1 11 3	406,113	1 11 4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,181,396	1 13 3	21,58,858	1 6 10	2 8 7	1,029,934	2 1 6	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
683,745	1 14 8	13,10.585	1 4 1	2 6 2	680,864	1 14 9	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
698,608	1 9 8	11,32,205	0 10 3	1 4 1	680,184	1 10 7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
507,337	2 1 7	10,65,772	0 11 9	1 4 3	502,237	2 1 11	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,474,106	1 9 8	28,67,168	1 5 3	2 2 7	1,417,499	1 10 9	1

1.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—FISCAL (FOR THE NORTH-

FORM C.—*Surveyed and assessed*

District.	(1) Ryotwari. (2) Zamindari and village communities.	2 Total area by survey, less feudatories.	3 Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	4 Balance of area fully assessed.	5 Total land revenue (excluding cases) of district (column 2).
					Rs.
Jaunpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,005,614	2,362	1,003,252	12,46,854
Azamgarh ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,374,444	57,764	1,316,680	17,27,422
Mirzapur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	3,663,750	1,678,735	1,985,015	8,43,395
Benares ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	557,622	10,126	547,496	8,96,550
Ghâzipur ...	Ryotwari ...	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	935,952	2,553	933,399	10,73,217
Gorakhpur ...	Ryotwari	1,200	...	1,200	...
	Zamindari and village communities	2,854,987	491,670	2,363,317	16,98,873
Basti ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,761,794	44,593	1,771,201	13,16,037
Ballia ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	758,323	20,948	737,375	6,68,114
Jhânsi ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	993,272	194,046	799,226	4,36,234
Jalaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	945,684	40,980	904,704	9,21,086
Lalitpur ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	1,246,344	163,248	1,083,096	1,44,052
Kumaun ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	301,385	32,470	268,915	244,457
Garhwâl ...	Ryotwari	3,520,000	3,387,308	132,692	96,664
	Zamindari and village communities	...	...	...	...
Tarâi ...	Ryotwari	...	...	...	...
	Zamindari and village communities	174,174	2,963	171,211	16,6801
	Government estates ...	426,024	...	426,024	...
Total ...	Ryotwari	3,521,200	3,387,308	133,892	96,664
	Zamindari and village communities	44,186,885	3,879,312	40,286,569	48,25,354
	Government estates ...	431,889	5,296	426,593	...

COLUMN (1). In Bombay, Madras, Assam, the area held under *ryotwari* tenure may be shown separately *zamindari* and *khalsa* areas and in Bengal between zamindari and Government estates.

„ (2). This will be column 2 of Form A *less* column 3 of that form.

„ (3). Small revenue-free plots for which details are not forthcoming need not be included in

„ (11) and (12). These may be left blank if the information is not obtainable.

The total of columns 3 and 4 against zamindari does not tally with column 2, Allahabad districts. The revenue-free area amounts to 21,004 acres.

Column 2 of Form C does not agree with column 5 of I. E. 3 because the forest

E.—FISCAL

Surveyed and assessed

District.	Cultivated.			Total.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	
	By Government works.	By private individuals.		
Lucknow ...	...	139,998	192,465	332,463
Unao ...	...	286,645	295,436	582,081
Bara Banki ...	...	242,766	476,171	718,237
Sitapur ...	...	157,033	774,477	931,510
Hardoi ...	...	263,520	599,484	863,014
Kheri ...	...	96,714	681,909	778,623
Fyzabad ...	...	252,736	254,478	607,208
Bahraich ...	...	39,103	762,328	801,431
Gonda ...	...	208,318	861,953	1,070,271
Rae Bareli ...	...	423,772	145,810	569,582
Sultanpur ...	...	403,368	168,427	571,795
Partabgarh ...	...	344,492	103,764	448,262
Provincial Total ...	...	2,957,765	5,316,702	8,274,467

For revised form please see pages 30A and 30B.

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES)
area in acres—(concluded).

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population of district (column 2).	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land revenue assessed on fully-assessed area (column 4).	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully-assessed area (column 4) per acre.* For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,209,663	1 0 5	12,49,714	1 3 11	2 0 3	1,209,663	1 0 7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,604,654	1 1 2	17,27,325	1 4 11	2 1 3	1,537,215	1 1 11	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,136,796	0 11 10	8,43,387	0 6 9	0 15 5	862,886	0 15 8	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
892,684	1 0 0	7,71,203	1 6 6	1 15 6	700,758	1 1 7	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000,908	1 1 1	10,71,760	1 2 4	1 2 4	998,479	1 1 2	3
...	...	587	0 7 9	0 7 9	2,410,140	0 11 4	...
2,617,120	0 10 4	17,11,671	0 11 7	1 0 2	1,580,028	0 13 4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,630,612	0 12 10	13,16,037	0 12 3	1 2 0	892,544	0 11 4	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
937,954	0 11 4	6,33,738	0 13 9	1 3 3	268,964	1 8 1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333,227	1 4 11	4,04,249	0 6 6	1 0 10	375,351	2 6 7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
418,142	2 3 0	9,04,571	1 0 0	1 9 2	217,461	0 11 0	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
249,088	0 9 3	1,50,518	0 2 2	0 9 2	368,899	0 10 0	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493,641	0 7 11	2,30,713	0 13 8	0 12 6	345,629	0 4 5	...
345,629	0 4 5	96,050	0 11 6	0 11 6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206,993	0 12 10	1,07,440	0 10 0	0 13 6	82,237	1 4 10	1
...	...	59,361	0 2 2	0 5 3	84,770	0 11 2	...
345,629	0 4 5	96,637	0 11 6	...	345,629	0 4 5	...
32,720,128	1 4 11	4,24,63,677	1 0 10	...	28,879,723	1 6 9	86
...	...	60,307	0 2 3	...	84,770	0 11 5	...

from the area otherwise held. In the Central Provinces a similar distinction may be made between the
In only two districts, Agra and Tarái, is the area for Government estates obtainable from district returns.

these deductions.

because the area of revenue-free plots has not been included in columns 3 and 4 in the Aligarh and

area and the area gained by alluvion has not been included in Form I. E. 3.

(FOR OUDH.)

area in acres, 1883-84.

UNCULTIVATED.			ASSESSMENT.				Remarks.
Grazing land and culturable.	Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land *i. e.*, malguzári area.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. p. a	Rs. p. a.	Rs. a. p.	
133,046	155,210	626 719	8,02,047 7 0	2 6 8	1 12 4	1 4 5	
305,408	244,263	1,131,752	13,71,305 6 0	2 6 1	1 10 7	1 3 4	
219,986	193,440	1,131,663	15,86,435 0 0	2 3 11	1 13 0	1 6 5	
326,102	184,454	1,442, 66	14,28,131 0 0	1 6 11	1 1 0	0 14 8	
397,469	214,796	1,475 260	13,73,297 0 0	1 9 11	1 2 3	0 14 11	
572,925	274.937	1,626,485	8,42 540 0 0	1 2 0	0 10 7	0 8 10	
228,317	245,031	1,080,556	11,69,462 0 0	1 14 7	1 7 8	1 1 2	
558.716	135,196	1,495,337	9,57,568 0 0	1 3 4	0 11 9	0 10 3	
495,305	180,088	1,745,664	15,44,215 0 0	1 7 1	0 15 9	0 14 1	
329.213	208,329	1,107,124	12,36,096 12 1	2 5 3	1 9 4	1 2 7	
368,911	251,722	1,092,428	12,37,678 4 0	2 2 9	1 9 7	1 2 1	
190,524	279,592	918,378	9,91,594 2 0	2 3 4	1 8 8	1 1 3	
4,031,916	2,567,058	14,873,441	1,44,91,359 19 1	1 12 0	1 2 10	0 15 7	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—FISCAL AND AGRICULTURE (FOR THE

I.D. 3.—*Varieties*

	Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.*
	N.-W. PROVINCES.	
Great zamindaris paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue.	Held by individuals under law of primogeniture	912
	Held by individuals and families under ordinary law	702
Large zamindaris from Rs 50,000 to 5,000 revenue.	Under law of primogeniture	1,956
	Under ordinary law	3,811
	Zamindaris paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue	62,504
	Small zamindaris other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs. 100 revenue.	1,04,467
	Peasant proprietors paying separately	25,515
	Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures ... In perpetuity† ...	13,872
	Holders of wholly or partly revenue-free tenures ... For life or lives ...	835
	Land holders who have redeemed the revenue	3,173
	Purchaser of waste lands	223
	Government forests ... ... 60,496 acres,	...
	Total ...	2,17,970
	OUDH.	
I.—Taluqdari ...	(1) Taluqdars paying Rs. 50,000 revenue or more. Holding under the law of primogeniture	38
	Holding under ordinary law of succession	1
	(2) Taluqdars paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue, under law of primogeniture	159
	Under ordinary law	30
	(3) Taluqdars paying less than Rs. 5,000 revenue, under law of primogeniture	37
	Under ordinary law	10
	(4) Petty grantees under Act I of 1869	155
II.—Zamindari, exclusive of cultivating communities.	(1) Zamindars paying Rs. 50,000 revenue and upwards, under law of primogeniture	...
	Under ordinary law	...
	(2) Zamindars paying Rs. 5,000, but less than Rs. 50,000 revenue, under law of primogeniture	12
	Under ordinary law	19
	(3) Zamindars paying Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 5,000 revenue, under law of primogeniture	22
	Under ordinary law	241
	(4) Zamindars paying less than Rs. 1,000 revenue, under law of primogeniture	11
	Under ordinary law...	1,035
III.—Village communities.	(1) Zamindari cultivating communities holding in common ...	3,007
	(2) Pattidari [in which the land and the revenue is divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by law of inheritance]	1,032
	(3) Bhaiachára [in which possession is the measure of right in all lands]	169
	(4) Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhaiachára [in which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common lands being the amount of the share or extent of land held in severalty]	3,518
	Holders of revenue-free tenures ... In perpetuity	127
	Holders of revenue-free tenures ... For life	820
	Holders of revenue-free tenures ... Conditionally	99
	Landholders who have redeemed the revenue	...
	Holders of waste lands ... ... Under the lease rules ...	22
	Holders of waste lands ... ... In fee-simple	52
	Total ...	10,616

* This number represents the number of separate estates recorded on the land-revenue Registers. than one estate separately recorded.

† Local Governments may, if they desire, subdivide this heading, so as to distinguish between

NOTE.—32,013 villages have been shown more than once

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

of tenures.

Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area in acres.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.	Revenue rate per acre.
		A. r. p.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
2,531	521	994,628 0 0	1090·6	...	...
526	869	196,477 0 0	279·88	...	...
1,745	1,621	903,552 0 0	461·92	...	...
6,925	28,756	3,240,003 0 0	873·08	...	...
61,252	9,76,515	27,651,765 0 0	442·39	...	...
25,838	8,56,501	6,645,649 0 0	63·61	...	...
12,025	3,00,263	1,460,322 0 0	57·23	...	...
6,138	69,212	2,812 940 0 0	202·78	...	...
229	2 985	125,549 0 0	150·36	...	...
58	3,079	46,201 0 0	14·56	...	...
143	127	248,555 0 0	1,114·61	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,17,410	22,40,449	44,325,621 0 0	203·35	195 8 6	0 15 5
M. p.			A. r. p.		
7,338¼ 1,038	40	5,025,246 2 22½	132,243 1 13	1,15,471 8 9	0 15 11
132 11	1	105,082 2 5	105,082 2 5	79,461 5 4	0 12 1
4,386½ 1,774	188	2,837,110 0 18	17,843 1 33	18,227 8 2	1 0 5
824 167	60	654,909 1 17½	21,830 1 9	17,247 0 12	0 12 7
185 99	38	94,761 0 4	2,561 0 14	3,022 13 0	1 2 10
37½ 18	19	23,669 1 32	2,360 3 31	2,999 11 8	1 4 3
327 48	331	158,254 3 39½	1,020 3 39	1,103 15 1	1 1 3
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
116 134	10	66,228 1 32	5,519 0 6	6,027 3 4	1 1 5
182 19	71	133,983 2 0	7,051 3 2	7,727 0 9	1 1 6
62 0	23	39,761 0 5	1,807 1 10	1,936 1 3	1 1 1
648½ 239	359	454,959 2 10	1,887 3 7	1,971 7 8	1 0 8
15 0	16	4,822 0 0	438 1 18	460 9 7	1 0 9
834 516	1,563	349,620 1 31½	337 3 7	333 0 2	0 15 9
3,028 2,081	24,083	1,683,197 0 12¾	559 3 1	535 7 10	0 15 3
517 98	9,597	364,837 3 34¾	353 2 4	394 1 1	1 1 10
153 63	7,074	128,852 3 6	762 1 30	855 8 6	1 1 11
3,793 1,627	88,976	2,274,127 3 14	646 1 28	737 1 0	1 2 2
127 641	789	54,462 1 37	428 3 14	585 4 4	1 5 0
344½ 563	2,369	172,168 0 1½	209 3 33	219 11 4	1 0 8
106 53	382	5,073 1 22	505 3 6	1,009 4 0	1 5 7
... ...	...	...	...	...	...
21 9	49	19,105 2 0	868 1 29	94 13 5	0 2 1
95 5	62	138,948 1 0	2,674 0 0	...	...
23,272½ 8,626	1,36,100	14,834,182 1 25	1,397 1 14	1,366 6 10	0 15 7

But it must be borne in mind that one proprietor may be recorded several times as the owner of more grants absolutely held in perpetuity and grants conditionally held in perpetuity.

and 164,823 proprietors recorded more than once in 28 districts,

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—FISCAL (FOR THE

III.D. 2.—Area irri

District.	Total area of crops in column 17: Form B, irrigated and unirrigated.	AREA		
		By canal.		Tanks.
		Government.	Private.	
1	2	3	4	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.		
Dehra Dún	123,174	16,363	...	...
Saháranpur	978,065	103,247	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	797,098	189,497	...	...
Meerut	1,282,217	321,724	...	...
Bulandshahr	1,020,358	191,206	...	...
Aligarh	1,024,814	135,749	...	...
Total, Meerut Division	5,225,756	957,786	...	...
Muttra	669,712	61,103	...	...
Agra	773,687	42,739	...	...
Farukhabad	723,207	48,597	...	...
Mainpuri	682,404	126,725	...	...
Etawah	638,391	129,811	...	...
Etah	721,478	85,399	...	...
Total, Agra Division	4,208,879	494,374	...	...
Bijnor	666,734	5,091	...	...
Moradabad	1,035,121	...	...	...
Budaun	917,317	...	...	...
Bareilly	875,146	51,210	...	...
Sháhjahánpur	731,755	...	...	...
Pilibhít	429,153	10,605	...	...
Total, Rohilkhand Division	4,655,226	66,906	...	...
Cawnpore	958,909	141,713	...	...
Fatehpur	620,988	...	...	...
Bánda	1,069,986	...	...	...
Hamírpur	850,904	1,326	...	...
Allahabad	1,211,050	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...
Total, Allahabad Division	4,711,837	143,039	...	...
Azamgarh	938,854	...	...	...
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...
Benares	...	...	...	...
Gházipur	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	2,231,317	36	...	...
Basti	1,372,568	...	...	...
Ballia	190,714	...	...	...
Total, Benares Division	4,732,953	36	...	...
Jhánsi	411,874	1,305	...	...
Jalaun	614,398	...	...	...
Lalitpur	335,270	...	...	...
Total, Jhánsi Division	1,361,542	1,305	...	...
Kumaun	...	...	...	...
Garhwál	...	...	...	...
Tarái	264,288	55,721	...	...
Total, Kumaun Division	264,288	55,721	...	...
TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	25,150,481	1,719,167	...	...
OUDH.				
Lucknow	387,461			
Unao	692,916			
Bara Banki	850,938			
Total, Lucknow Division	1,931,315			
Sitapur	990,286			
Hardoi	938,479			
Kheri	842,120			
Total, Sitapur Division	2,770,885			
Fyzabad	777,659	No data.	No data.	No data.
Bahraich	1,027,952			
Gonda	1,404,078			
Total, Fyzabad Division	3,209,689			
Rae Bareli	676,110			
Sultanpur	672,058			
Partabgarh	559,729			
Total, Rae Bareli Division	1,907,897			
TOTAL, OUDH	9,819,786			

N.B.—(*a*) For the same areas as Form A.
(*b*) "Private canals" have been included under "Government canals," and "tanks" under
(*c*) The difference between column 8 and the sum of the four succeeding columns may be

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

(NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES).

gated. (*Agriculture.*)

IRRIGATED.			DETAILS OF IRRIGATION.			
Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.	Wheat.	Other cereals and pulses.	Miscellaneous food crops.	Miscellaneous non-food crops.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
7	9,179	25,549	7,257	16,208	739	3,033
62,058	4,909	170,214	93,779	62,561	2,545	37,138
97,833	5,908	293,238	159,710	92,060	4,290	79,933
197,673	5,227	524,624	248,777	227,842	7,861	165,295
208,148	10,592	409,946	151,958	255,954	9,059	140,388
352,209	10,902	498,860	164,458	314,992	14,156	136,852
917,928	46,717	1,922,431	825,939	969,597	38,644	562,639
155,255	669	217,027	39,023	174,439	8,439	50,305
206,870	1,940	251,549	62,449	177,024	9,493	46,551
160,292	33,528	242,417	78,295	157,042	11,623	58,306
198,231	24,806	349,762	124,791	217,399	8,186	72,581
72,013	6,194	208,018	81,187	111,740	3,190	61,761
168,214	19,954	273,567	113,200	174,074	6,292	60,085
960,875	87,091	1,542,340	498,945	1,011,718	47,223	352,589
20,246	5,976	31,313	10,052	7,156	2,681	15,296
162,610	24,234	186,844	121,489	44,084	7 927	33,022
201,651	34,744	237,395	134,116	91,561	8,362	25,581
78,111	29,253	158,574	90,051	76,188	6,005	26,075
195,160	50,365	245,525	154,341	63,318	6,228	40,008
54,303	18.671	83,579	45,005	22,504	2,226	14,605
712,081	164,253	243,230	555,054	304,811	33,529	154,587
111,533	17,208	270,454	63,344	193,039	4,767	56,294
97,302	64,276	161.678	33,876	131,905	4,180	12.354
3,243	1,419	4,667	328	1,862	607	1,989
12,146	586	14,658	1,280	7,491	1,146	4,726
153,950	75,893	227,843	47,225	171,146	4 279	19,802
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
378,179	159,382	680,600	146,053	505,443	14,962	95,164
327,652	154,716	482,368	21,574	456,945	2,495	100,773
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233,287	262,659	495,982	128,243	322,689	9,368	50,063
244,874	229,908	474,782	167,730	299,926	2,181	54,730
87,852	72.475	160,327	1,851	139,923	19,216	19,767
893,665	719,758	1,613.459	319,398	1,219,383	33.250	225,333
13,864	1,000	16,169	7,948	8,429	864	878
7,771	10,819	18,590	630	12,756	978	5,014
26,610	1,526	28,136	16,671	16 299	675	1,050
48,245	13.245	62,895	19,219	37,484	2,517	6,942
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167	88	55.976	20,590	50,165	388	5,994
167	88	55,976	20,590	50,165	388	5,994
3,911,140	1,190,624	6,820,931	2,385,198	4,098,701	170,526	1,403.248
		139,098				
		286,645				
		242,066				
		668,709				
		157,033				
		263,520				
		96,714				
		517,267				
No data.		352,730	No data.			
		39,103				
		208,318				
		600,151				
		423,772				
		403,368				
		344,498				
		1,171,638				
		2,957,765				

column headed "Other sources."
accounted for by the area irrigated at both harvests (1,236,742 acres).

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—FISCAL AND AGRICULTURE

III. E. 1.—*Price*

District.	Price of produce per maund of 80 lbs.						
	Rice.*	Wheat.†	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton (uncleaned).	Sugar, raw (gur).	Salt (Sambhar).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	3 5 4	1 12 6			15 5 4	4 4 1	3 5 4
Saháranpur ...	2 15 6	1 8 10			12 6 3	3 15 4	2 11 11
Muzaffarngar ...	2 7 11	1 8 2			12 12 5	2 14 4	2 14 4
Meerut ...	2 8 11	1 10 1			11 12 9	3 3 1	2 13 5
Bulandshahr ...	3 11 6	1 8 9			12 4 3	3 5 4	2 15 2
Aligarh ...	3 5 4	1 11 11			11 12 9	4 0 6	2 15 2
Muttra ...	2 8 11	1 13 11			12 4 3	4 4 1	2 10 4
Agra ...	3 10 5	1 13 3			13 15 1	3 10 5	2 10 4
Farukhabad ...	2 7 4	1 11 8			13 15 1	3 14 11	3 2 4
Mainpuri ...	2 11 10	1 10 1			12 12 5	3 7 9	2 11 10
Etáwah ...	2 8 11	1 10 1			15 5 4	3 10 5	2 11 10
Etah ...	2 7 4	1 10 8			12 12 5	3 6 3	2 14 1
Bijnor ...	2 7 0	1 12 8			13 0 9	2 11 7	...
Moradabad ...	2 11 1	1 14 8			12 12 5	3 3 1	2 14 4
Budaun ...	2 2 1	1 13 8			13 10 1	3 8 10	3 5 11
Bareilly ...	2 8 11	1 13 8			13 10 1	3 6 7	2 15 10
Sháhjahánpur ...	2 2 1	1 8 6			14 9 8	3 10 5	2 13 5
Pilibhít ...	2 3 1	1 13 11	Not available for this year.		14 9 8	3 6 7	2 15 2
Cawnpore ...	2 8 11	1 8 0			12 12 5	2 13 5	2 8 11
Fatehpur ...	2 4 1	1 12 10			15 5 4	5 1 9	3 5 4
Bánda ...	3 3 1	1 5 11			16 2 3	4 4 1	3 1 0
Hamírpur ...	2 13 5	1 6 6			14 15 4	3 13 4	3 6 7
Allahabad ...	2 5 6	1 11 3			15 5 4	4 4 1	2 15 2
Jaunpur ...	2 4 4	1 13 3			19 12 7	2 11 10	3 0 7
Azamgarh ...	2 14 4	2 1 11			16 2 3	2 9 7	3 3 11
Mirzapur ...	2 6 4	1 14 8			17 0 7	3 7 9	3 13 4
Benares ...	2 3 5	1 14 7			15 5 4	3 14 11	3 9 5
Gházipur ...	2 11 4	1 15 9			14 15 4	2 15 8	3 5 0
Gorakhpur ...	2 0 6	1 12 5			15 14 11	3 8 8	3 8 5
Basti ...	2 11 10	1 11 10			19 2 8	3 3 1	4 0 6
Ballia ...	2 4 8	1 14 5			14 9 8	3 11 1	3 4 0
Jhánsi ...	2 4 1	1 7 3			15 11 8	4 8 1	3 3 1
Jalaun ...	3 13 4	1 9 7			15 5 4	4 4 1	3 7 9
Lalitpur ...	2 6 4	1 5 11			18 0 7	5 1 9	3 3 1
Kumaun ...	4 0 6	3 5 4			19 2 8	5 7 7	4 12 8
Garhwal ...	3 7 9	2 11 10			20 7 1	7 10 8	4 10 4
Tarái ...	2 5 9	1 11 3			12 12 5	3 6 7	3 6 7
General average ...	2 11 3	1 12 7	...	...	14 13 3	3 12 5	3 3 3
OUDH.							
Lucknow	3 0 2	1 15 1	3 3 2	3 6 0	17 0 0	3 11 3	3 10 2
Unao	2 11 8	1 14 11	3 0 3	3 5 6	14 4 4	4 0 0	3 9 6
Bara Banki ...	2 11 2	1 15 9	3 3 3	3 2 0	14 0 0	3 11 3	3 11 1
Sitapur	2 12 11	1 11 8	2 9 11	3 5 3	15 3 10	3 10 2	3 12 11
Hardoi	3 1 8	1 12 3	3 0 6	4 2 0	14 0 1	4 5 3	3 9 6
Kheri	2 6 4	1 12 7	2 7 8	3 3 1	13 5 4	3 1 6	4 7 1
Fyzabad	3 0 2	2 1 8	2 7 1	2 10 4	13 5 4	2 10 8	3 13 9
Bahraich	2 9 11	1 14 5	2 8 9	1 5 10	14 5 7	2 4 3	3 14 2
Gonda	2 8 3	1 14 0	2 8 0	1 15 9	15 6 9	2 6 0	3 8 10
Rae Bareli	2 8 2	1 13 11	3 0 2	1 0 0	14 9 3	3 10 0	3 14 4
Sultanpur	3 11 7	2 0 0	...	2 13 0	13 8 4	2 11 8	3 7 9
Partabgarh... ...	2 8 11	1 15 6	4 8 8	2 3 6	14 13 4	3 5 7	3 14 6
Genoral average ...	2 12 11	1 14 5	2 15 5	2 11 4	14 7 10	3 4 7	3 12 5

* Husked, 2nd quality. † 1st quality.

N.B.—(*a*) Rice husked is shown.

(*b*) Cleaned cotton is shown, prices of uncleaned cotton

(*c*) This statement has been compiled from the fort-

ending 30th June, 1884, *published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.*

TICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

(NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

of produce.

Ghi.	Firewood.	Plough bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.	AVERAGE MONTHLY WAGES FOR THE PAST YEAR OF			
						Artizans.	*Wages per diem.*		la-
						Blacksmiths, carpenters and others.	Skilled.	Unskilled.	Agricultural borers.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25 8 11	0 3 10								4 0 0
24 8 6	0 5 8								...
21 14 6	0 4 8								...
22 11 5	0 6 2								5 8 0
21 2 4	0 4 9								3 0 0
21 14 6	0 5 1								...
23 9 5	0 6 2								4 8 0
22 4 10	0 6 2								3 8 0
25 8 11	0 6 6								3 14 0
21 14 6	0 5 1								...
21 14 6	0 7 8								4 8 0
23 9 5	0 4 5								...
24 0 10	0 5 4								3 8 0
23 9 5	0 4 11								4 0 0
20 7 1	0 3 2								...
23 9 5	0 4 11								2 12 0
15 8 11	0 4 1								3 12 0
24 8 6	0 4 1								3 4 0
21 14 6	0 5 1	Not available for this year.							...
24 8 6	0 3 10								2 11 2
21 14 6	0 3 10								3 2 0
22 11 5	0 4 5								3 0 0
24 8 6	0 5 10								...
25 8 11	0 4 0								3 0 0
25 8 11	0 3 5								...
25 8 11	0 6 2								3 4 0
28 8 5	0 6 2								1 12 0
27 14 0	0 4 10								...
24 0 9	0 3 10								...
23 9 5	0 3 10								...
23 9 5	0 5 1								4 0 0
19 2 6	0 3 0								4 0 0
21 14 8	0 4 5								...
19 2 8	0 3 10								3 0 0
21 14 6	0 3 0								...
21 14 6	0 2 2								4 0 0
23 9 5	0 5 1								4 0 0
23 6 6	0 4 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		3 9 0
28 7 0	0 5 4	15 0 0	1 8 0	0 6 0	5 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 2 0	...
25 12 5	0 3 7	15 4 0	0 15 9	0 1 7	7 8 9	...	0 4 0	0 2 0	...
26 4 10	0 4 11	21 4 0	1 1 3	0 1 3	8 12 0	...	0 4 0	0 3 0	...
27 13 3	0 4 1	16 12 0	1 7 9	0 1 5	5 4 2	...	0 5 0	0 2 0	...
27 4 8	0 3 5	24 8 0	1 9 0	0 1 5	7 1 0	...	0 5 0	0 3 6	...
26 10 8	0 3 4	19 0 0	0 15 0	0 1 6	6 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 2 0	...
27 8 5	0 4 2	27 8 0	1 7 0	0 1 6	5 12 0	...	0 4 0	0 2 0	...
23 15 7	0 3 1	27 0 0	1 4 0	0 1 6	8 12 0	...	0 5 0	0 3 0	...
24 9 8	0 2 9	28 0 0	1 6 0	0 1 9	7 12 0	...	0 5 0	0 3 4	...
25 6 6	0 3 4	11 10 8	0 15 6	0 1 0	11 5 0	...	0 5 0	0 3 7	...
27 5 1	0 4 0	20 0 0	1 8 0	0 1 3	7 0 0	...	0 4 9	0 1 10	...
27 12 10	0 3 2	14 5 4	0 11 0	0 1 10	4 8 0	...	0 4 4	0 1 9	...
26 9 3	0 3 9	20 0 4	11 3 8	0 1 9	7 0 11	...	0 4 6	0 2 6	

being not available at present.

nightly prices current ending 31st December, 1884, and the average wages' returns for the half years

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces, 1884-85.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of last year* 1883-84.		*Revenue of this year* 1884-85.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.	
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,27,65,292	4,17,62,815	4,27,47,732	4,20,11,435	...	...	...	...	...	Demand for 1883-84	4,34,99,750
										Ditto for 1884-85	4,33,95,127
										Decrease ...	1,04,623
										Increase.	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	70,530	62,574	57,292	51,304	...	...	...	...	...	By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures.	12,129
										By revision of assessment at regular settlement.	13,991
Total ...	4,28,35,822	4,18,25,389	4,28,05,024	4,20,62,739	...	...	...	...	...	By alluvion	15,484
										By progressive assessments ...	2,987
										By land released from occupation by Government.	397
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct).	71,397	16,554	43,298	13,974	...	...	...	...	...	By any other cause	74,195
										Total ...	1,19,183
Difference ...	4,27,64,425	4,18,08,835	4,27,61,726	4,20,48,765	15,58,630	4,04,90,135	7,12,961	...	...	*Decrease.*	
Collection from Government estates ...	5,90,578	5,88,425	5,40,143	5,30,675	1,33,908	3,96,767	9,468	...	...	By revision of assessment at regular settlement.	15,684
										By summary reduction of revenue on account of over-assessment or other causes.	9,699
Income from sale of Government estates,	69,316	68,916	8,248	7,998	...	7,998	250	...	...	By diluvion	13,590
										by Government appropriation ...	6,543
										By abandonment of grants of waste lands.	3
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	75,431	59,186	85,010	82,290	6,927	75,363	2,720	...	...	By grant of land free of revenue ...	121
										By any other cause	1,78,166
										Total ...	2,23,806
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,34,99,750	4,25,25,362	4,33,95,127	4,26,69,728	16,99,465	4,09,70,263	7,25,399	...	...	Net decrease ...	1,04,623

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

Land Revenue for 1883-84 *(for Oudh).*

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year* (1882-83).			*Revenue this year* (1883-84.)			Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Remarks.
	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted and refunded.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,39,28,139 6 11	20,770 14 7	...	1,39,62,905 6 5	7,886 11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	38,613 9 6	...	1,38,65,734 5 2	73,879 15 4	...	1,39,86,807 3 0	8,09,404 1 10	1,31,77,403 1 2	28,193 5 9	...	...	
Total ...	1,39,66,753 0 0	20,770 14 7	1,38,65,734 5 2	1,40,36,785 5 9	7,886 11 9	1,39,86,807 3 0	8,09,404 1 10	1,31,77,403 1 2	28,193 5 9	...	...	
Settled estates taken off from revenue-roll during present year.	3,847 10 0	...	...	13,898 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per rent-roll or tauzi.	1,39,62,905 6 5	20,770 14 7	1,38,65,73 45 2	1,40,22,887 4 6	7,886 11 9	1,39,86,807 3 0	8,09,404 1 10	1,31,77,403 1 2	28,193 5 9	...	...	
Land revenue *not* on the roll, *viz.*—												
(*a*) Fluctuating collections ...	1,26,434 12 1	6,427 13 10	1,15,592 4 6	79,427 3 2	1,309 12 5	72,435 1 1	9,057 15 9	63,377 1 4	5,682 6 3	...	...	
(*b*) Surplus collections	14,205 15 3	118 6 0	12,928 3 10	11,049 1 3	...	10,330 0 4	...	10,330 0 4	719 0 11	...	...	
Collection from Government estates (exclusive of land revenue, cesses and rates assessed on them.)	27,475 15 3	88 11 3	16,499 10 6	16,459 7 8	44 14 6	15,947 10 3	3,220 11 7	12,726 14 8	457 15 5	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	14,856 0 0	...	14,856 0 0	2,383 0 6	...	1,845 0 6	...	1,845 0 6	538 0 0	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not *included in above.*	24,879 6 5	...	24,879 6 5	7,571 6 7	...	7,571 6 7	...	7,571 6 7	...	...	...	
Total ...	1,41,60,747 7 5	27,405 13 8	1,40,50,489 14 5	1,41,39,768 8 3	9,241 6 2	1,40,94,936 5 9	8,21,682 13 2	1,32,73,253 8 7	35,090 12 4	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal and Agriculture.

Form G.—Manufacture.

Class of manufactures.	Number of mills and large manufactures.	Private looms or small work.	*Number of workmen in large works.* Male and female.	Number of workmen in small works or independent workmen.	Number of European Superintendents in large works.	Value of block in large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of large works.	Value of estimated annual outturn of small works.
							Rs.	Rs.
Silk	* 1	† 486	* 400	† 5,439	* ...		*a*	*a*
Cotton	3	144	2,659	977	...		*a*	1,65,000
Wool	2	26	804	224	...		3,11,407	53,000
Other fibres	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Paper	1	...	286	...	...		4,29,985	...
Wood-work	...	103	...	638	...		...	92,000
Iron	...	3	...	9	...		...	3,500
Brass and copper	...	166	...	1,474	...		...	3,50,000
Building	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
Flour mills	1	...	39	...	...		1,57,135	...
Soap factory	1	...	20	...	2		49,915	...
Sugar factory	1	...	1,000	...	...	Not available...	16,00,000	...
Ice factory	3	...	70	...	..		1,08,000	...
Cotton presses	12	...	1,379	...	...		45,51,532	...
Tanneries	2	...	1,030	...	...		35,000	...
Silver work	...	230	...	1,290	...		...	...
Mosaic (stones)	...	16	...	127	...		...	21,000
Clay model	...	10	...	23	...		...	2,500
Pottery,	...	19	...	62	...		...	5,550
Leather manufactured	...	59	...	406	...		...	1,25,000
Scent	...	9	...	99	...		...	20,000
Wire inlaid	...	17	...	31	...		...	1,700
Indigo	2,417	...	91,999	...	...		1,09,54,950	...
Lac	16	...	1,058	...	...		...	...
Tobacco	1	...	100	...	1		...	*a*

* Figures for 1884-85. † Figures for 1882-83. *a* No information available.

E.—Fiscal for Oudh.

Form C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	District.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2.)	Population of district (column 2.)	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6.)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4.)	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acre.*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4).	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.
									For total area.	For cultivated area only.			
					Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Zamindári and village communities.	Lucknow	625,075	88,226	536,849	8,02,047	696,824	1 2 5	6,83,437	1 4 4	2 6 7	...	...	1
	Unao	1,111,385	70,590	1,040,795	13,71,305	899,069	1 8 5	12,37,398	1 3 0	2 4 3	...	...	...
	Bara Banki	1,105,741	9,527	1,096,214	15,86,435	1,026,788	1 8 8	15,69,800	1 6 11	2 3 3	...	...	2
	Sitapur	1,411,712	30,924	1,380,788	13,28,131	958,251	1 6 2	13,20,290	0 15 3	1 7 2	...	...	2
	Hardoi	1,462,809	87,588	1,375,221	13,73,297	987,630	1 6 3	12,88,458	0 14 11	1 9 6	...	...	5
	Kheri	a1,896,359	372,089	1,524,270	8,42,540	831,922	1 0 2	8,26,873	0 8 8	1 5 1	...	...	...

a.—Inclusive of 535,936 acres of forest land not shown in column 2 of Form A.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal for Oudh.

Form C.—*Surveyed and assessed area in acres*—(concluded.)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	District.	Total area by survey, less feudatories.	Deduct area not fully assessed, including estates assessed at privileged rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district (column 2.)	Population of district (column 2.)	Land revenue per head of population (columns 5 and 6.)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4.)	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acres.* For total area.	*Incidence of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4) per acres.* For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land-revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (column 4.)	Towns over 10,000 inhabitants.
					Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Zamíndári and village communities.	Fyzabad	1,055,379	16,454	1,038,925	11,60,462	1,081,419	1 1 2	11,37,161	1 1 6	1 14 5	...	...	3
	Bahraich	a1,692,934	302,570	1,390,364	9,67,558	878,048	1 1 7	8,27,570	0 9 6	1 4 0	...	...	1
	Gonda	a1,816,043	753,683	1,062,360	15,44,215	1,270,926	1 3 5	11,01,540	1 0 7	1 12 2	...	...	2
	Rae Bareli	1,121,331	67,741	1,053,590	12,86,097	951,905	1 5 7	12,02,932	1 2 3	2 3 11	...	...	2
	Sultanpur	1,088,493	20,707	1,067,786	12,37,678	957,912	1 4 8	12,14,765	1 2 1	2 2 7	...	...	...
	Partabgarh	933,427	21,797	911,630	9,91,594	847,047	1 2 8	9,67,275	1 0 11	2 3 4	...	...	...
	Total ...	a15,320,688	1,841,896	13,478,792	1,44,91,359	11,387,741	1 4 3	1,33,77,499	1 0 6	1 14 4	...	...	18

a.—Inclusive of 535,936 acres of forest land not shown in column 2 of Form A.

Column (1)—There was no ryotwári settlement in Oudh.

,, (2)—This will be column 2 of Form A. less column 3 of that form.

,, (3)—Small revenue free plots for which details are not forthcoming need not be included in these deductions.

Columns (11) and (12)—These may be left blank if the information is not obtainable.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1 (CIVIL, REVENUE, AND CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Province of the North-Western Porvinces and Oudh on the day of the year 1884, *with the cost of tribunals.*

Name of province.		Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
							Judges of Chief Courts of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of districts Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Original.		Appeals.				
												Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. (a) Territory subject to the High Court, Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.	Civil ...	66,549	31,006,823	1	21	79	5	1	21	32	90	87,934	18,489	11,435	792	6,706,553 A.	85,43,353 B.	
	Revenue,	69,421	31,673,865	6	34	172	2	25	34	154	167	71,909	116,790	3,605	2,007			
	Criminal,	81,855	32,720,128	21	37	179	5	21	37	...	515	97,019	3,215	7,811	2,921			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	Civil ...	23,992	11,407,625	4	12	...	1	4	16	64	123	118,379	51,695	9,574	1,441			
	Revenue,																	
	Criminal,																	
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,206	
(b) Territory not subject to the Board of Revenue.	Revenue,	12,438	1,046,263	...	3	7	1	...	3	5	...	2,356	299	616	5	Included in A. & B.	...	
Total ...		2,54,265	107,854,704	32	107	437	14	51	111	255	895	377,597	190,488	33,041	7,166	6,706,553	8,666,559	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2 (CRIMINAL).

Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	1	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	
Ditto relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII ...	1,928	1,596	1,400	7,921	2,655	4,839	32	415	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX ...	333	540	220	324	177	133	1	13	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants Chapter X ...	2,991	2,642	2,617	7,316	2,468	4,793	12	43	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI ...	1,907	1,513	1,448	2,020	817	1,147	10	46	
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII ...	186	162	147	173	76	97	...	...	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII ...	226	194	191	256	131	118	1	6	
Ditto affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV ...	1,507	1,207	1,066	3,579	760	309	4	6	
Ditto relating to religion, Chapter XV ...	324	177	98	218	149	61	...	8	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	2,266	2,028	1,554	2,370	877	1,271	16	206	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of birth.	328	306	225	283	100	173	1	9	
Hurt ...	60,960	47,775	24,523	46,397	34,973	10,932	134	358	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	2,738	1,381	1,264	2,208	1,858	333	6	11	
Criminal force and assault ...	38,371	29,038	21,108	23,031	18,514	4,275	71	171	
Kidnapping forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor ...	502	193	177	322	181	115	2	24	
Rape ...	487	258	210	257	155	84	...	18	
Unnatural offence ...	182	150	110	134	67	62	..	5	
Offences against property, Chapter XVII, — Theft ...	61,521	55,912	17,082	24,143	7,195	16,572	127	249	
Extortion ...	2,076	1,318	357	609	494	106	1	8	
Robbery and dakaiti ...	1,227	524	387	981	507	391	5	78	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	1,466	1,104	430	647	353	279	2	13	
Criminal breach of trust ...	1,433	832	720	875	471	370	5	21	
Receiving of stolen property ...	5,204	4,419	4,345	7,030	2,113	4,744	26	147	
Cheating ...	2,879	1,733	710	866	641	195	6	24	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	45	25	16	24	20	4	...	...	
Mischief ...	25,172	19,558	7,610	13,071	10,468	2,463	28	122	
Criminal trespass ...	52,063	36,678	9,373	14,021	7,654	6,083	31	253	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII ...	414	214	172	297	187	84	6	20	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX ...	146	114	22	54	49	4	...	1	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	7,271	3,860	2,595	3,558	2,968	522	17	51	
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	1,436	857	354	557	414	107	1	5	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII ...	4,888	4,274	761	1,117	810	289	...	18	
Offences under special and local laws ...	39,239	36,299	35,522	69,018	16,793	51,964	55	206	
Total ...	3,21,918	2,57,112	1,36,825	2,33,583	1,15,131	1,15,397	600	2,455	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3.—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250.	326	391	51	340	
2 Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XVI	2	2	1	1	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	126	188	31	156	1 remaining in North-Western Provinces.
4. Non-attendance of jurors and assessors, Chapter XXIX, section 414 ...	65	79	51	28	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXV	60	69	5	64	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,636	5,926	2,230	3,646	19 ditto ditto and 31 in Oudh.
7. Security for good behaviour under Chapter VIII	999	1,716	607	1,073	32 ditto ditto and 4 in ditto.
8. Proceedings against nuisances, Chapter X	456	1,427	355	1,029	28 ditto ditto and 15 in ditto.
9. Possession, Chapters XII and XLIII	181	398	209	166	14 ditto ditto and 9 in ditto.
10. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,267	1,267	864	379	9 ditto ditto and 15 in ditto.
Total	5,118	11,463	4,404	6,882	103 remaining in North-Western Provinces and 174 in Oudh.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4.—CRIMINAL.

Statement showing the general results of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the North-Western provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted							
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.	Committed or referred.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
									N.-W. P. Oudh.		
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Subordinate Magistrates, Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	4,817	3	22,249	2,129	385	21	30	2,859	4—0	7,218	N.-W.P. only.
Subordinate Magistrates, Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	36,457	114	19,347	19,693	...	135	168	18 728	4—40	36.000	
Subordinate Magistrates, Stipendiary ditto sitting singly ...	180,973	440	91,514	74,233	1,950	3,004	1,852	4,00,540	4—7	345,796	
Subordinate Magistrates, Benches of Magistrates	9,538	5	3,610	5,857	...	14	52	5,787	3—0	7,666	N.-W. P. only.
Deputy Commissioners under section 34, Act IX of 1882	311	...	70	161	...	74	6	180	0—19	1,135	Oudh. only.
Chief Magistrates of Districts	5,152	36	1,821	1,963	1,109	166	57	2,655	6—7	10,071	N.-W. P. only.
Courts of Sessions	3,245	28	990	1,794	12	63	358	1,645	33—51	13,785	
Superior Courts (High Court, North-Western Provinces, and Judicial Commissioner's Court in Oudh).	32	...	2	28	...	...	2	23	35—18	27	
Total ...	240,525	606	116,603	105,858	11,456	3,477	2,525	132,417	...	421,698	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5.—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year **1882.**

Class of tribunals.	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishments.																	
				Imprisonment							Fined.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were committed to detention in a reformatory school.
1	3	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates—																												
Special Magistrate under section 14.	...	...	.	310	37		2,167	45	17	...	5,972	2,750	300	700	...	...	9,722	8,527	328	87	238	22	...	...	22	21	*2	...
Honorary Magistrates sitting single	...	...	...	1,192	103	...	8,786	146	55	5	13,471	4,623	895	320	...	...	22,250	19,614	1,443	466	848	81	...	...	85	59	2	...
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting single.	...	...	...	14,721	1,607	..	52,723	2,023	4,253	482	1,22,587	82,599	16,179	20,829	4,752	3	3,10,849	2,61,272	35,809	5,889	15,181	5,446	12	...	1,746	1,765	512	...
Benches of Magistrates.	...	...	...	222	20	...	15,894	33	38	...	16,765	1,219	300	...	...	...	14,822	13,473	663	158	164	...	...	...	11	21	1	...
District Courts, cases decided under section 4, C P. C	...	...	5	109	...	...	24	34	...	...	6	17	...	1	...	...	703	614	1,079	...	15	42	143	...	...	19	15	...
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	898	79	..	1,857	381	349	52	3,152	3,704	1,335	1,303	...	..	12,718	10,703	1,329	139	503	322	13	...	210	127	44	...
Courts of Session ...	90	293	...	1,408	17	..	120	42	10	10	350	1,6'2	2,656	3,151	1,806	5,'00	15,986	6,052	1,915	9	157	330	838	91	4	21	17	...
Superior Courts ...	14	10	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	104	303	5	29,124	2,073	..	81,071	4,704	4,722	499	1,69,297	96 524	21,565	22,704	6,558	5,003	3,87,046	3,20,258	42,568	6,748	17,107	6,244	1,007	92	2,078	2,033	593	...

*N.-W. P.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6 (CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Tribunals.	Number of persons: Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
Appeals.												*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	5,945	...	336	3,337	...	687	1,253	45	99	9	179	9·	5·90	
To Courts of Session	7,820	7	1,745	4,054	...	618	1,042	39	117	13	185	12·	12·12	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	1,206	...	78	749	...	142	132	...	37	...	68	33·	46·*	*One case only.
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	362	1	60	220	...	28	32	...	9	...	12	104·	21·1	
Total ...	15,333	8	2,219	8,360	...	1,475	2,459	84	262	22	444	13·	...	
Revision.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	3,765	...	3,028	382	...	3	14	...	153	151	34	9·	3·09	
By Courts of Sessions	3,024	...	2,103	250	...	3	21	3	98	461	85	12·	4·47	
By Superior Courts	†2,599	1	407	1,070	48	208	569	6	168	...	117	28·	3·9	† Includes five returned to applicants in Oudh.
Total ...	9,388	1	5,538	1,702	48	214	604	6	419	612	236	14·	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,721	9	7,757	10,062	48	1,689	3,063	93	681	634	680	13·	...	

Statement showing the number and description of civil and revenue suits instituted

	Suits for money or moveable property.										*Suits under*		
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and material.	Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Rent not falling under the Rent law.	Moveable porpery or value thereof.	Damages.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.													
1.—*Civil Courts.*													
Unpaid tribunals	890	1,036	437	97	284	56	232	28	427	151	...	..	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	49,710	9,049	9,028	788	2,752	720	1,210	972	4,577	2,370	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts ...	11,118	4,500	3,974	902	5,222	1,063	683	1,276	1,572	1,018	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of district.	2,689	424	168	17	62	14	22	28	96	94	...	...	...
Chief Courts of Districts ...	8	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total ...	64,415	15,009	8,612	1,806	8,320	1,853	2,148	2,304	6,673	4,234	...	...	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	64,415	15,009	8,612	1,806	8,320	1,853	2,148	2,304	6,673	4,234	..	...	...
2.—*Revenue Courts.*													
Unpaid local tribunals ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	.	...
Other subordinate Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,649	46	2,250
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,606	5,829	652
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,453	5,875	2,902
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,415	15,009	8,612	1,806	8,320	1,853	2,148	2,304	6,673	4,234	82,453	5,875	2,902

MENT No. 7 (CIVIL).

in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

the Rent Law.					*Title and other suits.*																	
Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other course.	For pattas or kabuliats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contract, obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of material rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X. of 1865 (also Hindu Wills Act.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	...	...	...	...	39	4	3	9	2	1	...	...	...	24	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3,794	
...	...	...	...	...	14,478	657	428	2,951	224	94	4	405	34	493	304	...	20	...	...	1	2	531	97,402	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,328	
...	...	...	...	...	952	102	45	602	35	18	7	46	5	7	19	...	4	3	...	5	...	48	5,512	
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	5	3	...	1	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	42	
...	...	...	...	...	15,472	763	476	3,567	264	113	12	451	47	525	330	...	24	3	...	9	2	646	138,078	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	...	15,472	763	476	3,567	264	113	12	451	47	525	330	...	24	3	...	9	2	646	138,078	
...	...	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226	
275	13	43,150	89	23,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142,926	
472	258	55,854	14	9,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,708	
747	271	99,004	108	32,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,860	
747	271	99,004	108	32,500	15,472	763	476	3,567	264	113	12	451	47	525	330	...	24	3	...	9	2	646	361,938	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8 (CIVIL).

Statement showing number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and (Revenue) Courts in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Class of tribunals.	*Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.*									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid tribunals	1,439	1,894	357	77	1	...	...	...	26	93,593	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals	13,283	41,221	12,230	18,889	32,59	509	67	...	574	1,09,28,600	
Small Cause Courts	9,454	15,685	3,274	2,915	...	...	...	...	...	13,02,207	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	205	1,171	608	735	126	2,135	265	240	27	2,75,56,784	
Chief Courts of districts	...	6	...	7	3	8	6	...	15	57,313	
Total ...	24,381	59,947	23,869	22,623	3,389	2,652	338	240	639	3,94,38,497	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	24,381	59,947	23,869	22,623	3,389	2,652	338	240	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals	71	116	33	6	...	...	...	...	...	6,665	
Other subordinate Courts	39,232	46,695	6,846	1,684	145	75	...	...	31,728	22,62,215	
District Courts	10,174	14,116	5,341	3,520	193	70	9	...	38,569	15,48,174	
Total ...	49,477	60,927	12,220	5,210	338	145	9	...	70,297	38,17,054	
GRAND TOTAL ...	73,858	120,874	36,089	27,833	3,727	2,797	347	240	70,936	4,32,55,551	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil revenue cases in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

PART I.—SUITS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid tribunals	4,175	...	1,117	476	822	410	48	34	9	707	339	213	10	63·	50·17	31·	26·10	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals... ...	103,530	...	15,497	16,482	10,136	17,295	1,159	866	357	21,781	11,137	8,820	2,059	55·	67·44	24·	31·99	
Small Cause Courts	33,216	...	5,079	4,140	5,602	7,255	278	148	69	5,773	2,992	1,880	253	36·	26·61	18·	15·25	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District	13,756	...	1,712	1,532	1,230	1,389	137	125	39	3,687	1,821	2,084	699	118·	70·64	62·	32·18	
Chief Courts of District	304	...	34	9	16	6	3	6	1	98	59	72	28	166·	187·23	87·	88·53	
Total ...	154,981	...	23,439	22,639	17,806	26,355	1,625	1,179	475	32,046	16,348	13,069	3,049	59·	58·47	24·	27·25	
Superior Courts	7	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1119·	...	254	...	
Total ...	154,988	...	23,439	22,644	17,806	26,355	1,625	1,179	475	32,047	16,349	13,069	3,049	60·	58·47	25·	27·25	
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid local tribunals	238	...	28	7	46	31	1	...	...	83	25	17	1	...	38·87	...	22·34	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals... ...	10,594	...	1,666	591	1,988	2,217	190	15	5	2,789	892	234	...	...	25·13	...	18·41	
Other subordinate Courts	85,872	...	11,096	4,152	14,663	19,638	5,105	217	58	18,675	7,233	5,035	154	33·	31·18	21·	28·82	
District Courts	17,588	...	1,404	1,208	1,673	2,718	823	131	25	5,095	1,853	2,658	474	56·	45·84	38·	27·92	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	114,292	...	14,194	5,958	18,370	24,604	6,119	363	88	26,649	10,003	7,944	629	40·	30·28	25·	25·67	
GRAND TOTAL ...	269,280	...	37,633	28,602	36,176	50,959	7,744	1,542	563	58,696	26,352	21,013	3,678	...	...	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil (Revenue) cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of: Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest: Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	On reference to arbitration: For plaintiff.	For defendant.	With contest: Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits: Contested.		Uncontested.		Remarks
														N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid tribunals ...	344	...	93	13	11	13	6	2	...	114	62	30	6	14·	24·95	3·	32·40	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	16,673	...	2,490	769	619	3,453	256	21	22	5,312	3,287	1,464	103	29·	11·20	27·	23·68	
Small Cause Courts ...	1,378	...	273	58	18	50	44	...	3	502	371	59	4	32·	44·00	19·	19·97	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	4,685	...	602	120	64	747	107	...	...	1,417	1,102	526	162	65·	29·78	32·	21·37	
Chief Courts of Districts...	3,770	...	575	63	2	1,298	155	...	1	536	428	616	201	72·	48·56	75·	37·30	
Total ...	27,850	...	4,133	1,023	714	5,561	568	23	26	7,877	5,250	2,775	476	39·	31·44	34·	24·07	
Superior Courts ...	452	...	118	...	...	26	17	...	...	38	159	99	21	156·	...	54·	...	
Total ...	28,302	...	4,246	2,023	714	5,587	585	23	26	7,915	5,409	3,774	497	41·	31·94	35·	24·07	
II.—Revenue Court.																		
Unpaid local tribunals ...	8	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	26·16	...	32·50	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	8,689	...	344	202	231	5,771	116	4	...	1,781	155	85	...	...	12·46	...	19·48	
Other subordinate Courts,	60,283	...	34,954	1,539	2,833	5,252	701	239	...	11,344	1,863	1,538	16	19·	29·02	13·	30·76	
District Courts ...	71,002	...	10,227	7,009	2,496	9,098	3,538	132	41	26,285	6,185	5,911	2,237	55·	34·33	52·	8·00	
Total. ...	1,39,982	...	45,525	8,750	5,560	20,121	4,356	375	41	39,414	8,205	7,634	2,253	47·	25·66	30·	20·32	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,68,284	...	49,772	9,773	6,274	25,708	4,941	398	67	47,329	13,614	10,408	2,750					

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			N.-W. P Days.	Oudh Days.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts...	7,307	...	7	89	60	29	31	19	3,625	778	952	454	1,263	544	69	45·57	194	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	10,520	...	85	226	41	7	27	15	4,570	799	1,445	409	2,896	1,251	139	69·61	408	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	159	...	4	13	...	...	1	...	76	8	26	9	22	...	93	...	3	N.-W. P. only.
Total ...	17,988	...	96	328	101	36	59	34	8,271	1,585	2,423	872	4,181	1,795	101	50·03	605	
Appeals under Section 10 of Letters Patent of the High Court, North-Western Provinces.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	227	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Chief Courts of Province, { Appeals from original decrees ...	520	...	8	22	...	...	...	...	104	24	26	13	323	256	343	361·4	8	
Chief Courts of Province, { Ditto appellate ditto ...	3,680	...	178	32	26	1	3	2	972	57	228	72	2,109	1,472	247	238·2	44	
Total ...	4,202	...	186	54	26	1	3	2	1,076	81	255	85	2,413	1,729	...	...	52	
GRAND TOTAL ...	22,188	...	282	382	127	37	62	36	9,347	1,666	2,678	957	6,614	3,524	...	...	657	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,619	...	102	137	62	4	19	19	2,290	398	839	479	270	13	32	26·84	5	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,527	...	8	78	49	1	7	4	627	41	230	99	383	298	...	73·83	1	Oudh only.
District Judges' Appellate Courts	1,098	...	7	15	14	1	3	2	371	146	110	65	364	68	155	...	...	N.-W. P. only.
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Chief Courts of the Provinces, High Court, N.-W. Provinces. { Appeals from original decrees ...	947	...	5	5	6	...	...	...	429	24	70	147	261	112	143	...	...	
Chief Courts of the Provinces, High Court, N.-W. Provinces. { Ditto appellate decrees ...																		
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Ditto original ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh. { Ditto appellate ditto ...	437	...	135	2	...	...	...	1	29	6	45	...	219	167	...	14·86	...	
Total ...	8,628	...	257	237	131	6	29	26	3,746	615	1,294	790	1,497	658	...	...	6	
GRAND TOTAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS ...	30,816	...	539	619	258	43	91	62	13,093	2,281	3,972	1,747	8,111	4,182	...	...	663	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the business of the Civil (Revenue) Appellate Courts in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS JUDICIAL CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex-parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts ...	92	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	38	8	25	10	3	...	125·	45·66	1	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	936	...	25	22	17	...	15	3	347	24	154	61	268	149	117·	60·07	14	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province,	16	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	37·	...	...	
Total ...	1,044	...	34	27	18	...	15	3	392	32	181	71	271	149	...	...	15	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	319	...	16	7	2	1	2	...	97	9	34	9	142	80	266·	112·5	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Ditto appellate ditto ...	182	...	6	1	7	...	...	2	54	5	28	1	78	50	160·	169 2	...	
Total ...	501	...	22	8	9	1	2	2	151	14	62	10	220	130	...	...	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,545	...	56	35	27	1	17	5	543	46	243	81	491	279	...	...	15	
B.—Revenue Courts.																		
Collector's Appellate Courts	140	...	15	8	9	...	1	...	49	17	2617	6	98	...	21·	23·92	...	
Commissioner's Appellate Courts	1,310	...	149	22	203	22	30	24	333	41	137	61	28	138	86	53·89	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government—																		
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	1,195	...	444	...	383	15	24	22	111	21	29	4	142	...	66·	...	...	
Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces. — Ditto appellate ditto ...																		
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Ditto original ditto ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6·	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Ditto appellate ditto ...	36	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	15	13	...	127·1	...	
Chief Court of the Province of Oudh. — Applications for revision under section 622, Act XIV of 1882.	359	...	187	1	1	1	1	...	22	6	14	4	122	99	...	68·7	...	
Total ...	3,043	—	809	31	596	38	56	43	522	85	207	75	578	249	...	...	...	
Grand Total of Civil and Revenue Courts ...	458	...	865	66	623	39	73	51	1,065	131	450	156	1,069	528	...	...	15	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the result of proceedings on application for the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Court in the Province of North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.		Number of applications												
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immoveable property		Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than on the preceding columns.	Remarks.
												Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.		Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—*Civil Courts.*																						
Unpaid tribunals ...	11,237	33	520	202	353	129	28	13,717	916	5	18	134	416	12	...	27	...	3	3	...	106	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals,	102,762	5,335	20,850	14,315	50,921	11,341	3,893	1,68,0359	4,61,370	743	2,193	2,435	4,461	4,213	412	3,282	49	4,251	81	50	2,722	
Small Cause Courts ...	18,421	1,024	45,42	2,646	8,947	1,262	351	2,18,040	28,765	290	1,007	592	868	36	...	9	2	2	...	...	2,787	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	15,724	1,023	3,729	2,328	5,619	3,025	1,416	1,64,5395	5,42,256	126	200	524	1,017	587	88	606	32	1,017	13	10	1,088	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	1,135	304	187	205	253	186	102	2,61,807	8,665	7	5	32	116	19	2	12	4	31	...	...	110	
Total ...	1,39,279	7,719	29,828	19,696	66,093	15,943	5,790	38,19,318	10,41,972	1,171	3,423	3,717	6,878	4,867	502	3,935	87	5,304	97	60	6,813	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid local tribunals ...	78	...	29	10	23	16	4	935	...	1	...	11	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	25,800	64	11,345	3,136	8,340	2,915	261	2,15,887	44,302	272	768	2,754	6,024	240	...	294	...	11	43	...	2,608	
District Courts ...	18,609	82	7,409	2,106	6,271	2,741	650	3,83,116	91,443	245	258	2,008	3,051	276	10	375	18	209	17	...	1,882	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	73	...	44	6	20	3	...	2,195	214	1	5	4	11	3	...	9	...	1	...	...	16	
Total ...	44,560	146	18,827	5,258	4,654	5,675	915	1,02,133	1,35,959	519	1,031	4,777	9,105	520	10	678	18	221	60	...	4,514	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,83,839	7,865	48,655	24,954	80,747	21,618	6,705	44,21,451	11,77,931	1,690	4,454	8,494	15,983	5,387	512	4,614	105	5,525	157	60	11,327	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under sections 351 and 356.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	54	11	8	13	18	...	...	4	23	4	9,853	4,242	2,469	1,678	
Chief Courts of Districts	317	50	11	67	105	4	...	80	71	15	84,108	10,133	15,703	9,858	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	371	61	19	80	123	4	...	84	94	19	93,963	14,375	18,172	11,536	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13 (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL).

Statement showing use of juries and assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1884.

Class of Courts in which jurors and assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.		Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	Jury trials.					Assessors' trials.			Remarks.
					Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from		
						Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.		One assessor.	Both assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I.—Civil Courts.													
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870 ...	Assessors	2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	North-Western Provinces only.
Total, Civil Courts ...		2	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	6	
II.—Criminal Courts.													
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions ...	Jurors, seven	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-Western Provices only.
	Assessors, two or more. Qualifications as described in sections 319 and 320, Criminal Procedure Code... ...	2	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	220	31	53	Oudh only.
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction		...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North-Western Provinces only.
Total, Criminal Courts ...		2	8	304	8	...	...	...	...	220	31	53	
GRAND TOTAL ...		2	8	319	8	...	...	...	...	223	37	59	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1884-85.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting Immoveable Property, Book I. — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause *d*.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *d*.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Optional. Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less, &c. (section 18, clause *c*) and leases exempted under the proviso in clause 17.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of courts.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immoveable property transferred.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	North-Western Provinces.									Rs. a. p.								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Dehra Dún	3	11	133	128	6	15	24	317	973 6 0	24	7	2	1	...	...	34	23 10 0	8,48,036 10 0
3	Saháranpur	10	141	1,784	3,790	184	23	1,250	7,172	12,865 14 0	689	1,699	214	335	...	...	2,937	1,092 2 0	36,59,857 3 8
4	Meerut	12	151	1,883	3,786	211	32	1,369	7,432	13,791 12 0	424	1,225	77	460	53	...	2,239	1,064 14 0	49,55,790 4 11
5	Aligarh	9	61	932	1,620	103	24	907	3,647	7,196 6 0	442	706	26	74	6	...	1,254	492 14 0	28,97 997 6 8
6	Agra	18	64	1,4 5	2,299	708	69	1,171	5,726	9,363 8 0	846	1,942	645	329	26	11	3,799	1,475 12 0	33,71,691 15 7
7	Farukhabad	7	91	836	614	535	17	516	2,609	4,393 7 0	803	344	305	14	25	1	1,492	681 0 0	13,74,590 14 2
8	Mainpuri	13	98	824	585	1,330	47	686	3,570	6,539 5 0	670	325	734	63	76	...	1,868	909 12 0	22,23,449 6 6
9	Moradabad	12	65	1,795	2,515	219	2	1,152	5,748	10,756 10 0	1,154	1,726	192	303	185	...	3,560	1,748 4 0	40,23,688 3 9¼
10	Bareilly	13	90	788	236	1,014	10	442	2,580	5,791 8 0	557	155	500	54	19	9	1,294	582 1 0	28,40,132 2 0
11	Sháhjahánpur	10	83	1,062	1,826	185	199	963	4,311	1,272 10 0	968	1,450	96	150	12	...	2,676	973 6 0	27,71,847 4 2
12	Cawnpore	17	160	1,096	1,492	195	3	237	3,184	7,207 6 0	480	295	10	11	27	...	823	345 14 0	27,63,097 5 5
13	Bánda	15	88	365	690	151	...	48	1,342	2,732 14 0	157	296	38	8	...	...	499	197 0 0	7,30,230 9 10
14	Allahabad	12	95	658	1,153	85	113	165	2,269	4,907 14 0	263	287	83	18	3	...	654	238 14 0	22,31,787 0 7
15	Jaunpur	6	61	552	1,467	89	106	93	2,368	4,087 8 0	352	1,163	29	7	5	...	1,556	652 2 0	10,23,005 9 0
16	Gorakhpur	12	122	1,487	3,879	234	36	652	6,410	13,464 14 0	366	1,393	70	27	19	16	1,891	910 2 0	40,95 288 6 0
17	Azamgarh	6	58	528	1,354	182	35	149	2,306	4,465 4 0	212	1,092	130	10	1	...	1,445	599 0 0	12,15 406 12 4
18	Mirzapur	6	61	421	1,267	38	34	230	2 061	3,700 7 0	301	1,123	13	26	63	1	1,527	798 10 0	12,50,641 12 0
19	Benares	5	94	700	1,464	122	174	216	2 770	5,589 6 0	576	1,122	36	28	...	...	1,762	682 6 0	24,69,729 8 5
20	Gházipur	8	42	923	2,806	70	157	228	4,226	8,429 4 0	448	1,111	33	14	2	3	1,611	731 3 0	28,18,644 5 5
21	Jalaun	6	16	176	488	45	...	2	727	1,683 0 0	113	224	16	...	1		354	135 4 0	4,42,936 4 0
22	Jhánsi	6	10	136	184	15	...	6	351	820 0 0	28	66	11	...	...	...	105	50 8 0	2,18,590 11 5
23	Lalitpur	3	4	24	15	68	...	..	111	152 4 0	36	16	67	...	...	...	118	43 6 0	3,1,435 14 2
24	Kumaun	6	69	416	146	7	40	15	693	1,145 14 0	131	35	8	2	6	...	182	82 12 0	4,17,105 7 6
25	Tarái	2	7	45	67	...	...	65	184	225 4 0	41	27	...	1	4	...	73	55 14 0	60,728 6 10
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares ...	4	19	340	736	136	22	172	1,405	2,458 6 0	264	391	24	303	...		979	313 8 0	6,80,020 15 6
	Total, N.-W. P. ...	221	1,761	19,309	34,608	5,932	1,158	10,758	73,526	1,39,997 14 0	10,341	18,220	3,359	2,238	533	41	34,732	14,871 2 0	4,94,13,581 1 10¼
	Oudh.																		
1	Lucknow	11	114	727	1,197	129	18	128	2,313	5,257 4 0	1,094	1,123	42	50	...	...	2,309	754 8 0	19,78,769 3 0
2	Unao	15	72	360	1,3 2	51	4	16	1,805	3,624 2 0	273	676	20	7	6	8	990	419 6 0	9 25,09 5 1
3	Bara Banki	14	65	277	1,134	77	8	266	1,827	3,359 0 0	189	827	30	56	27	1	1,130	371 10 0	11,13,276 9 6
4	Fyzabad	11	39	340	975	92	32	134	1,612	3,059 8 0	263	683	11	31	...	...	988	328 0 0	9,21,466 11 7
5	Gonda	8	29	202	544	482	16	664	1,937	3,020 14 0	931	343	148	123	...	...	745	277 12 0	11,23,659 11 9
6	Bahraich	8	2	53	162	54	3	717	1,010	965 6 0	59	88	36	58	2	...	243	64 10 0	11,27,857 5 9
7	Sitapur	11	39	152	697	118	5	383	1,394	3,097 10 0	93	268	34	5	19	3	422	155 8 0	19,99,989 6 1
8	Hardoi	10	59	372	1,877	79	19	93	2,499	5,064 4 0	303	911	37	23	24	...	1,298	463 4 0	13,77,230 14 10
9	Kheri	8	24	60	286	25	20	119	534	1,058 10 0	55	136	11	11	13	3	229	147 2 0	9 70,766 10 6
10	Fae Bareli	13	50	197	819	18	12	54	1,150	2,309 8 0	128	426	5	15	227	16	817	577 12 0	10,01,980 0 8
11	Sultanpur	9	48	215	1,133	24	92	75	1,587	2,533 14 0	66	866	6	10	52	...	1,000	424 10 0	7,21,828 15 1
12	Partabgarh	7	29	157	726	11	47	35	1,005	1,924 12 0	52	427	5	4	52	5	555	328 2 0	8,41,001 14 4
	Total, Oudh ...	125	589	3,112	10,850	1,160	276	2,684	18,673	35,274 12 0	2,716	6,774	385	393	422	36	10,726	4,312 4 0	1,41,92,923 14 2
	Total, United Provinces ...	346	2,350	22,421	45,460	7,092	1,434	13,442	92,199	1,75,272 10 0	13,057	24,994	3,744	2,631	955	77	45,458	19,183 6 0	6,35,16,505 0 0¼

B.—Judicial Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1884-85—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.								Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Receipts.		Total of columns 34 and 35.	Total expenditure.
		Instruments of sale of moveable property.	Obligations for payment of money, section 18, clause f.		All other documents registered under section 18, clause f, which do not affect immoveable property.	Total of registrations, Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		Total aggregate value of moveable property transferred.										Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 18 and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.	Total of extraordinary fees and fines.		
			On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c.	Other obligations.																		
	1	20	21	22	23	24	25		25a		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	33a	34	35	35a	36
	N.-W. Provinces						Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,250 8 7
2	Debra Dún ...	12	...	47	83	142	227	6 0	84,558 0 0		...	4	...	1	...	3	60	59	493	1,232 6 0	430 3 0		898 4 3
3	Saháranpur ...	294	3	1,196	437	1,929	1,456 10	0	3,88,729 14 0		2	41	...	2	1	56	91	1,620	12,08	15,496 10 0	6,351 2 6		7,401 14 11
4	Meerut ...	203	11	745	377	1,336	1,447	8 0	4,05,202 7 5		1	30	4	12	...	23	142	1,501	11,007	16,380 2 0	7,584 12 3		9,099 8 0
5	Aligarh ...	324	38	528	225	1,115	1,222	10 0	4,48,896 13 5		2	15	...	9	...	32	103	1,280	6,016	8,937 14 0	4,311 1 9		6,291 2 9
6	Agra ...	410	54	1,552	528	2,544	1,653	6 0	4,06,787 3 7		2	33	...	7	...	22	166	1,015	12,069	12,560 4 0	5,796 6 3		10,346 10 3
7	Farukhabad ...	101	22	214	217	554	512	12 0	2,59,877 9 1		1	39	..	2	1	10	59	801	4,655	5,701 2 0	2,468 14 9		4,506 2 3
8	Mainpuri ...	291	13	586	395	1,285	1,050	6 0	2,57,090 6 1		...	5	2	4	...	16	83	1,531	6,723	8,501 7 0	3,972 3 0		7,383 6 0
9	Moradabad ...	229	11	1,025	326	1,585	1,074	8 0	4,07 661 5 5		...	11	1	4	1	27	148	1,207	10,893	13,605 6 0	6,544 1 0		8 351 1 7
10	Bareilly ...	305	5,989	1,464	147	7,905	2,684	7 0	9,02,.43 13 8½		2	13	...	...	...	10	134	657	11,779	9,088 0 0	4,407 2 0		7,603 13 0
11	Sháhjahánpur ...	476	445	628	218	1,767	938	8 0	2,95,117 0 9		...	3	...	4	...	42	54	1,215	8,767	9,190 8 0	4,433 7 9		6,886 9 5
12	Cawnpore ...	97	1	213	466	777	1,272	8 0	2,69,878 2 2		2	34	2	7	...	8	132	1,017	4,784	8,899 12 0	4,821 4 0		7,285 5 9
13	Bánda ...	26	...	120	265	411	625	4 0	60,094 7 3		1	1	...	1	...	3	94	261	2,253	3,557 2 0	1,420 9 3		4,049 5 7
14	Allahabad ...	56	...	140	149	345	495	14 0	1,63 244 11 7		1	41	...	...	1	1	168	557	3,268	5,724 10 0	3,532 13 6		6,715 5 11
15	Jaunpur ...	29	7	234	126	396	295	6 0	60 152 4 3		...	5	...	...	...	15	33	390	4,320	5,645 0 0	2,699 7 0		3,245 14 0
16	Gorakhpur ...	148	...	670	401	1,219	1,164	0 0	3,83,668 3 2		3	3	...	8	...	27	105	1,255	9,520	15,535 0 0	7,347 3 0		7,717 3 6
17	Azamgarh ...	88	7	216	190	501	366	4 0	1 06,664 10 9		...	1	...	1	2	3	21	760	4,253	5,413 8 0	2,115 2 3		3,247 11 4
18	Mirzapur ...	73	...	433	164	660	628	14 0	5,78,394 10 4		...	54	1	2	...	6	92	272	4,248	5,217 13 0	3,047 9 0		3,025 0 11
19	Benares ...	91	...	413	358	862	1,042	10 0	3,00,658 0 9		3	291	...	...	...	16	262	733	5,394	7,878 6 0	5,678 6 9		5,996 1 11
20	Gházipur ...	55	...	202	171	428	417	4 0	1,28,029 12 7		...	9	1	1	...	16	67	561	6,273	9,599 11 0	3,532 14 0		5,052 6 9
21	Jalaun ...	16	...	90	90	196	288	14 0	46,363 1 6		...	2	...	...	...	7	9	125	1,279	2,111 2 0	610 9 0		1,817 6 0
22	Jhánsi ...	4	...	30	91	125	215	14 0	8,369 10 9		...	...	1	1	...	3	44	49	581	1,096 6 0	485 4 0		1,440 13 0
23	Lalitpur ...	...	...	...	20	20	26	2 0	2,856 15 9		...	3	...	...	...	5	...	18	249	227 12 0	65 3 6		459 13 6
24	Kumaun ...	4	...	...	67	71	109	8 0	52,667 12 7		...	42	11	1	...	9	9	65	946	1,469 2 0	524 2 6		1,634 8 0
25	Tarái ...	2	...	51	4	57	24	14 0	6,361 10 0		...	...	...	...	...	5	2	13	314	306 0 0	193 5 0		251 4 6
26	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	19	...	177	33	229	98	2 0	40,245 4 11		...	3	...	2	2	9	9	184	2,613	2,876 0 0	1,896 11 0		2,151 11 4
	Total, N.-W. P. ...	3,347	6,601	10,973	5,538	26,459	19,300	15 0	60,59,513 15 9½		20	683	23	69	8	373	2,087	17,137	1,34,717	1,75,647 15 0	84,349 13 3		1,50,109 1 0
	Oudh.																						
1	Lucknow ...	191	...	941	973	2,105	2,219	4 0	12,10,159 11 1		4	57	...	7	...	...	280	818	6,727	8,345 0 0	5,687 1 0		8,077 2 6
2	Unao ...	87	...	351	410	848	739	2 0	1,22,749 3 10		...	19	...	...	...	4	98	419	3,643	4,820 10 0	2 428 4 0		3,651 3 0
3	Bara Banki ...	80	3	1,116	732	1,931	1,056	8 0	2,66,079 11 11		...	11	2	...	...	4	97	470	4,888	4,817 2 0	2,686 1 0		3,767 6 6
4	Fyzabad ...	77	...	341	363	781	745	12 0	2,60,778 4 8		2	21	...	3	...	8	75	358	3,381	4,175 4 0	8,356 2 0		4,909 8 0
5	Gonda ...	46	...	464	678	1,208	1,072	4 0	2,32,585 8 10		...	29	...	...	...	7	116	368	3,890	4,410 14 0	2,337 12 0		3,437 5 0
6	Bahraich ...	79	...	379	553	1,011	742	4 0	2,02,496 10 2		...	3	1	...	...	1	88	161	2,264	1,782 4 0	1,546 11 0		2,148 1 0
7	Sitapur ...	77	18	842	652	1,589	1,046	8 0	3 86,033 2 10		...	24	1	6	...	6	137	307	3,405	4,351 10 0	2,906 11 0		4,471 15 6
8	Hardoi ...	136	...	1,173	400	1,709	918	4 0	2,78,216 8 3		...	7	...	1	...	11	129	547	5,500	6,459 12 0	2,612 3 0		4,551 11 0
9	Kheri ...	87	16	373	428	904	627	14 0	2,73,711 7 1		...	24	...	...	...	1	124	208	1,667	1,851 10 0	1 320 2 0		1,697 9 6
10	Rae Bareli ...	39	...	374	263	681	613	12 0	1,18,591 6 5		3	34	1	...	...	5	22	204	2,648	3,573 0 0	1,810 14 0		3,870 5 6
11	Sultanpur ...	23	7	459	273	762	656	6 0	1,16,413 11 11		...	14	..	1	...	9	12	175	3,349	3,642 14 0	1,560 0 0		2,727 3 0
12	Partabgarh ...	30	...	439	172	641	565	10 0	1 3 ,862 4 7		...	19	1	1	...	13	28	210	2,201	2,860 8 0	1 282 8 0		2,077 2 6
	Total, Oudh ...	946	44	7,272	5,902	14,164	11,003	8 0	35 97,277 14 7		9	253	6	19	...	69	1,206	4,248	43,563	51 120 8 0	28,534 5 0		45,393 9 0
	Total, United Provinces.	4,293	6,645	18,245	11,440	40,623	30,304	7 0	96,57,791 11 4½		29	936	29	88	8	442	3,293	21,385	1,78,280	2,26,768 7 0	1,12,884 2 3		1,95,502 10 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1884.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	Male.	Female	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison.	Convicts ...	726	54	780	400	62	462	1,126	116	1,242	550	86	641	571	30	601	679·50	46·00	725·50	679·51	46·04	725·55
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	...	...	...	0·01	0·04	0·05			
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,452	...	1,452	785	...	785	2,237	...	2,237	843	...	843	1,394	...	1,394	1350·25	...	1,350·25	1,350·25	...	1,350·25
		Under-trial,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25			
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,615	112	1,727	798	56	854	2,413	168	2,581	859	108	967	1,554	60	1,614	1,497·75	84·50	886·50			
		Under-trial,	...	1	1	8	5	13	8	6	14	8	6	14	...	...	...	0·75	0·50	...	1,498·50	85·22	1,583·72
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·22	...			
4	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	681	27	708	963	33	996	1,644	60	1,704	602	32	634	1,042	28	1,070	853·25	33·25	1,238·50			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853·25	33·25	886·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,248	90	1,338	510	42	552	1,758	132	1,890	724	59	783	1,034	73	1,107	1,154·00	84·50	1,181·75			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154·00	84·50	1,238·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08			
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,149	127	1,276	648	99	747	1,797	226	2,023	547	115	662	1,250	111	1,361	1,062·25	119·50	1,554·25			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,062·25	119·58	1,181·83
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·08	...			
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,602	113	7,715	421	31	452	2,023	144	2,167	762	31	793	1,261	113	1,374	1,444·00	110·25	44·75			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,444·00	110·25	1,554·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·85			
8	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	42	1	43	144	6	150	186	7	193	148	6	154	38	1	39	43·50	1·25	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	47·01	1·59	48·60
		Civil ...	...	...	...	45	3	48	45	3	48	43	2	45	2	1	3	3·51	0·34	...			
9	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	78	4	82	79	4	83	78	4	82	1	...	1	1·75	0·25	0·50	1·75	0·25	2·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Chakrata ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235·75			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	36	...	36	36	...	36	36	...	36	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·50	...	0·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·07			
11	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	286	...	202	597	10	607	383	16	899	687	12	699	196	4	200	231·00	4·75	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·25	238·07	4·75	242·82
		Civil ...	5	...	5	94	...	94	99	...	99	93	...	93	6	...	6	7·07	...	...			
12	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	10	...	10	623	17	640	633	17	650	617	17	634	16	...	16	21·25	1·00	2·25	21·25	1·00	22·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Roorkee ditto ...	Convicts ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	125	1	126	127	1	128	125	1	126	2	...	2	2·25	...	2·25	2·25	...	2·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Muzaffarnagar Jail ...	Convicts ...	107	11	118	585	50	635	692	61	753	587	38	625	105	23	128	123·75	11·00	134·75			
		Under-trial,	18	...	18	543	48	591	561	48	609	533	46	579	28	2	30	21·00	2·00	23·00	146·75	13·23	159·98
		Civil ...	...	...	...	28	2	30	28	2	30	24	2	26	4	...	4	2·00	0·23	2·23			
15	Meerut District Jail,	Convicts ...	244	...	244	962	...	962	1,206	...	1,206	955	...	955	251	...	251	294·50	...	294·50			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300·67	...	300 67
		Civil ...	16	...	16	65	...	65	81	...	81	74	...	74	7	...	7	6·17	...	6·17			
16	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	31	1	32	1,060	58	1,118	1,091	59	1,150	1,048	59	1,107	43	...	43	37·75	1·50	39·25	37·75	1·50	39·25
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884—(continued).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
17	Meerut Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	111	6	117	111	6	117	99	6	105	12	...	12	0·50	...	0·50	0 50	...	0·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	142	2	144	533	14	547	675	16	691	537	10	547	138	6	144	160·00	4·50	164·50			
		Under-trial,	20	2	22	521	12	533	541	14	555	527	14	541	14	...	14	25·50	0·75	26·25	192·47	5·37	197·84
		Civil ...	8	...	8	80	2	82	88	2	90	80	2	82	8	...	8	6·97	0·12	7 09			
19	Aligarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	373	11	384	735	32	767	1,108	43	1,151	828	35	863	280	8	288	321·50	11·21	335·75			
		Under-trial,	39	...	39	779	23	802	818	23	841	793	23	816	25	...	25	33·00	0·75	33 75	371·48	12·08	383·56
		Civil ...	14	1	15	147	1	148	161	2	163	153	2	155	8	...	8	13·98	0·08	14·06			
20	Bijnor ditto ...	Convicts ...	123	5	128	467	27	494	590	32	622	439	27	466	151	5	156	162 50	7·50	170·00			
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	455	16	471	460	16	476	448	16	464	12	...	12	16·50	0· 5	16·75	184·36	8·18	192 54
		Civil ...	3	...	3	57	5	62	60	5	65	57	5	62	3	...	3	0·36	0·43	5 79			
21	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	323	16	339	1,314	45	1,359	1,637	61	1,698	1,293	50	1,343	344	11	355	362·00	17·25	379 25			
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	362·17	17·26	379 43
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	4	1	5	1	...	1	0·17	0·01	0 18			
22	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	12	2	14	145	40	185	157	42	199	151	39	190	6	3	9	13·25	2·50	15 75	13·25	2·50	15·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...			
23	Bareilly District Jail,	Convicts ...	526	51	577	1,502	89	1,591	2,028	140	2,168	1,625	70	1,695	403	70	473	490·50	53·00	543·50			
		Under-trial,	6	...	6	210	14	224	216	14	230	195	13	208	23	1	24	17·75	1·25	19 00	514·03	54·39	568·42
		Civil ...	11	...	11	68	1	69	79	1	80	75	1	76	4	...	4	5·78	0·14	5 92			
24	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	23	2	25	1,963	95	2,058	1,986	97	2,083	1,959	97	2,056	27	...	27	27·25	0·25	27 50	27·25	0·25	27·50
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
25	Pilibhít ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	719	28	747	721	28	749	703	26	729	18	2	20	19·00	...	19·00	19·00	...	19·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	212	8	220	961	14	975	1,173	22	1,195	974	17	991	199	5	204	250·25	5·75	256·00			
		Under-trial,	36	1	37	1,076	17	1,093	1,112	18	1,130	1,078	18	1,096	34	...	34	37·00	0·75	37·75	291·08	6·59	297·67
		Civil ...	5	...	5	69	2	71	74	2	76	72	1	73	2	1	3	3·83	0·09	3 92			
27	Sháhjahánpur ditto..	Convicts ...	264	16	280	959	38	997	1,223	54	1,277	980	48	1,028	243	6	249	265·75	11·75	277·50			
		Under-trial,	35	1	36	860	32	892	895	33	928	858	33	891	37	...	37	30·50	1·00	31·50	300·16	12·75	312·91
		Civil ...	6	...	6	40	...	40	46	...	46	45	...	45	1	...	1	3·91	...	3·91			
28	Muttra ditto ...	Convicts ...	126	11	137	739	67	806	865	78	943	709	66	775	156	12	168	187·25	11·25	198·50			
		Under-trial,	44	7	51	710	36	746	754	43	797	717	41	758	37	2	39	32·50	2·50	35·00	227·04	14·26	241·30
		Civil ...	7	1	8	79	2	81	86	3	89	78	3	81	8	...	8	7·29	0·51	7·80			
29	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	450	...	450	884	...	884	1,334	...	1,334	922	...	922	412	...	412	427·00	...	427·00			
		Under trial,	12	...	12	228	...	228	240	...	240	233	...	233	7	...	7	13·50	...	13·50	451·52	...	451·52
		Civil ...	10	...	10	117	...	117	127	...	127	117	...	117	10	...	10	11·02	...	11·02			
30	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	52	...	52	1,527	38	1,565	1,579	38	1,617	1,550	38	1,588	29	...	29	31·75	1·25	33·00	31·75	1·25	33·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Ditto Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	53	10	63	57	10	67	56	10	66	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00	1·00	...	1·00
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..			
32	Etáwah Jail ...	Convicts ...	213	5	218	656	27	683	869	32	901	691	21	712	178	11	189	230·50	7·00	237·50			
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	521	25	546	526	25	554	518	25	543	8	...	8	14·00	0·50	14·50	248 43	7·50	255 93
		Civil ...	5	...	5	54	...	54	59	...	59	56	...	56	3	...	3	3·93	...	3·93			

33	Mainpuri ditto ...	Convicts ...	249	9	258	558	21	579	807	30	837	659	28	687	148	2	150	231·50	7·50	239·00	233·82	7·50	241·32
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	32	...	32	35	...	35	33	...	33	2	...	2	2·32	...	2·32			
34	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 25	1·00	19·25
		Under-trial,	30	2	32	410	13	423	440	15	455	429	15	444	11	...	11	18·25	1·00	19·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
35	Etah Jail ...	Convicts ...	156	8	164	732	35	767	888	43	931	758	36	794	130	7	137	153·50	9·25	162·75	201·79	10·25	212·04
		Under-trial,	49	1	50	785	20	805	834	21	865	811	21	832	23	...	23	44·75	1·00	45·75			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	32	...	32	36	...	36	33	...	33	3	...	3	3·54	...	3·54			
36	Fatehgarh District Jail.	Convicts ...	174	...	174	858	1	859	1,032	1	1,033	810	1	811	222	...	222	195 75	...	195 75	199·00	0·25	199·25
		Under-trial,	6	2	8	42	3	45	48	5	53	47	5	52	1	...	1	3·25	0·25	3·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
37	Fatehgarh Lock up,	Convicts ...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44·11	1·00	45·11
		Under-trial,	10	...	10	684	26	710	624	26	720	673	26	699	21	...	21	38 25	1·00	39 25			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	68	...	68	74	...	74	74	...	74	...	...	...	5·86	...	5·86			
38	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts ...	214	17	231	771	65	836	985	82	1,067	805	82	869	180	18	198	217·00	21·00	238·00	249 67	22·76	272·43
		Under-trial,	24	3	27	728	42	770	752	45	797	705	45	747	47	3	50	28·50	1·75	30·25			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	36	1	37	42	1	43	40	1	41	2	...	2	4·17	0·01	4·18			
39	Fatehpur Jail ...	Convicts ..	305	25	330	633	36	669	938	61	999	727	61	780	211	8	219	267·25	11·00	278·25	268·60	11·00	279·61
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	20	...	20	25	...	25	20	...	20	5	...	5	1·35	...	1·35			
40	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·00	1·50	20·50
		Under-trial,	27	1	28	774	36	810	801	37	838	782	37	819	19	...	19	19·00	1·50	20·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41	Allahabad District Jail.	Convicts ...	397	21	418	1,108	73	1,181	1,505	94	1,599	1,072	94	1,150	433	16	449	421·25	20·25	441·50	438·42	21·17	459·59
		Under-trial,	13	...	13	112	6	118	125	6	131	115	6	120	10	1	11	10 50	0·75	11·25			
		Civil ...	6	1	7	62	3	65	68	4	72	62	4	66	6	...	6	6 67	0 17	6·84			
42	Allahabad Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33·75	1·75	35·50
		Under-trial,	26	2	28	1,467	77	1,544	1,492	79	1,572	1,447	79	1,525	46	1	47	33·75	1·75	35·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
43	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	173	13	186	821	60	881	994	73	1,067	819	73	886	175	6	18.	208·25	11·50	220·00	232 50	12·75	245·25
		Under-trial,	17	3	20	496	29	525	513	32	545	486	32	518	27	...	27	21·00	1·00	22·00			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	36	...	36	42	...	42	40	...	40	2	...	2	3·25	...	3·25			
44	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	8·25	0·25	8·50
		Under-trial,	11	1	12	333	12	345	344	13	357	335	13	348	9	...	9	8·25	...	8·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·25	...			
45	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	145	8	153	421	68	489	566	76	642	403	76	465	163	14	177	143·75	0·25	155·00	158·22	11·50	169·72
		Under-trial,	10	...	10	2 8	18	226	218	18	236	216	18	233	2	1	3	13·75	...	14·00			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	9	...	9	1	...	1	0·72	9·50	0·72			
46	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	182	10	192	631	45	676	813	55	868	698	55	743	115	10	1·5	162·75	1·50	172·25	196·45	11·18	207·63
		Under-trial,	13	1	14	673	50	723	686	51	737	666	51	770	20	1	21	28 75	0·18	30·25			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	85	2	87	90	2	92	85	2	86	5	1	6	4 95	12·00	5·13			
47	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	132	11	143	712	56	768	844	67	911	680	67	739	664	8	172	151·75	...	63·75	161·15	12·28	173·43
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	8	...	8	1 6	3	119	124	3	127	111	3	114	13	...	13	9·40	02·8	9·68			
48	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·00	1·75	28·75
		Under-trial,	39	5	44	1,314	100	1,414	1,353	150	1,458	1,341	150	1,446	12	...	12	27·00	1·75	28·75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
49	Benares District Jail	Convicts ...	296	...	296	1,284	...	1,284	1,580	...	1,580	1,277	...	1,277	303	...	303	320·75	...	320·75	335·78	...	335.78
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	56	...	56	60	...	60	56	...	56	4	...	4	4·75	...	4·75			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	180	...	108	113	...	113	103	...	103	10	...	10	10·28	...	10·28			
50	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34·75	1·50	36 25
		Under-trial,	23	1	24	2,260	136	2,396	2,283	137	2,420	2,246	137	2,380	37	3	40	34·75	1·50	36 25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
51	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	401	29	430	1,133	105	1,238	1,534	134	1,668	1,207	134	1,314	327	27	354	400·00	29 25	429·25	426·89	31·00	457·39
		Under-trial,	28	1	29	667	52	719	696	53	748	676	53	724	19	5	24	19·00	1 75	20·75			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	85	..	85	91	...	91	84	...	89	11	...	11	7·89	...	7·89			
52	Ballia Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·75	1·00	19·75
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	749	48	797	749	48	797	737	48	785	12	...	12	18·75	1·00	19 75			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884—(concluded).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
53	Azamgarh Jail ...	Convicts ...	303	21	324	1,157	79	1,285	1,460	100	1,560	1,218	86	1,304	242	14	256	273·75	20·75	294·50	298·38	22·00	320·38
		Under-trial,	23	1	24	787	43	830	810	44	854	793	44	837	17	...	17	22·25	1·25	23·50			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	32	...	32	33	...	33	30	...	30	3	...	3	2·38	...	2·38			
54	Gorakhpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	523	26	549	1,116	137	1,253	1,639	163	1,802	1,208	144	1,352	431	19	450	519·50	26·75	546·25	521·06	26·75	547·81
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22	25	...	21	1	...	1	1·56	...	1·56			
55	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Under-trial,	9	1	10	1,790	144	1,934	1,799	145	1,944	1,781	143	1,924	18	2	20	34·75	3·00	37·75	34·75	3·00	37·75
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
56	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	336	19	355	800	61	861	1,136	80	1,216	834	58	892	302	22	324	282·50	18·25	300·75	312·22	19·75	331·97
		Under-trial,	15	...	16	669	44	653	625	44	669	608	43	651	17	1	18	28·75	1·50	30·25			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	0·97	...	0·97			
57	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	123	6	129	178	7	185	301	13	314	231	10	241	70	3	13	102·00	3·75	105·75	103·05	3·75	106·80
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	24	...	24	26	...	26	25	...	25	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·05			
58	Ránikhet, Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	137	7	144	139	7	146	139	7	146	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
59	Naini Tal Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·25	...	3·25
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	109	...	109	110	...	110	110	...	110	...	...	...	3·25	...	3·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
60	Tarai ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	0·50	5·25
		Under-trial,	13	2	15	168	9	177	181	11	192	178	11	189	3	...	8	4·75	0·50	5·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
61	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·50	1·00	5·50
		Under-trial,	15	2	17	66	11	77	81	13	94	81	11	92	...	2	2	4·50	1·00	5·50			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
62	Orai Jail ditto ...	Convicts ...	102	10	112	366	40	406	468	50	518	366	44	410	102	6	108	124·25	8·00	132·25	134·77	9·00	143·77
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	310	32	342	317	32	343	292	32	324	19	...	19	8·25	1·00	9·25			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	20	...	20	25	...	25	25	...	25	...	...	...	2·27	...	2·27			
63	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	142	6	148	316	59	375	458	65	523	349	57	406	109	8	117	118·75	13·25	132·00	125·93	13·50	139·43
		Under-trial,	20	...	20	193	10	203	213	10	223	210	10	220	3	...	3	6·75	0·25	7·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	8	...	8	2	...	2	0·43	...	0·43			
64	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·75	0·25	4·00
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	259	33	292	259	33	292	259	33	292	...	...	...	3·75	0·25	4·00			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
65	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	49	6	55	238	38	276	287	44	231	228	42	270	59	2	61	67·25	4·00	71·25	76·11	4·50	80·61
		Under-trial,	6	...	6	203	17	220	209	17	226	204	17	221	5	...	5	8·75	0·50	9·25			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	0·11	...	0·11			
66	Lucknow District Jail,	Convicts ...	377	32	209	650	56	706	1,027	88	1,115	635	68	703	392	20	412	376·00	22·25	398·25	376·00	22·25	398·25
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
67	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40·10	2·73	42·83
		Under-trial,	40	4	44	959	60	1,019	999	64	1,063	976	61	1,037	23	3	26	28·25	2·25	30·50			
		Civil ...	7	1	8	119	14	133	126	15	141	112	15	127	14	...	14	11·85	0·48	12·33			
68	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	319	18	337	651	44	695	970	62	1,032	699	47	746	271	15	286	282·50	16·25	298·75	308·94	17·25	326·19
		Under-trial,	20	...	20	571	34	605	551	34	625	562	38	595	29	1	30	23·25	1·00	24·25			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	25	...	25	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	3·19	...	3·19			

69	Unao	ditto	...	Convicts ...	154	21	175	442	50	492	596	71	667	499	56	555	97	15	112	158 25	15·00	173·25	172·03	16·50	188·53
				Under-trial,	6	...	6	523	40	569	535	40	575	512	40	552	23	...	23	12·00	1 50	13·50			
				Civil ...	3	...	3	26	...	26	29	...	29	23	...	23	1	...	1	1·78	...	1·78			
70	Sitapur	ditto	...	Convicts ...	408	12	420	763	61	829	1,176	73	1,249	854	55	909	322	18	340	323 00	17.50	340·54	323·00	17·50	340·50
				Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
71	Ditto	Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Under-trial,	24	2	26	938	64	1,002	962	66	1,028	947	65	1,012	15	1	16	28·75	1·75	30·50	33·11	1·75	34·86
				Civil ...	7	...	7	33	...	33	40	...	40	38	..	38	2	...	2	4·36	...	4·36			
72	Hardoi	Jail	...	Convicts ...	196	10	206	923	39	962	1,119	49	1,168	856	43	899	263	6	269	201·25	7·75	209·00	201·25	7·75	209 00
				Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
73	Ditto	Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Under-trial,	49	4	53	882	33	915	931	37	968	861	37	898	70	...	70	37·25	1·50	38·75	4 79	1·65	43·44
				Civil ...	8	...	8	51	2	53	59	2	61	52	1	53	7	1	8	4·54	0·15	4 86			
74	Kheri	Jail	...	Convicts ...	118	8	126	520	51	571	648	59	697	510	55	565	128	4	132	129·25	6·75	136·0			
				Under-trial,	11	...	11	818	41	859	829	41	870	820	39	859	9	2	11	22 00	0·75	22·75	152·69	7 59	160·28
				Civil ...	2	...	2	12	2	14	14	2	16	10	2	12	4	...	4	1·44	0·09	1·53			
75	Fyzabad	ditto	...	Convicts ...	269	13	278	741	70	811	1,091	83	1,084	709	62	762	391	21	322	278·00	1 900	297·00			
				Under-trial,	33	4	37	678	61	739	711	65	776	687	64	751	24	1	25	37 00	3 25	40 25	320·46	22·30	342·76
				Civil ..	5	...	5	73	3	76	78	3	81	75	3	78	3	...	3	5·46	0·05	5·51			
76	Gonda	ditto	...	Convicts ...	343	14	357	649	40	689	932	54	1,045	716	43	789	246	11	257	272·50	1 650	289·00			
				Under-trial,	9	2	11	670	32	702	679	34	713	656	34	690	23	...	23	22·00	1·25	23·25	307·47	17·75	325·22
				Civil ...	4	...	4	102	...	102	106	...	106	95	...	95	11	...	11	12 97	...	12·97			
77	Bahraich	ditto	...	Convicts ...	273	27	300	780	80	860	1,053	107	1,160	812	77	889	241	30	271	286·00	27 00	313·00			
				Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286·00	27·00	313 00
				Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
78	Ditto	Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Under trial,	29	2	31	817	75	892	846	77	923	823	76	899	23	1	24	25·00	2·00	27·00	29 94	2·00	31·94
				Civil ...	7	...	7	39	...	39	45	...	46	41	..	41	5	...	5	4·94	...	4·94			
79	Rae Bareli	Jail	...	Convicts ...	277	57	334	709	87	796	936	144	1,130	738	106	844	248	33	236	354·50	4325	397·75			
				Under-trial,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	354 50	43·25	397·75
				Civil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
80	Ditto	Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Under-trial,	20	3	23	523	73	596	543	76	619	538	76	614	5	...	5	11·25	2·00	13·25	15·75	2·08	17·83
				Civil ...	8	...	8	54	1	55	62	1	63	57	1	58	5	...	5	4·50	0·08	4 58			
81	Sultanpur	Jail	...	Convicts ..	288	28	316	544	66	610	832	94	926	650	78	737	173	16	189	206·75	22·25	229·00			
				Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206·75	22·25	229·00
				Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
82	Ditto	Lock-up	...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Under-trial,	20	4	24	558	55	613	578	59	637	556	58	614	22	1	23	16·00	1·25	17·25	22·00	1·43	23.43
				Civil ...	7	1	8	79	1	80	86	2	88	78	2	80	8	...	8	6·00	0·18	6·18			
83	Partabgarh	Jail	...	Convicts ...	147	17	164	474	66	540	621	83	704	484	73	557	137	10	147	161·25	16 00	177·25			
				Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161·25	16·00	177·25
				Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
84	Ditto	Lock-up	..	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
				Under-trial,	28	5	33	483	57	540	511	62	573	502	60	562	9	2	11	10·50	1·00	11·50	13·76	1 18	14 94
				Civil ...	5	...	5	33	2	40	43	2	45	39	2	41	4	...	4	3·26	0·18	3·44			
	Total		...	Convicts ...	19,456	1,168	20,634	37,237	2,438	39 685	56,713	3,606	60 319	38,898	2,635	41,443	17,905	971	18,876	18,984·75	1,091·25	20,076·00	20,369·96	1,159·14	21,529·10
				Under-trial,	1,084	79	1,160	37,191	2,168	39,359	38,275	2,244	40,519	37,217	2,202	39,419	1,058	42	1,100	1,171·75	63·75	1,235·50			
				Civil ...	226	6	232	2,332	57	2 43)	2 008	63	2,671	2,411	59	2,470	197	4	201	213·46	4·14	2 7·60			
				GRAND TOTAL	20,776	1,250	22,026	76,829	4,663	81,483	97,596	5,913	103,509	78,436	4,896	83,332	19,160	1,017	2,0177	20,369·96	1,159 14	21,529·10	21,369·96	1,559 14	21,529·10

NOTE.—Under-trial prisoners confined in the Lock-ups of the Magistrate of Ballia and Cantonment Magistrate, Meerut, have this year been shown in this and statement No. 19. In previous years the returns from these Lock-ups were not received.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1884.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7				8										9	10		11		12		13		14		15		
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		Received from other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Received from other Jails. B. In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails. A. To undergo sentence.		Transferred to other Jails. B. For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year. A. On appeal.		Released during the year. B. On expiry of sentence.		Released during the year. C. Under remission rules.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. a. On account of sickness.		Released during the year. D. By order of Government. b. On other ground.		Transferred beyond sea.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remittance at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	19,466	1,168	31,744	2,303	51,210	3,471	5,019	89	484	46	56,718	3,606	60,319	5,015	86	600	68	1,996	54	30,299	2,358	416	29	9	1	4	...	...	...	13	1	6	...	64	3	386	35	17,905	971	18,984·75	1,091·25	20,076·00

2.—*Statement showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1885.

1	2												3								4																5		
Provinces.	Religion. A. Christians. a. Europeans.		A. Christians. b. Eurasians.		A. Christians. c. Natives.		B. Muhammadans.		C. Hindus and Sikhs.		D. Buddhists and Jains.		E. All other classes.		Age. A. Under 16.		B. 16 to 40.		C. 40 to 60.		D. Above 60.		Previous occupation. Males. A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts or manufactures and engineering operations, &c	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Females. H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	Total. Male.	Female.	Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																	
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	7	...	18	1	13	2	4,766	238	26,937	2,062	3	...	...	...	417	53	25,523	1,720	5,264	496	540	34	792	2,377	2,657	19,429	413	347	5,729	1,436	80	707	80	31,744	2,303	34,047

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																					3		
Province.	Numbers according to length of sentence.																					Total.		
	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding ten years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. Sentenced to transportation beyond seas. A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	11,640	1,115	5,957	504	5,684	323	3,892	154	2,671	105	1,221	53	328	12	15	1	173	32	89	2	74	2	31,744	2,303	34,047

4.—*Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3										4			5					
Province.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.* A. Once.		B. Twice.		C. More than twice.		D. Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4D to column 3.			*Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)* A. Number admitted during the year.			B. Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	31,744	2,303	34,047	2,802	103	849	34	657	20	4,308	157	4,465	13·57	6·81	13·11	341	32	373	64	1	65

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the offences committed by the convicts, and punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884-85.

1	2		3		4						5														6	7
Province.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Breaches of jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.														Ratio of column 6c to column 2.	Ratio of column 6d to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.
					Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		A.		B.—By Jail Officers.										C.			
											By Criminal Courts.		a. Solitary confinement.		b. Reduced diet.		c. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.			Total punishments.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.					
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18,984·75	1,091·25	32	...	1,094	2	2,446	130	2,618	139	32	...	524	43	1,647	71	2,092	149	1,054	841	8		6,461		32·18	17·11

6.—*Statement showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in and released from the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1884.

1	2		3						4		5		6		7						8					
Province.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column 3 there were						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		Of those in column 6 there where when they entered jail						Of those in column 6 there where when they left jail					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.								Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	31,744	2,303	29,712	2,300	1,529	2	503	1	18,984·75	1,091·25	1,394·15	19·11	3,179	12	2,416	10	580	1	183	1	1,157	6	1,519	4	503	2

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

7.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs.*

1	2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10
Province.	Average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishment.		Police-guard.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
					A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.		A.	B.	A.	B.		
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength		
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	R.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	20,076·00	639·00	...	20,715·00	3.15,643	15 3 10	3,92,509	18 15 2	31,513	3 14 11	20,921	1 0 2	38 15 9	45,294	2 3 0	36,926	1 12 6	892,806	43 4 7

8.—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884.

1	2	3	4	5	6										7	8		
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKNIG DAYS.											Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as		
					A.	On Prison duties.					On Jail buildings.			K.	L.			
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New jails.					
											H.	G.	I.	J.				
Province.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour or working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e. g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extramural labor.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servant.	On manufactures (K).
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	280·48	16,959·08	515·64	833·72	3·90	697·20	2,342·32	1,455·85	2,427 43	1,619·27	986·68	58·89	1,041·74	61·04	5,921·45	...	343·31	20,588	4·11	13·81	34·91

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

9.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Province.	*Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trials, and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.*			*Average daily strength.*			*Maximum population on any one day.*			*Number admitted into hospital.*			*Daily average number of sick.*			*Number of deaths in and out of hospital.*			*Deaths from fever.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30,373	2,022	32,394	20,369·96	1,159·14	21,529·10	25,476	1,400	26,876	14,483	803	15,286	519·80	34·03	553·88	413	38	451	48	9	57

Province.	9			10			11														
	Deaths from bowel complaints.			*Deaths from cholera.*			RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
							A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
							Of admissions into hospital.			*Of daily average number sick.*			*Of deaths from cholera.*			*Of deaths from all other causes.*			*Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	141	11	152	13	...	13	710·99	692 75	710·01	25·51	29·35	25·72	0·64	...	0·64	19·63	32·78	20·34	20·27	32·78	20·94

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

10.—*Statement showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884.

1	2		3		4			5		
Province.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total,
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,084	76	37,191	2,168	38,275	2,244	40,519	1,171·75	63 75	1,235·50

1	6			7			8		9		10		11		
Province.	Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1884.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	14,691	765	15,456	20,570	1,328	21,898	1,922	106	8	...	26	3	1,058	42	1,100

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General Statement of crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c....	1	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	179	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	29	...	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	203	1	10
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	894	2	22
7	140, 170, 171...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	54	...	2
		Total ...	1,359	3	35
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by thags	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	4	...	1
10		Murder „ robbers	26	...	2
11		Murder „ poison	27	...	1
12		Other murders	308	...	9
13	307	Attempts at murder	80	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	239	...	8
15	376	Rape	367	1	2
16	377	Unnatural offences	176	...	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	246	...	3
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	1,288	...	1
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	5	...	...
20	325, 326, 335...	Grievous hurt	2,143	1	35
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt,	56	...	3
22	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	77	...	3
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	473	...	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	197	...	2
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extorting.	12	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting to hire, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	12	1	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	2	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	973	1	11
29	304A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	71	...	1
		Total ...	6,782	4	85
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	82	...	14
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	1	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, By poisonous or stupefying drugs	7	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery with hurt, By other means.	44	...	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Robbery ... In dwelling-house ...	100	...	...
35	428, 429	Robbery ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	115	...	1
		Robbery ... Other robberies.	270	...	6
		Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1,566	15	3
		Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	608	1	5

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	*Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.*		Total of columns 19 to 22.
					Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a* Ending in conviction.	*b* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.						Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.			XVI.	XVII.	XVIII	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII	XXIII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	100	100	1	...	...	1	..	...	100	100	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	154	96	94	62	166	2	1	90	55	1	53	62	7	3	...	160	22	185
									10	1	56	62	1	...	...	48	5	53
...	27	17	100	62	27	8	...	17										
9	181	147	100	81	197	13	3	145	31	5	68	82	1	17	1	266	37	321
25	667	480	88	71	745	50	15	456	179	41	56	71	162	172	...	4,584	819	5,575
...	34	34	100	94	52	4	...	34	2	10	60	94	2	...	...	51	5	56
37	1,065	774	91	72	1,187	72	19	742	277	58	58	72	173	192	1	5,109	888	6,190
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	4	3	100	75	5	...	...	3	1	1	60	75	...	3	9	16	2	30
8	22	13	100	59	28	...	...	12	8	5	42	57	2	19	...	38	1	58
2	20	8	96	40	27	...	...	8	11	3	29	42	4	3	..	33	2	38
51	243	152	99	62	314	1	...	140	86	35	44	61	14	77	1	428	13	519
11	55	37	98	66	77	2	...	36	17	9	45	67	10	15	...	61	7	83
27	170	126	98	74	240	3	...	117	43	42	48	73	33	97	...	468	30	595
19	174	72	92	41	329	12	2	67	98	14	19	40	111	20	...	185	11	216
7	106	52	97	49	171	2	1	48	53	5	27	47	31	8	...	117	8	133
14	198	153	99	77	245	2	...	152	43	2	61	77	11	16	...	213	5	234
21	894	651	99	72	1,280	4	2	648	229	10	50	73	82	20	...	886	26	932
...	2	1	100	50	5	...	...	1	1	...	20	50	1	...	...	4	...	4
52	1,657	1,287	98	77	2,042	74	25	1,269	354	61	59	78	132	123	...	2,657	342	3,122
2	30	18	100	60	57	2	...	18	12	3	30	60	14	4	2	34	3	43
4	61	39	82	63	58	8	...	39	21	2	59	65	15	18	...	123	29	170
8	252	165	98	65	449	14	4	164	86	13	35	65	51	18	...	279	37	334
4	108	64	85	59	146	23	1	63	40	9	37	61	65	9	10	175	29	223
...	8	3	100	37	11	1	...	3	5	...	25	37	1	...	...	17	1	18
...	9	6	91	66	10	...	1	6	3	...	54	66	3	...	1	26	4	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	607	411	96	67	893	55	5	406	176	16	42	69	106	24	...	1,037	167	1,228
3	68	54	97	79	69	1	...	53	13	3	75	80	3	5	...	71	7	83
242	4,688	3,315	97	70	16,456	204	41	3,253	1,301	223	48	71	691	479	23	6,868	724	8,094
9	54	27	99	50	91	4	...	26	26	8	27	50	10	52	20	233	40	345
...	1	...	100	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
2	4	4	100	100	7	...	...	4	...	1	57	100	...	...	6	8	...	9
1	25	20	95	80	44	...	...	20	5	1	45	35	7	4	...	55	3	65
4	27	15	99	55	98	1	...	14	10	1	14	58	5	7	...	41	1	49
3	47	24	81	51	93	2	...	23	14	2	24	62	40	8	...	72	8	88
4	134	84	87	62	195	50	1	83	47	6	33	62	102	13	...	191	48	252
16	256	76	95	29	1,459	25	9	74	158	24	4	31	218	21	6	323	74	424
6	316	201	98	63	578	25	3	200	107	5	33	65	62	8	...	374	59	441

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.— *General Statement of crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	*Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.*	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
I.	II.	III.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII	XXIX.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	2	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 477	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	...	...	...	185	80	1
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	4	8	49	24	3
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	3	...	...	318	76	4
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	49	1	5,470	1,819	28
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	56	3	...
		Total ...	5	53	9	6,078	2,002	36
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*							
8		Murder by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder „ dacoits	...	...	...	30	5	6
10	302, 303, 396	Murder „ robbers	...	...	...	57	6	24
11		Murder „ poison	1	...	...	34	18	4
12		Other murders	2	8	1	507	70	15
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	2	3	79	16	10
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	2	...	593	18	118
15	376	Rape	...	5	2	208	33	35
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	3	2	129	48	17
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth,	3	1	...	230	50	12
18	305, 306, 309...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	8	14	1	910	231	5
19	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	4	...	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	19	...	3,082	848	25
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt,	...	2	5	41	14	6
22	327, 330, 332...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	170	48	18
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	4	1	330	111	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	2	1	212	76	22
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extorting	...	1	5	17	7	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting to hire, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	31	12	4
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	12	1	1,299	413	4
29	304A., 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	83	23	1
		Total ...	28	75	21	7,957	2,169	468
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
30	395, 397, 398...	Dakaiti	20	7	3	306	55	105
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	6	...	6
32	394, 397, 398...	Robbery with hurt, By poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	9	...	...
		Robbery with hurt, By other means ...	...	...	...	65	16	9
		Robbery with hurt, In dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	49	17	5
33	392, 393	Robbery ... On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	88	30	14
		Robbery ... Other robberies ...	...	9	4	242	81	14
34	270 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ..	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	13	4	393	222	42
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	12	3	429	161	3

PROTECTION.

LICE,

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884.

PERSONS.									PROPERTY.						
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					*Before appearance before a Magistrate.*		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
						In custody of police	On bail.									
XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.	XXXVIII.	XXXIX.	XL.	XLI.	XLII.	XLIII.	XLIV.	XLV.	
													Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
100	3	95	59	58	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
19	1	17	35	38	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
229	2	205	77	72	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3,290	36	2,891	63	62	...	14	40	226	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
37	1	34	66	66	...	...	...	15	...	1	1	100	...	...	...	7
3,675	43	3,242	63	62	...	14	40	251	71	1	1	100	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	11	11	68	39	1	...	...	...	7	4	5	...	612	190	31	9
...	18	18	47	32	3	1	...	2	4	23	14	60	1,008	209	20	10
...	9	9	27	28	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
18	191	205	47	41	5	2	...	30	38	36	20	57	1,589	550	34	12
3	35	37	60	51	...	...	...	4	11	4	4	100	43	39	90	13
24	246	268	57	47	2	...	...	34	79	2	1	50	2	...	...	14
22	52	73	39	37	...	2	1	7	9	1	1	100	12	12	100	15
15	43	57	48	47	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
135	31	164	77	72	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
656	3	645	72	72	5	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
1	...	1	25	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
2,098	59	1,939	72	70	1	14	4	96	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
4	12	15	44	39	...	...	...	4	1	9	4	44	404	73	18	21
94	8	90	73	63	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
199	4	176	63	60	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
72	22	87	49	47	4	...	1	10	6	9	5	55	307	34	11	24
10	...	10	58	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
12	2	12	46	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
745	2	671	64	64	...	2	5	45	...	9	4	44	148	77	52	28
50	6	53	74	69	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
4,098	754	4,541	66	62	25	24	11	268	174	97	58	59	4,125	1,184	28	
7	98	702	43	38	9	12	...	7	24	75	43	57	47,871	1,615	3	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
4	4	8	...	88	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	33	910	40	4	32
20	98	35	60	51	...	...	...	2	...	34	15	44	725	190	26	
19	2	21	51	43	...	...	...	6	...	93	20	21	2,597	400	15	
25	12	35	51	46	...	1	...	7	...	75	46	61	8,771	1,808	20	33
120	14	116	60	59	1	...	17	8	4	153	92	60	4,768	1,229	25	
66	34	66	29	30	1	...	...	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
257	...	234	62	63	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrate direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	45,138	14,415	100
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	165	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	14	...	1
39	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	3	...	...
		Total ...	48,919	14,431	132
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	375	1	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	29	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	10	...	...
		Total ...	414	1	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass of house-breaking ...	1,246	451	1
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { Of cattle	3,667	39	37
		{ Ordinary	59,091	23,505	154
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust...	714	3	15
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	4,628	1	88
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	1,331	10	2
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	21	...	...
		Total ...	70,726	24,009	297
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	88	...	...
50	Chapter VIII. (B), C. P. C., and IX. of 1874 ...	Vagrancy and bad character	1,056	9	3
51		Offences against Gambling Act	549	...	1
52		——————Excise Laws	1,086	4	1
53	Cognizable offences under the Act specified ...	——————Opium Act	701	...	...
54		——————Railway Laws	372	1	...
55		——————Salt and Customs Laws ...	90	1	...
56		——————Arms Act	272	3	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	18,768	5	1
		Total ...	22,972	23	7
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ...	1,611	...	...
	[Detail.]	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,52,786	38,471	556

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen— (continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884.

CASES.													PERSONS.				
Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 12 to 14.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	*Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.*		Total of columns 19 to 22.
					Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	*a.* Ending in conviction.	*b.* Ending in acquittal or discharge.	*c.* Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.						Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.			XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII	XXIII.
108	4,540	3,397	65	74	29,973	24	10	3,379	1,057	138	11	76	971	169	6	5,930	175	6,280
							1	66	25	1	41	72	37	...	...	124	6	130
...	93	66	95	90	154	3												
							...	10	...	3	66	100	1	1	...	3	...	31
1	11	11	100	100	15	...												
							...	...	4	...	...	...	...	9	...	12	...	21
1	4	...	100	...	3	...												
155	5,512	3,925	67	71	32,711	134	24	3,899	1,454	190	11	72	1,453	298	32	7,397	414	8,141
2	185	82	82	44	229	70	11	79	69	1	25	53	78	4	...	188	177	369
1	28	20	96	71	26	2	...	20	8	...	71	71	1	3	...	30	2	35
2	8	2	100	25	10	...	...	2	6	...	20	25	...	5	...	6	...	11
5	221	104	84	47	265	72	11	101	83	1	29	45	79	13	...	224	179	415
6	420	302	62	71	773	5	2	301	108	4	38	73	38	7	2	437	21	467
15	1,107	785	97	70	3,557	65	6	782	321	22	21	70	212	29	2	1,557	120	1,708
208	14,771	12,071	51	81	29,942	548	51	12,014	2,577	250	39	82	2,366	286	6	19,176	986	20,454
9	406	281	95	69	618	102	5	277	99	7	38	73	53	11	2	357	107	477
146	4,332	3,521	100	81	4,694	42	3	3,498	781	81	73	81	118	205	20	6,272	315	6,812
5	815	492	82	60	797	279	18	474	223	13	43	68	263	10	...	701	661	1,372
...	3	...	95	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
389	21,854	17,452	58	79	40,401	1,042	93	17,346	4,111	377	41	80	3,080	548	32	28,502	2,213	31,295
1	47	18	83	38	64	8	1	18	21	2	24	46	22	1	...	64	34	99
23	1,015	712	99	67	866	172	17	705	334	23	66	67	5	56	...	1,101	386	1,546
10	536	467	99	87	543	5	1	466	69	5	84	87	3	56	...	2,614	151	2,821
13	1,033	878	99	85	1,036	41	...	868	154	12	80	84	10	17	2	1,310	144	1,473
6	662	543	99	82	676	21	...	542	118	3	77	82	6	8	..	741	7	824
2	330	279	100	84	369	2	1	278	50	...	74	84	11	2	...	460	9	471
...	90	82	77	91	35	35	...	62	8	...	88	88	...	...	...	43	61	104
4	267	221	98	82	200	70	...	218	45	3	80	82	...	4	1	16	169	335
174	18,652	17,337	98	92	17,632	930	5	17,194	1,290	126	92	93	64	336	...	27,506	2,414	30,255
233	22,668	20,537	98	90	21,421	1,284	25	20,351	2,089	174	89	90	121	480	3	34,002	3,443	37,928
17	1,595	1,239	99	77	1,479	138	23	1,238	355	3	76	77	5	17	...	1,846	628	2,485
1,078	57,604	47,347	69	82	1,03,921	2,915	236	46,931	9,670	1,036	43	82	602	2,026	91	83,944	8,489	94,550

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of Police operations*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by Police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	*Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.*	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
I.	II.	III.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.
36	454, 455, 457, to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	10	74	1	6,177	1,663	45
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	2	1	128	41	1
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually.	...	...	...	31	2	...
39	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	21	12	9
		Total ...	31	117	1	7,944	2,300	254
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	1	3	1	365	204	3
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	35	13	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	16	10	7	1
		Total ...	1	4	1	410	224	4
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against the Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass of house-breaking ...	1	6	1	460	131	1
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { Of cattle	13	8	...	1,675	589	12
		{ Ordinary	15	209	1	20,174	4,143	23
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1	6	1	469	135	8
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen propery	209	22	...	6,569	1,542	69
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	19	2	1,353	592	4
48	361, 362	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	5	5	...
		Total ...	239	271	9	30,700	7,137	117
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	1	98	53	...
50	Chapter VIII. (B), C. P. C., and IX. of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	4	7	...	1,530	479	3
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	9	...	20,868	527	...
52		——— ——— Excise Laws	...	10	...	1,451	280	...
53		——— ——— Opium Act	1	2	...	825	175	...
54		——— ——— ——— Railway Laws	5	...	...	460	81	7
55		——— ——— ——— Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	...	...	146	12	...
56		——— ——— ——— Arms Act	...	3	1	332	61	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	18	37	...	30,170	2,207	...
		Total ...	28	69	2	3,778	3,875	10
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	... ...	1	2	...	2,482	625	...
	[Detail.]	GRAND TOTAL ...	333	591	7	93,362	18,332	889

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1884.

PERSONS.									PROPERTY.					
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, *e.g.*, died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was lost to cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	Serial number.
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.					*Before apperance before a Magistrate.*									
						In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.						
XXX	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.	XXXVIII.	XXXIX.	XL.	XLI.	XLII.	XLIII.	XLIV.	XLV.	
													Rs.	Rs.		
4,096	163	4,199	70	69	2	2	19	...	21	22,259	6,613	29	7,65,810	7,38,761	18	36
79	4	81	65	66	2	2	...	...	1	19	14	73	339	309	91	37
5	17	22	73	70	...	...	...	6	1	1	13	...	2	946	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
4,698	366	4,951	66	68	17	17	32	236	73	22,715	6,858	30	8,31,791	...	17	
153	...	88	48	46	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
22	...	20	66	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
2	...	2	33	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
177	...	110	49	47	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
321	3	311	71	70	...	...	...	4	...	22	14	63	217	137	63	43
1,941	10	1,017	65	65	3	3	12	16	4	3,467	1,892	54	90,253	52,446	58	44
15,573	137	15,271	79	79	4	4	55	275	18	56,357	19,881	35	85,124	1,29,504	32	
316	3	270	75	74	...	...	...	106	1	623	306	49	31,445	17,825	34	45
4,706	101	4,631	73	74	29	29	12	4	8	109	4,182	...	2,423	6,04,138	...	46
728	...	455	64	65	...	...	...	29	...	22	20	90	203	165	81	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	2	11	246	49	19	48
22,685	254	21,955	77	77	26	36	79	445	31	60,618	26,297	43	5,29,911	3,04,264	57	
40	...	34	53	52	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
1,009	5	772	69	67	7	7	5	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2,244	...	2,119	81	79	4	4	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
1,167	...	1,067	81	81	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
641	...	588	79	78	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
375	...	368	80	80	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
92	...	35	81	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
266	...	132	82	80	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
27,797	...	25,843	93	23	...	...	2	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
33,631	5	30,958	91	90	14	14	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,854	...	1,552	84	83	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
70,820	1,422	67,311	80	79	92	92	159	145	349	83,431	33,214	39	3,165,827	4,50,753	93	

STATEMENT A.

PART II.—*Return of cognizable crime.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases.						Persons.								Remarks.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	*Acquitted.*		*Convicted.*		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	1	2	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
		Total ...	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	17	2	2	4	...	4	4	4	1	...	...	3	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 212, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice... ...	1,826	1,733	741	2,474	228	1,986	5,263	5,359	1,162	744	2	3,405	2	38	5 died and 1 transferred.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	163	119	60	179	42	121	186	199	49	74	3	68	...	5	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	496	493	201	694	98	506	683	702	157	177	8	313	18	28	1 transferred.
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	85	157	37	194	7	89	152	155	66	24	16	20	20	7	2 persons transferred.
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ..	216	106	40	146	59	120	163	163	37	50	...	76	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	83	33	4	37	7	25	27	22	4	10	...	8	...	...	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160... ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	592	433	79	512	154	368	1,666	1,849	239	248	...	1,325	11	26	
		Total ...	3,478	3,076	1,164	4,240	595	3,219	8,243	8,453	1,715	1,327	29	5,218	51	104	
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	60	42	10	52	30	23	41	41	20	6	4	10	...	1	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	6	3	1	4	...	1	2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	
		Total ...	66	45	11	56	30	24	43	45	22	6	6	10	...	1	

		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*																	
13	384 to 389	... ...	Extortion	568	724	8	732	365	230	398	391	118	141	...	126	...	6		
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*																	
14	345	Wrongful confinement		49	81	3	84	15	41	111	114	35	60	...	19	...	...		
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force		9,761	13,752	25	13,777	565	8,633	16,052	15,131	4,711	7,931	8	2,408	...	66	7 persons transferred and otherwise disposed of.	
16	334	*Hurt on grave or sudden provocation* ...		279	264	1	265	17	236	434	379	109	169	1	99	1	...		
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt		26,482	28,657	89	28,740	1,436	15,444	29,610	27,914	7,654	14,303	5	5,709	14	229		
		Total ...		36,571	42,748	118	42,866	2,033	24,354	46,207	43,538	12,509	22,463	14	8,235	15	295		
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*																	
18	417 to 420	Cheating		934	1,013	21	1,034	154	400	602	588	217	223	6	124	5	13		
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...		538	562	36	598	174	267	385	442	96	113	1	227	1	4		
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.		148	182	5	187	14	83	97	100	38	20	1	39	1	1		
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)		5,828	8,190	63	8,253	774	4,464	7,807	7,277	2,287	3,580	1	1,351	...	56	2 persons died.	
		Total ...		7,448	9,947	125	10,070	1,116	5,214	8,891	8,407	2,638	3,936	9	1,741	7	74		
		CLASS IV.—*Other Offences not specified above.*																	
22	298	Offences against religion		64	57	3	60	4	18	62	66	31	21	...	14	...	...		
23	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...		139	59	3	62	9	53	89	78	41	22	...	14	...	1		
24	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage		2,674	3,790	16	3,806	318	1,761	2,464	2,357	987	991	10	338	4	25	1 person transferred and one died.	
25	500 to 502	Defamation		371	527	...	527	17	241	379	375	101	187	...	86	...	...	1 person died.	
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult		601	1,053	4	1,057	137	595	975	816	284	360	1	156	...	15		
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances		528	637	64	701	74	465	1,531	1,461	244	169	...	1,048	...	...		
28	291A.	Keeping a lottery office		2	6	...	6	...	6	17	17	2	4	...	11	...	...		
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.		899	1,377	168	1,545	501	919	3,459	3,445	861	475	...	2,046	...	63		
30	Offences under Chapter X., C. P. C.	Public nuisances		394	299	65	364	27	250	400	329	36	79	...	208	...	6		
31	Cases under Chapter XII., C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...		107	122	28	150	12	147	285	277	96	58	...	108	...	15		
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI., C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...		567	1,041	13	1,054	14	830	846	812	412	152	1	233	...	14		
		Total ...		6,346	8,968	364	9,332	1,113	5 285	10,489	10,033	3,095	2,518	12	4,262	4	139		
		Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.																	
		(DETAIL).																	
		Cattle Trespass Act (I. of 1871) ...		377	715	5	720	13	488	913	925	222	457	...	227	...	19		
		Municipalities Act (XV. of 1873) ...		937	534	191	725	5	503	858	858	52	91	...	711	...	4		
		Arms Act (XI. of 1878)		22	7	21	28	7	29	24	24	2	9	...	16	...	1		
		Cantonment Act (III. of 1880) ...		103	115	142	257	10	145	...	152	7	26	...	119	...	...		
		Infanticide Act (VIII. of 1870) ...		62	78	2	80	5	65	95	96	18	15	...	63	...	...		
		Railway Act (IV. of 1879)		15	165	9	174	154	157	209	209	4	41	...	164	...	...		
		Stamp Act (I. of 1879)		101	53	51	104	3	99	179	193	8	25	...	158	...	1	1 died.	
		Police Act (V. of 1861)		29	35	8	43	5	42	89	89	3	4	...	82	...	...		
		Miscellaneous		1,261	1,267	232	1,499	145	1,337	2,469	2,508	307	871	7	1,317	...	6		
		Total ...		2 907	2,969	661	3,630	347	2,866	4,836	5,054	623	1,535	7	2,857	...	31	1 person died.	
		GRAND TOTAL ...		57,385	68,479	2,452	70,931	5,601	41,194	79,109	75,923	20,720	31,926	77	22,451	77	650	22 died and transferred.	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

2.—Thaggi, dakaiti, administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes, and other professional crimes for 1884.

Description of crime.		Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Returns.															Remarks
		Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. brought to trial during the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number of persons supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at close of year.	Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
													1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1882.	1883.	1884.	
I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.			XIV.			XV.			XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
																						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dakaiti on land.	North-Western Provinces.	79	56	42	93	1,286	249 (1)	232 (2)	107	103	15	1,037	490	225	249	429	210	232	213	42	107	48,177	29,701	43,601	7,304	1,151	1,807	
	Oudh ...	24	14	8	30	314	33 (3)	26	12	14	...	281	88	125	33	68	85	26	12	28	12	6,995	9,105	2,629	348	265	220	
Poisoning.	North-Western Provinces.	17	11	10	18	35	16	11 (4)	9	2	...	19	14	12	16	12	9	11	8	7	9	674	1,263	265	201	104	32	
	Oudh ...	1	7	6	2	13	5	5	4	1	...	8	9	1	197	4	1	5	3	1	5	66	89	293	30	26	27	
Robbery,	North-Western Provinces.	70	119	86	103	521	197 (5)	179 (6)	107	61	10	411	...	129	129	...	119	179	...	70	107	...	6,290	8,130	...	614	1,326	
	Oudh ...	16	35	24	27	138	52 (7)	49	27	18	4	86	...	35	52	...	22	49	...	14	27	...	2,184	2,609	...	157	201	

(1) Sixteen discharged without trial, 4 died, 2 transferred and 6 received by transfer.
(2) One escaped from custody and 6 turned Queen's evidence.
(3) Seven discharged without trial.
(4) Five discharged without trial.
(5) Eighteen discharged without trial.
(6) One turned Queen's evidence.
(7) Three discharged without trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of persons and property or quartered as a punitive measure during* 1884.

District.	Names of places where additional police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional police quartered).	*Strength of additional police.*		Total cost of additional police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village for place in which the additional police was established.
			Officers.	Men.			
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
					Rs. a. p.		
Sháhjahánpur	Serawan Debi fair	...	1	4	483 0 0	1 year ...	20
Mirzapur	Bindachal	...	1	4	530 12 0	1 year ...	
Bara Banki	Galamow	1	1	3	426 0 0	1 year ...	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribu*

Serial number.	Division.	District.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										
			Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of district, cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenue.*							*Strength of cantonment, town or municipal and water police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.*		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling officers (column II) and pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of sub-ordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of sub-ordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.	Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
1	Meerut	Meerut	...	Shown in a lump (33 District Superintendents and Assistant District Superintendents).	Shown in a lump (Inspectors 148, *Sergeants 2).	134	Shown in a lump.	586	...	720	58	591	Shown in a lump.
2		Aligarh	...			98		401	...	499	35	448	
3		Saháranpur	...			96		381	...	477	27	347	
4		Muzaffarnagar	...			75		296	...	371	17	278	
5		Bulandshahr	...			93		359	...	445	32	380	
6		Dehra Dún	...			44		168	...	212	8	77	
		Total	...			549		2,184	...	2,724	177	2,121	
7	Rohilkhand	Bareilly	...			114		587	...	701	16	352	
8		Bijnor	...			80		331	...	411	17	194	
9		Moradabad	...			104		474	...	578	20	334	
10		Budaun	...			85		336	...	420	11	173	
11		Shahjáhánpur	...			91		303	...	394	9	232	
12		Pilibhít	...			46		196	...	242	7	111	
		Total	...			520		2,226	...	2,746	80	1,396	
13	Agra	Agra	...			145		727	...	872	27	326	
14		Muttra	...			103		377	...	480	12	326	
15		Farukhabad	...			105		509	...	614	14	235	
16		Mainpuri	...			79		313	...	392	9	113	
17		Etáwah	...			82		300	...	389	9	119	
18		Etah	...			76		991	...	367	18	225	
		Total	...			590		2,517	...	3,107	84	1,344	
19	Allahabad	Allahabad	...			176		800	...	975	17	272	
20		Cawnpore	...			121		492	...	613	27	327	
21		Fatehpur	...			81		316	...	397	3	94	
22		Bánda	...			105		388	...	493	8	80	
23		Hamírpur	...			87		321	...	408	9	105	
24		Jaunpur	...			82		335	...	417	8	161	
		Total	...			651		2,652	...	3,303	72	1,029	
25	Benares	Benares	...			95		437	...	532	35	397	
26		Gorakhpur	...			127		489	...	616	3	152	
27		Azamgarh	...			92		341	...	433	8	130	
28		Mirzapur	...			121		457	...	578	8	192	
29		Gházipur	...			76		314	...	390	8	139	
30		Basti	...			87		314	...	401	1	20	
31		Ballia	...			52		183	...	235	4	115	
		Total	...			650		2,535	...	3,185	67	1,145	
32	Jhánsi	Jhánsi	...			98		464	...	562	4	123	
33		Jalaun	...			80		334	...	414	9	111	
34		Lalitpur	...			77		303	...	380	1	32	
		Total	...			255		1,101	...	1,356	14	266	
35	Kumaun	Tarái	...			23		106	...	129	2	44	
		Total of District Police	...	42	150	3,229 *Sergts. 5 3,234		13,321	...	16,550 Col. III. 41 „ IV. 150 Sergts. 5 16,746	496	7,345	...
36		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W.P.,	...	1	7	54	...	158	..	220	...	..	...
37		Do. S., P. and Dehli Ry.,	...	...	1	1	...	50	...	52	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces,	...	42	158	3,289	...	13,529	...	17,018	496	7,345	...
38	Lucknow	Lucknow	...	Shown in a lump (all District Superintendents).	Shown in a lump (Inspectors 39, Sergeant 1).	135	Shown in a lump.	844	...	979	76	676	Shown in a lump.
39		Unao	...			77		38	...	428	8	46	
40		Bara Banki	...			79		361	...	446	5	70	
		Total	...			291		1,556	...	1,847	89	792	
41	Sitapur	Sitapur	...			90		466	...	556	2	74	
42		Hardoi	...			79		371	...	450	11	131	
43		Kheri	...			62		288	...	350	2	21	
		Total	...			231		1,125	...	1,356	15	225	
44	Fyzabad	Fyzabad	...			108		503	...	611	5	177	
45		Bahraich	...			70		305	...	375	3	67	
46		Gonda	...			83		394	..	477	3	105	
		Total	...			261		1,202	...	1,443	11	349	
47	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	...			83		386	...	469	2	29	
48		Sultanpur	...			73		369	...	442	1	12	
49		Partabgarh	...			63		296	...	359	4	30	
		Total	...			219		1,051	...	1,270	7	71	
		Total Oudh	...	12	40	1,002	...	4,934	...	5,936 Cols. III. & IV. 52 5,988 23,006 Col. VI. 630	122	1,437	...
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh	...	54	198	4,291	630	18,463	—	22,636	618	8,782	1 16 80

PROTECTION.

LICE.

tion, and employment of Police.

Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column III.)	Other expenses of column III. — Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Other expenses of column III. — Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns IV and V.)	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns VI, VII., and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns XII., XIV., and XV.	Average pay of — Mounted constables.	Average pay of — Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns XII. to XVIII.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial and Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Serial number.
XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	800	...	30,601	40,434	...	...		52,964	1,24,799	78,356	46,443	1
	600	...	23,062	27,645	...	...		34,294	85,601	56,576	29,028	2
	850	...	22,355	26,289	...	...		26,683	76,177	55,266	20,911	3
	700	...	18,693	20,424	...	...		20,643	60,460	43,408	17,052	4
	600	...	21,646	44,288	...	...		25,936	72,470	49,208	23,262	5
	300	...	8,277	11,592	...	...		8,134	28,303	22,271	6,032	6
	3,850	...	1,24,634	1,50,672	...	...		1,68,654	4,47,810	3,05,085	1,42,728	
	800	...	28,387	40,503	...	...		26,436	96,126	75,132	2,09,994	7
	700	...	18,782	22,839	...	...		15,713	58,034	46,280	11,754	8
	800	...	23,756	32,466	...	...		24,949	81,971	61,904	20,067	9
	700	...	19,836	23,115	...	...		13,485	57,136	47,182	9,954	10
	650	...	20,952	20,907	...	...		19,904	62,413	45,535	16,878	11
	500	...	9,657	13,572	...	...		8,749	32,478	25,968	6,510	12
	4,150	...	1,21,370	1,53,402	...	...		1,09,236	3,88,158	3,02,001	86,157	
	800	...	31,061	51,063	...	...		36,711	1,19,635	90,432	29,203	13
	700	...	22,604	25,989	...	...		24,945	74,238	53,027	21,211	14
	700	...	23,439	35,109	...	...		19,357	78,605	63,977	14,628	15
	800	...	18,484	21,609	...	...		10,164	51,061	44,641	6,420	16
	800	...	19,129	20,700	...	...		12,220	52,849	45,027	7,822	17
	700	...	18,699	20,163	...	...		15,265	54,827	42,161	12,666	18
	4,500	...	1,33,420	1,74,633	...	...		1,18,662	4,31,215	3,39,265	91,950	
	600	...	41,748	55,164	...	...		29,740	1,27,252	1,10,387	16,865	19
	700	...	27,617	33,948	...	...		30,585	92,850	71,417	21,433	20
	550	...	19,375	21,804	...	...		9,705	51,434	46,430	5,004	21
	900	...	24,344	26,796	...	...		9,485	61,525	55,847	5,678	22
	750	...	20,604	22,149	...	...		9,485	52,987	46,741	6,246	23
	600	...	19,736	23,115	...	...		11,865	55,316	46,472	8,844	24
	4,100	...	1,53,424	1,82,976	...	...		1,00,864	4,41,364	3,77,294	64,070	
	600	...	25,331	30,117	...	...		41,166	97,214	62,368	34,846	25
	600	...	30,112	33,741	...	...		13,641	78,094	70,300	7,794	26
	650	...	22,626	23,511	...	...		10,181	56,968	50,158	6,810	27
	600	...	26,771	31,533	...	...		15,856	74,760	63,210	11,550	28
	700	...	17,667	21,666	...	...		13,082	53,115	44,367	8,748	29
	600	...	20,730	21,666	...	...		5,228	48,224	47,162	1,062	30
	500	...	11,611	12,627	...	...		8,423	33,761	27,215	5,946	31
	4,250	...	1,54,848	1,74,861	...	...		1,07,577	4,41,586	3,64,780	76,756	
	750	...	21,609	31,488	...	...		10,740	64,587	58,365	6,222	32
	700	...	18,163	23,046	...	...		9,439	51,848	45,000	6,348	33
	800	...	17,014	20,907	...	...		5,243	43 964	42,224	1,740	34
	2,250	...	56,786	75,441	...	...		25,422	1,59,899	1,45,589	14,310	
Shown in a lump (District Superintendents, Rs. 2,58,000; Assistant District Superintendents, Rs. 27,600; total Rs. 2,58,600).	...	...	4,891	6,570	...	...	Rs. 69 per annum.	2,662	14,123	11,881	2,242	35
			7,49,373					6,33,077	23,24,105	18,45,892	4,78,213	
2,85,600	23,100	...	Insprs. 2,40,900 Sergts. 6,480	918,555	...	...	...	(a) 1,50,324	Col XIII. 2,85,600	2,85,600		
			9,96,753					7,83,401	Col. XVI. Insprys. & Sergts. 2,47,380	2,47,380		
										1,50,324		
									Col. XXI. item (a). 1,50,324			
									30,07,409	25,29,196		
8,315	1,004	3,307	27,136	15,932	1,623	...	96	9,552	66,869	20,081	46,788	36
...	...	...	2,280	4,824	...	...	96	...	7,104	...	7,104	37
2,93,915	24,104	3,370	10,26,169	9,39,311	1,923	...	...	7,92,953	30,81,382	25,49,277	5,32,105	
	350	...	35,756	58,440	...	...		66,798	1,61,344	1,00,686	60,658	38
	600	...	18,537	24,219	...	...		5,349	48,705	45,975	2,730	39
	700	...	18,417	24,909	...	...		7,754	51,780	47,057	4,723	40
	1,650	...	72,710	1,07,568	...	...		79,901	2,61,829	1,93,718	68,111	
	45	...	20,346	31,710	...	...		7,064	59,570	55,629	3,941	41
	650	...	19,118	25,563	...	...		10,686	56,017	48,361	7,656	42
	700	...	15,418	19,872	...	...		3,340	39,330	38,130	1,200	43
	1,800	...	54,882	77,145	...	...		21,090	1,54,917	1,42,120	12,797	
	750	...	24,160	33,843	...	...		13,324	72,077	62,620	9,457	44
	700	...	16,618	21,045	...	...		6,633	44,996	41,582	3,414	45
	650	...	18,691	27,042	...	...		8,602	54,985	49,589	5,403	46
Shown in a lump.	2,100	...	59,469	8,930	...	...	Rs. 69 per annum.	28,559	1,72,058	1,53,784	18,274	
	450	...	19,814	26,634	...	...		4,268	51,166	49,420	1,746	47
	500	...	18,198	25,809	...	...		3,308	47,815	47,077	738	48
	500	...	15,348	20,424	...	...		3,762	40,034	38,546	1,488	49
...	1,450	...	53,360	72,867	...	...		11,388	1,39,015	1,35,043	3,972	
			2,40,421					1,40,888	7,27,819	6,24,665		
								(b) 54,681	(b) 54,681	54,681		
99,000	7,000	...	Insprs. and Sergts., 67,560	3,39,510	...	...	...	1,95,569	Col. XIII. 99,600	99,600	1,03,154	
			3,07,981						Insprs. and Sergts. 67,560	67,560		
									9,49,660	8,46,506		
									40,31,042	33,95,783		
								9,88,522	Col. XII. 1,16,800	1,16,800		
				12,78,821				(c) 2773	Col. VII. 1,72,944	1,72,944		
				Col. VI. 1,72,944				(d) 1,800	Item (c) 2,773	2,773		
									Do. (d) 1,800	1,800		
9,33,515	3,114	3,907	13,34,150	14,51,765	1,623	274½	...	9,93,059	43,25,359	36,90,109	6,35,259	

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po
4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribu*

Serial number.	Division.	District.	Distribution of force: Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Officers.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jails. Men.	On station duties. Officers.	On station duties. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure or in reserve. Men.	Total. Officers.	Total. Men.	On town municipal or harbour duty.	In cantonments.
			XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.
1	Meerut	Meerut	8	60	100	361	26	165	134	586	506	143
2		Aligarh	2	10	72	286	24	105	98	401	483	...
3		Saháranpur	1	6	71	257	24	118	96	381	371	3
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	1	6	55	188	19	102	75	296	295	...
5		Bulandshahr	1	6	72	258	20	88	93	352	412	...
6		Dehra Dún	2	10	24	76	18	82	44	168	59	26
		Total ...	15	98	394	1,426	131	660	540	2,184	2,126	172
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly	8	60	76	367	30	160	114	587	310	58
8		Bijnor	1	6	61	332	18	93	80	331	211	...
9		Moradabad	2	10	80	355	22	109	104	474	354	...
10		Budaun	1	6	63	246	21	83	85	335	184	...
11		Sáhhjahánpur ...	1	6	71	203	19	94	91	303	236	5
12		Pilibhit	...	...	27	108	19	88	46	196	118	...
		Total ...	13	88	378	1,511	129	627	520	2,226	1,413	63
13	Agra.	Agra	8	65	103	444	34	218	145	727	285	68
14		Muttra	1	6	78	260	24	111	103	377	334	4
15		Farukhabad	7	60	73	328	25	121	105	509	233	16
16		Mainpuri	2	10	56	206	21	97	79	313	122	...
17		Etáwah	1	6	59	208	22	86	82	300	128	...
18		Etah	1	6	58	190	17	95	76	291	238	...
		Total ...	20	153	427	1,936	143	728	590	2,517	1,340	88
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad	8	65	129	497	38	288	175	800	278	11
20		Cawnpore	1	6	91	329	29	157	121	492	281	73
21		Fatehpur	2	8	58	215	21	93	81	316	97	...
22		Bánda	1	6	75	253	29	129	105	388	88	...
23		Hamírpur	1	6	61	209	25	106	87	321	114	...
24		Jaunpur	2	10	58	224	22	101	82	335	159	...
		Total ...	15	101	472	1,727	164	824	651	2,652	1,017	84
25	Benares.	Benares	7	62	69	246	19	129	95	437	410	22
26		Gorakhpur	5	15	97	346	27	128	127	489	155	...
27		Azamgarh	2	10	68	239	22	92	92	341	138	...
28		Mirzapur	2	10	92	346	26	101	121	457	200	...
29		Gházipur	3	10	52	192	21	107	76	314	147	...
30		Basti	1	6	68	219	18	89	87	314	21	...
31		Ballia	...	...	37	130	15	53	52	183	119	...
		Total ...	18	118	484	1,718	148	699	650	2,535	1,190	22
32	Jhánsi.	Jhánsi	3	15	69	238	26	211	98	464	112	15
33		Jalaun	1	6	59	216	20	112	80	335	120	...
34		Lalitpur	1	6	57	180	19	117	77	303	33	...
		Total ...	5	27	185	634	65	440	255	1,101	265	15
35	Kumaun.	Tarai	...	...	22	96	(c) 1	(c) 10	23	106	46	...
		Total of District Police ...	86	585	2,362	8,748	781	3,988	3,229	13,321	7397	444
36		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P.,	...	...	54	130	8	28	62	158	...	...
37		Do. P. and Delhi Ry.,	...	...	2	50	...	...	2	50	...	...
		Total, N.-W. Provinces...	86	585	2,418	8,928	789	4,016	3,293	13,529	7,397	444
38	Lucknow.	Lucknow	8	75	75	335	52	434	135	844	694	58
39		Unao	1	6	43	165	33	180	77	351	54	...
40		Bara Banki	2	10	44	171	33	180	79	361	75	...
		Total ...	11	91	162	671	118	794	291	1,556	823	58
41	Sitapur.	Sitapur	3	15	43	197	44	254	90	460	64	11
42		Hardoi	2	10	53	195	24	166	79	371	142	...
43		Kheri	1	6	33	118	28	164	62	288	23	...
		Total ...	6	31	129	510	96	584	231	11,25	229	1
44	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	3	15	71	249	34	239	108	503	182	...
45		Bahraich	1	6	39	155	30	144	70	305	70	...
46		Gonda	2	10	61	237	20	147	83	394	108	...
		Total ...	6	31	171	641	84	530	261	1,202	360	..
47	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli	3	15	42	152	38	219	83	389	31	...
48		Sultanpur	2	10	40	146	31	213	73	369	13	...
49		Partabgarh	1	6	29	124	33	166	63	296	43	...
		Total ...	6	31	111	422	102	598	219	1,051	78	...
		Total, Oudh ...	29	184	573	2,244	400	2,506	1,002	4,934	1,490	6
					2,991 Col. VI. 16	11,172 Col. VI. 614			4,295 Col. VI. 16	18,463 Col. VI. 614		
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	115	769	3,907	11,786	1,189	6,522	4,311	19,077	8,887	51

ROTECTION.

ICE.

on, and employment of Police—(continued).

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men). To area. In districts one policeman to so many square miles; in towns, so many policemen to one square mile.			Proportion of the whole Force (Officers and Men). To population. One policeman to so many of the population.			Proportion of the Police on station duties (Officers and Men). To area.			Serial number.
		Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	
XXXV.	XXXVI.	XXXVII.	XXXVIII.	XXXIX	XL.	XLI.	XLII	XLIII	XLIV.	XLV	
2,379	1,313,137	1·72	1·72	82·4	959	786	173	5·16	5 12	2·77	1
1,955	1,021,187	1·98	1·98	495·9	1,039	911	128	5·47	5·45	196·6	2
2,221	979,544	2 61	2·60	295·5	1,151	962	189	6·77	6·76	113 8	3
1,656	758,444	2·48	2·48	155·9	1.188	948	190	6·81	6·79	56 9	4
1,914	924,822	2·23	2 22	162·0	1,079	930	149	5·8	5·78	62·3	5
1,193	144,070	4·01	3·93	11·5	485	411	74	11 93	11·67	3·8	6
11,318	5141,204	2·25	2·24	88·57	1·023	864	159	9·21	6·18	32 1	
1,614	1,030,936	1·51	1·49	61·1	964	834	130	3·64	3·60	25·3	7
1,867	721,450	3·00	2·99	162·8	1,159	929	230	6·37	6 36	7·67	8
2,281	1,155,173	2·44	2·44	232·4	1,239	1,008	231	5 24	5·23	108·4	9
2,001	906,451	3·31	3.31	413·6	1.500	1,369	131	6·47	6·47	211·6	10
1,745	856,946	2·75	2·74	166·6	1,349	1,166	183	6·36	6·35	71·9	11
1,371	461,601	3·80	3·80	467·5	1.254	1,147	107	10·51	10·15	175·3	12
10,879	5,122,557	2·57	2·56	134·5	1,213	1,039	174	5·74	5·74	60·2	
1,849	974,656	1 50	1·48	512	795	642	153	3 33	3·33	22·9	13
1,452	671,690	1·77	1·77	323·3	821	694	126	4·28	4·28	133 5	14
1,718	907,608	1·99	1·98	144.7	1,051	900	151	4 26	4·26	67·2	15
1,697	801,216	3.30	3·29	484·9	1,558	1,454	104	6·47	6·47	247·1	16
1,693	722,371	3·31	3·31	312·8	1.416	1,318	98	6·34	6·33	163 8	17
1,738	766,523	2·87	2·87	380·5	1,250	1,125	125	7 00	7·00	155·9	18
10,147	4,834,064	2.23	2·22	123 6	1,065	933	132	4 91	4·90	56 2	
2,833	1,474,106	2·24	2·23	86·2	1,166	1,031	135	4·52	4·50	42·7	19
2,370	1,181,396	2·45	2·24	92·8	1.221	1,046	175	5·64	5·61	40·3	20
1,638	683,745	3·31	3·31	318·7	1,334	1,316	67	6·00	5·99	176·1	21
3,061	698,608	5·26	5·25	94.4	4,202	1,129	73	9 33	9.31	53·3	22
2,288	507,337	4·38	4 37	253·4	971	857	114	3 47	8·46	131·0	23
1,554	1,209,663	2·69	2·68	81·0	2,100	1.987	113	5 51	6 48	39 6	24
13.744	5,754,855	3·12	3·11	10·49	1,306	1.184	122	6·25	6·23	52·3	
998	892,684	1·03	1·02	125·3	926	705	220	3·16	3·14	40 9	25
4,598	2,617,120	5·96	5·95	294·2	3,394	2,2 24	170	10·37	10·37	169·0	26
2,147	1,604'654	3·76	3 75	139·2	2,810	2,669	141	6·99	6 98	74 8	27
5,223	1.136,796	6·71	6 71	495·5	1,461	1,262	99	11·89	11 89	279·6	28
1,473	1,014 099	2·74	2·73	234·5	1.888	1 742	146	6·03	6 02	81 6	29
2,762	1,630,612	6 52	6·51	680·6	3,864	3 811	53	9 58	9.58	463·8	30
1,144	924,763	3·23	3·21	65·1	2 612	2,350	262	6 85	6 81	30·7	31
18,335	9,820,728	4·16	4.16	180·5	2,233	2 075	158	8·32	8 31	90·4	
1,566	333.227	2·27	2·26	122·1	483	422	63	5·10	5 08	54 4	32
1,469	418,142	2·75	2·74	96·7	783	697	86	5·34	5·32	49 8	33
1,947	249 088	4·71	4·71	233·3	603	594	39	8· 1	8·20	133·9	34
4,982	1,000,467	3 04	3·03	126·5	611	547	64	6·08	6·06	63·3	
937	206,993	5·35	5·34	$9-2	1,182	1,058	124	7·94	7·92	60·2	
70,342	31,887,858	2·86	2·85	119·3	1,296	1,154	142	6·33	6·31	53·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	36
79,342	31,880,858	2·86	2·85	1193	1,296	1,154	142	6·33	6.31	53·9	37
989	696,824	·57	·55	46·0	402	239	163	2·41	2·32	41 1	38
1,746	899,069	3 62	3·60	69·3	1,855	1,758	107	839	8·36	29 9	39
1,768	1,026,788	3·43	3 42	252·4	1,993	1.890	103	822	8·23	105·3	40
4,503	2,622,681	1·65	1·63	59·4	991	819	742	5·40	5·35	18·1	
2,251	958,251	3·56	3·56	170·5	1,518	1,532	95	9·38	9·38	64 8	41
2,311	987,630	3 90	3·89	126·4	1,668	1,514	154	9·31	9·29	52 9	42
2,992	831 922	8·02	8·01	116·2	2,230	2,143	87	9·98	19·79	47·0	43
7,554	2,777,803	4·73	4·72	137·5	1,740	1,625	1.5	11·82	11·80	55·0	
1,689	1,081,419	2·13	2·11	146·0	1.363	1 258	105	5 27	5·26	58·9	44
2,740	878.048	6 15	6·15	140·8	1.973	1,913	60	14·12	14·10	61 3	45
2,875	1,270,926	4·91	4·91	423·9	2,172	2,092	80	9·64	9·64	215 9	46
7,304	3,230,393	4·00	4 00	182·6	1.772	1,685	87	8·99	1·98	81 0	
1,718	951,905	3 47	3·46	9··4	1,903	1,847	56	8·95	8 93	35 4	47
1,706	957,912	3·74	3·74	369·9	2,105	2,084	21	9·17	9 16	151·2	48
1,466	847,047	3.65	3·64	947·8	2,155	2 140	15	9·38	9·31	96 2	49
4,880	2,756,864	3·92	3·61	162·4	2,045	2,012	33	9·· 5	9·14	64 2	
24,241	11,387,741	3 21	3·20	99·5	1,508	1,406	102	8·60	8·57	3 76	
54,583	43,268,5.9	2·86	2·86	117,2	1,309	1,180	129	6·30	6·7	2·74	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police*—(concluded).

Serial number.	Division.	District.	Proportion of the Police on station duties Officers and men. To population. Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 4 and 6 of statement A, part I).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force on station duties (columns XXVII. and XXVIII).	Serial number.
		I.	XLVI.	XLVII.	XLVIII.	XLIX.	L.	
1	Meerut.	Meerut	2,848	2,333	515	4,056	8·8	1
2		Aligarh	2,852	2,500	352	2,756	7·6	2
3		Saháranpur	2,986	2.497	489	2,561	7·8	3
4		Muzaffarnagar	3,121	2,598	523	1,718	7·9	4
5		Bulandshahr	2,802	2,416	386	2,032	6·1	5
6		Dehra Dún	1,440	1 220	220	522	5·2	6
		Total	2.824	2,384	440	13,635	7·4	
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly	2,327	2,014	313	4,658	10·5	7
8		Bijnor	2,462	1,972	490	2,060	7·0	8
9		Moradabad	2,655	2,161	494	2,805	6·4	9
10		Budaun	2 633	2,677	256	3,004	9·7	10
11		Sháhjahánpur	3,127	2,702	425	2,857	10·4	11
12		Pilibhit	3,345	3,059	286	1,375	10·1	12
		Total	2,711	2,324	387	16,759	8·8	
13	Agra.	Agra	1,781	1.437	344	4,603	8·4	13
14		Muttra	1 987	1,680	306	2,279	6·7	14
15		Farukhabad	2,263	1,938	325	1,970	4·9	15
16		Mainpuri	3,058	2,853	205	1,589	6·0	16
17		Etáwah	2,705	2,518	187	2,104	7·8	17
18		Etah	3.050	2,746	304	1,962	7·9	18
		Total	2,343	2,052	291	14,507	7·0	
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad	2.354	2,083	271	4,637	7·4	19
20		Cawnpore	2,812	2,410	402	4,755	11·3	20
21		Fatehpur	2,504	2,382	122	1,231	4·5	21
22		Banda	2,129	2,000	129	2,010	6·1	22
23		Hamirpur	1,879	1,657	222	1,386	5·1	23
24		Jaunpur	4,289	4,059	230	4,159	41·7	24
		Tota	2 617	2,371	246	18,178	8·2	
25	Benares.	Benares	2,833	2,162	671	4,814	15 6	25
26		Gorakhpur	5,907	5,610	297	7,829	17·2	26
27		Azamgarh	5,226	4 965	261	4,603	14·9	27
28		Mirzapur	2,589	2,414	175	3,453	7·6	28
29		Gházipur	4 156	3,835	321	6.022	24·8	39
30		Basti	5,681	5.604	77	3,766	13·1	30
31		Ballia	5,537	4,983	554	2,653	15 8	31
		Total	4,459	4,145	314	33,140	15·0	
32	Jhánsi.	Jhánsi	1,086	942	143	2,395	7·8	32
33		Jalaun	1,520	1,353	167	1,664	6·0	33
34		Lalitpur	1,051	983	68	773	3·2	34
		Total	1,221	1,092	129	4,832	5·9	
35	Kumaun.	Tárai	1 754	1,570	184	305	2·5	35
36		Total of District Police	2,869	2,555	314	1,01,356	9·1	36
37		Govt. Ry. Police, N.-W. P.,... ...	...	...	...	670	3·6	37
		Do. S., P. and Dehli Ry.,... ...	...	...	...	58	1 1	
		Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,869	2,555	314	1,02,084	11·1	
38	Lucknow.	Lucknow	1,699	1,012	687	7,378	17·9	38
39		Unao	4,322	4,070	252	3,630	17·4	39
40		Bara Banki	4,775	4,528	247	4,464	20·7	40
		Total	3,148	2,984	464	15,472	18 5	
41	Sitapur.	Sitapur	3,992	3,742	250	7,546	31·4	41
42		Hardoi	3,982	3,614	368	3,605	14 5	42
43		Kheri	5,509	5,294	215	3,280	21·7	43
		Total	4,347	4,059	288	14,431	22·5	
44	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	3,379	3 118	261	4,665	14·5	44
45		Bahraich	4,526	4,387	139	3,352	17 2	45
46		Gonda	4,264	4,108	156	3,357	11·2	46
		Total	3,978	3,784	194	11,374	14·0	
47	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli	4,906	4,761	145	2,133	10·9	47
48		Sultanpur	5,149	5,099	50	3,505	18·8	48
49		Partabgarh	5,586	5,498	38	3,612	23 6	49
		Total	5,172	5,090	82	9,250	17 3	
		Total, Oudh	4,042	3,769	273	50,527	17·3	
		Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,924	2,636	288	1,52,611	10·3	

II—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1884 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).

Province.	*Total sanctioned strength of provincial and municipal constabulary as per budget for* 1883-84.		*Armament of the force shown in columns II. and III.*			PUNISHMENT.												REWARDS.	
						Dismissed, excluding those shown in column XXXII.		*Fined, degraded or suspended by their own departmental officers.*		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of police (officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
										Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Head-constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money reward, as per reward statement (excluding chaukidars).
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII	XIX.	XX.
North-Western Provinces	3,535	15,069	4,,910	7,900	5,731	15	203	822	1,308	14	26	2	3	...	2	8	55	629	2,074
Oudh	1,109	5,665	2,503	3,577	694	13	107	233	386	...	11	...	1	...	5	1	28	144	1,242
Total ...	4,644	20,734	7,413	11,477	6,425	28	310	1,055	1,694	14	37	2	4	...	7	9	83	773	3,316

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1884 *(Provincial and Municipal Constabulary)*—(concluded).

Province.	Education.				Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year.							Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
	Number of police who can read and write.		Number of police under instruction during the year.					On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal, columns VII. and VIII.	By discharge otherwise as per columns from XI to XVIII (excluding those men who were fined, but were not dismissed.)	By desertion.	By death.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
I.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces	2,421	2,169	4	30	1,047	8,361	8,998	362	27	431	218	99	4	292	39·70	1·56
Oudh	714	720	...	...	643	2,881	3,098	438	9	216	120	36	3	52	30·14	0·76
Total ...	3,135	2,889	4	30	1,690	11,242	12,921	800	36	647	338	135	7	344	37·15	1·35

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

Memorandum showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1884.

Cases remaining undisposed of at the end of 1883.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by the Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. P. and Oudh.*			*Pending at the close of the year.*				
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendent of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.
402	886	1,288	591	4	595	352	44	396	24	31	102	140	297

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police (Provincial and Municipal Constabulary), as they stood on 31st December, 1884, excluding all vacancies.

Provinces.	RACE.											RELIGION OR CASTE.											
	EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.			OFFICERS.											
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.		Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.							Other religions	
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Sergeants or constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables, mounted and foot.			Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyeths.	Hindus of all other castes.	Bauriahs.	Afghans.
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
North-Western Provinces ...	7	35	31	4	13	...	12	11	2	2	111 3,333	14,803	115	1,747	366	274	35	149	41	47	487	279	...	24
Oudh	4	9	2	2	1	...	9	7	1	...	25 1,050	5,515	34	385	160	81	2	127	45	7	103	155	5	6
Total ...	11	44	33	6	14	...	21	18	3	2	136 4,383	20,318	149	2,132	526	352	37	276	86	54	590	434	5	30

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(concluded).													
	MEN.													Grand Total (officers and men).
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.									Other religions.		
			Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjábis.	Játs.	Káyeths.	Hindus of all other castes.		Bauriahs.	Afghans.	
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.		XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
North-Western Provinces ...	12	5,739	2,751	2,351	202	540	177	221	709	2 044		1	56	18,364
Oudh	2	1,193	1,374	1 014	6	283	73	15	168	1,346		30	11	6,625
Total ...	14	6,932	4,125	3,365	208	823	250	236	877	3,390		31	67	24,989

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884-85.

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	18,959	...	5	15	20	595	...	7,086	8,119	15,755	15,751	8,895	518	0 5 11	0 12 9
	2	Mussooree ...	7,662	...	2	9	11	934	...	29,197	3,157	32,354	33 288	5,312	282	3 13 0	4 3 7
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	1	15	16	7,826	34,848	36 868	5.650	42,518	93.344	6 393	178	0 9 10	0 11 6
	4	Hardwar Union ...	28,106	...	3	12	15	10,332	22,062	22,062	3,970	26,032	36,364	15,713	118	0 12 6	0 14 9
	5	Deoband ...	22,116	...	1	12	13	992	8,614	8,614	2,013	10,627	11,619	13,342	8,947	0 6 2	0 7 8
	6	Roorkee ...	12,818	...	3	9	12	2,429	...	8,038	7,821	15,909	18,338	60,389	5,358	0 10 1	1 3 10
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	3	12	15	2,440	7,298	7 298	9,737	17,035	19,475	1,10,044	15,401	0 7 9	1 2 0
	8	Kandhla ...	11,109	...	1	12	13	453	4,559	4 559	738	5,297	5.750	33,400	6,270	0 6 6	0 7 6
	9	Kairana ...	18,374	...	3	12	15	993	7,362	7 362	635	7,997	6,995	19,341	3,640	0 6 4	0 6 11
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	99,565	...	3	15	18	7,665	79,018	79,802	77.507	1 57,309	1.64,974	15,937	10,496	0 12 9	1 9 3
	11	Ghaziabad ...	12,059	...	2	9	11	5,220	5,598	5,598	5,363	10,961	16,181	22 820	5,959	0 9 1	1 1 9
	12	Shahdara ...	6,552	...	2	6	8	2,409	3,182	3,182	1,290	4,472	6,881	2,746	1,600	0 7 9	0 10 11
	13	Baraut ...	7 956	...	2	6	8	2,257	4,409	4 409	967	5,376	7,633	3,546	877	0 8 10	0 10 9
	14	Baghat ...	7,205	...	2	9	11	3,733	5,861	5,861	1,842	7,703	11,436	7,292	687	0 13 0	1 1 1
	15	Hapur ...	13,212	...	2	9	11	8,488	8 903	8.903	2,092	10,995	19,393	83,342	21,133	0 10 9	0 13 2
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,661	...	2	6	8	2,247	2 573	2,573	585	3,158	5,405	54,080	12,160	0 7 3	0 8 11
	17	Sardhana ...	13,313	...	3	9	12	5,739	8,182	8,182	2,773	10,955	16,694	9,673	2,245	1 9 10	0 13 2
Bulandshahr ...	18	Bulandshahr ...	17,863	...	1	6	7	1,576	8,557	11,003	3,932	14 935	16,511	41,506	4,541	0 9 10	0 13 4
	19	Anupshahr ...	8,234	...	1	6	7	565	3.305	3,964	1 169	5,133	5,698	3,533	631	0 7 8	0 9 11
	20	Khúrja ...	27,190	...	3	9	12	4,248	13,358	13,358	4,648	18,006	22.254	143,487	23,542	0 7 10	0 10 7
	21	Sikandrabad ...	16,479	...	1	6	7	787	7,844	7,844	2,068	9,912	10,699	16,232	676	0 7 7	0 10 4

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884-85—(continued).

Name of district.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances, and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	285 14,097	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Aligarh ...	22	Koil ...	62,443	...	1	13	14	3,253	42,625	...	6,891	49,801	53,054	48,037	5,017	0 10 11	0 12 9
	23	Bathras ...	34,934	...	1	13	14	507	...	...	4,846	18,943	19,450	18,121	1,329	0 9 8	0 13 0
	24	Atrauli ...	14,482	...	2	9	11	870	6,904		749	7,653	8,523	8,218	305	0 7 7	0 8 5
	25	Sikandra Rao ...	12,171	...	1	13	14	465	7,118	Rs.	1,381	8,499	8,964	8,452	512	0 9 4	0 11 2
Muttra ...	26	Muttra ...	55,016	...	3	12	15	4,359	43,713	...	8,822	52,535	56 894	48,523	8,371	0 12 8	0 15 3
	27	Brindaban ...	21,467	...	2	9	11	1,537	17,950	...	1,731	19,681	21,218	15,424	5,794	0 13 4	0 14 8
	28	Kosi ...	11,231	...	3	9	12	5,226	6,129	...	2.157	8,286	13,512	9,746	3,766	0 8 8	0 11 10
Agra ...	29	Agra ...	1,60,203	...	*1	31	32	5,846	99,656	...	32,367	132,023	137,869	136,822	1,047	0 9 11	0 13 2
	30	Fatehpur Sikri ...	7 466	...	8	...	8	536	3,788	...	227	4,115	4,651	3,893	758	0 8 1	0 8 9
	31	Firozabad ...	16,023	...	2	9	11	1,635	6,959	...	1,137	8,096	9,731	8,812	919	0 6 11	0 8 1
Etáwah ...	32	Fatehgarh-*cum*-Farukhabad.	74,872	...	1	27	28	13,126	31,271	1,112	6,260	38,943	52,069	45,630	6,439	0 6 11	0 8 4
Mainpuri ...	33	Mainpuri ...	22,736	...	...	12	12	2,953	11,974	...	1,708	14,805	17,758	16,586	1 172	0 8 5	0 10 6
Farukhabad ...	34	Etáwah ...	34,721	...	3	14	17	2,298	18,076	...	4,788	22,864	25,162	21.560	3,602	0 8 4	0 10 6
Etah ...	35	Etah ...	8,054	...	3	12	15	862	384	...	6,379	12,763	13,565	12,545	1,020	0 12 8	1 9 4
	36	Soron ...	1,2745	...	4	12	16	4,654	8,155	...	3,735	11,890	16,544	13,291	3,253	0 10 3	0 14 11
	37	Kasganj ...	16,535	...	9	12	21	8,579	10.942	...	7,174	18,116	26,695	20,264	6,431	0 10 7	1 1 6
	38	Marehra ...	9,271	...	1	12	13	306	39,47	...	272	4,219	4,525	3,906	619	0 6 9	0 7 3
	39	Aliganj ...	7,436	...	1	12	13	654	3,167	...	672	3 839	4,493	4,155	338	0 6 9	0 8 3
	40	Jalesar ...	15,609	...	1	12	13	3,039	7,131	...	1,140	8,271	11,310	9,913	1,397	0 7 4	0 8 7

Bijnor ...	41	Bijnor	...	15,147	...	2	12	14	629	6,754	118	1,912	8,784	9,413	8,895	518	0 7 3	0 9 3
	42	Chandpur	...	11,182	...	1	12	13	1,012	4,045	...	537	4,582	5,594	5,312	282	0 5 9	0 6 7
	43	Dhampur	...	5,708	...	1	9	10	1,273	3,629	1,393	276	5,298	6,571	6,393	178	0 14 0	0 14 10
	44	Nagina	...	20,503	...	1	12	13	3 741	11,380	...	710	12,090	15,831	5,713	118	0 8 10	0 9 5
	45	Najibabad	...	17,750	...	1	12	13	10,136	10,826	...	1,327	12,153	22 289	13,342	8,947	0 9 9	0 10 11
Moradabad ...	46	Moradabad	...	67,387	...	*3	18	21	1,5645	41,884	...	8,218	50,102	65,747	60,389	5,358	0 9 11	0 11 10
	47	Chandausi	...	27,521	...	2	9	11	2,407	...	10,201	27,062	37,263	39,670	33 400	6,270	0 5 11	1 6 7
	48	Amroha	...	36,145	...	3	12	15	3,926	15,248	...	3,807	19,055	2-,981	19,341	3.640	0 6 9	0 10 2
	49	Sambhal	...	35,196	...	2	18	20	9,613	14,420	...	2,400	16,820	26,433	15,937	10,496	0 6 6	0 7 7
Budaun ...	50	Budaun	...	33 680	...	5	15	20	3,659	15,596	...	9,524	25,120	28,779	22,820	5,959	0 7 4	0 11 11
	51	Bils	...	6,301	...	8	...	8	1,233	...	2,500	6 3	3,113	4,346	2,746	1,600	0 6 4	0 7 11
	52	Ujhani	...	7,185	...	2	7	9	536	...	2,696	1,185	3,881	4,417	3 540	877	0 6 0	0 8 7
	53	Sahaswan	...	14,605	...	3	9	12	613	...	5,761	1,605	7,366	7,979	7 292	687	0 6 3	0 8 0
Bareilly ...	54	Bareilly	...	1,03,160	...	7	27	34	29,843	57,423	5,643	11,566	74,632	104,475	83,342	21,133	0 9 9	0 11 7
Sháhjahánpur,	55	Sháhjahánpur	...	77,404	...	1	18	19	10,413	43,145	...	12 682	55,827	66,240	54,080	12,160	0 8 11	0 11 7
	56	Tilhar	...	15,559	...	2	12	14	1,249	8,112	...	2,557	10 669	11,918	9,673	2,245	0 8 4	0 10 11
Pilibhit ...	57	Pilibhít	...	29,721	...	1	13	14	11,140	19,4?2	...	15,485	34,907	46,047	41,506	4,541	0 10 5	1 2 9
	58	Bisalpur	...	8,903	...	...	9	9	931	2,736	...	497	3,233	4,164	3,533	681	0 4 11	0 5 9
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore	...	1,17,030	...	2	18	20	37,102	...	87,219	42,708	129,927	17,029	143,487	23,542	0 11 11	1 1 9
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur	...	21,328	...	3	12	15	4,828	9,893	314	1,873	12,080	26,908	16,232	636	0 7 8	0 9 1
Bánda ...	61	Banda	...	28,974	...	1	18	19	3,664	17,387	...	7,554	24,940	228,604	25,733	2,872	0 9 7	0 13 9
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad	...	1,50,338	...	*6	20	26	2,629	1,34,416	23,466	65,443	223,325	45,954	212,893	13,061	1 0 9	1 7 9
Jaunpur ...	63	Jaunpur	...	4,2845	...	4	12	16	10,757	19,308	...	10,814	30,122	30,8 9	28,105	12,744	0 7 3	0 11 3
Azamgarh ...	64	Azamgarh	...	15,528	...	11	1	12	15,213	8,691	3,178	3,513	15,382	0,595	19,747	10,848	0 10 2	0 13 3
Mirzapur ...	65	Mirzapur	...	85,362	...	1	18	19	2,583	54,250	...	9,657	63,907	66,490	63 354	3,136	0 10 2	0 11 11
	66	Chunar	...	12,934	...	1	9	10	848	5,646	...	1,810	7,456	8,304	7,836	468	0 7 9	0 10 2
Benares ...	67	Benares	...	2,08,083	...	*4	18	22	13,241	1,19,005	...	62,424	1,81,429	194,670	187,029	7,641	0 9 2	0 13 10
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur	...	43,232	...	1	19	20	7,913	25,493	...	10,006	35,499	43,412	37,031	6,381	0 9 5	0 13 1
Gorakhpur ...	69	Gorakhpur	...	57,922	...	7	15	22	29,405	34,936	316	8,009	43,261	72,666	43,698	28,968	0 9 9	0 11 11
Ballia ...	70	Ballia	...	15,330	...	...	15	15	3,057	...	3,795	6,952	10,747	13,804	9,146	4,658	0 3 11	0 11 3

* District Magistrate appointed by Government Chairman of the Board.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884-85—(concluded).

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Rents, fines, loans, deposits, advances and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income of year, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhánsi ...	71	Jhánsi ...	2,473	5	9	...	14	209	...	792	1,770	2,562	2,771	2,433	338	0 5 1	1 1 11
	72	Mau-Ranipur ...	22,827	...	3	18	21	1,503	10,189	894	2,370	13,444	14,947	14,139	808	0 7 9	0 9 5
Jalaun ...	73	Orai ...	7,738	6	...	10	16	476	4,495	154	6,252	10,901	11,377	10,709	668	0 9 7	1 6 6
	74	Kalpi ...	14,320	2	...	6	8	320	...	3,460	3,453	6,933	7,253	5,687	1,566	0 3 11	0 7 9
	75	Kunch ...	13,739	2	...	6	8	493	6,161	...	735	6,896	7,39	6,683	706	0 7 2	0 8 0
Lalitpur ...	76	Lalitpur ...	10,684	4	10	...	14	2,437	6,103	178	1,807	8,088	10,525	9,464	1,061	0 9 1	0 12 1
Kumaun ...	77	Almora ...	4,813	...	...	9	9	409	2,385	2,793	118	5,293	5,702	5,625	77	1 1 2	1 1 7
	78	Naini Tal ...	10,057	1	7	...	8	6,109	3,130	40,460	5,724	49,314	55,423	47,327	8,096	4 5 4	4 14 5
Tarái ...	79	Káshipur ...	14,667	...	2	9	11	2,114	...	7,204	2,081	9,285	11,399	8,985	2,414	0 7 10	0 10 10
Lucknow ...	80	Lucknow ...	2,61,303	...	*2	24	26	49,091	2,28,662	1,006	50,421	280,089	329,180	302,838	26,342	0 14 0	1 1 1
Unao ...	81	Unao ...	9,509	...	4	15	19	446	...	1,747	2,883	4,630	5,076	4,338	738	0 2 11	0 7 8
	82	Newalganj-Mahárajganj ...	3,084	...	12	...	12	1,004	233	338	495	1,066	2,070	1,277	793	0 2 11	0 5 6
Bara Banki ...	83	Nawabganj ...	15,133	...	3	12	15	10,173	7,332	...	2,464	9,796	19,969	16,910	3,059	0 7 9	0 10 4

Sitapur ...	84	Sitapur	...	18,544	...	...	9	9	7,269	9,614	424	8,051	18,089	25,358	19,485	5,873	0	8	7	0	15	7
	85	Khairabad	...	14,217	...	...	9	9	550	4,223	...	1,934	6,157	6,707	6,592	115	0	4	9	0	6	10
	86	Biswan	...	8,148	...	...	12	12	2,152	...	1,366	783	2,149	4,301	3,404	897	0	2	5	0	4	2
Hardoi ...	87	Hardoi	...	8,898	...	2	13	15	4,143	...	4,914	6,956	11,870	16,013	12,879	3,133	0	8	10	1	5	4
	88	Shahabad	...	18,510	...	4	13	17	379	...	3,387	807	4,194	4,573	3,779	794	0	2	11	0	3	7
	89	Sandila	...	14,868	...	5	15	20	526	8,885	...	1,213	10,098	10,624	7,122	3,502	0	9	8	0	11	0
	90	Bilgram	...	11,067	...	2	9	11	1,025	...	2,137	938	3,075	4,100	3,630	470	0	3	1	0	4	4
	91	Sandi	...	9,810	...	1	9	10	3,070	...	2,857	1,210	4,067	7,137	5 783	1,353	0	4	7	0	6	8
	92	Mallawan	...	10 970	...	1	10	11	1,021	...	2,104	944	3,048	4,069	3,205	864	0	3	0	0	4	5
	93	Pihani	...	7,540	...	1	7	8	545	...	1,499	963	2,462	3,007	2,642	365	0	3	2	0	5	3
Kheri ...	94	Lakhimpur	...	7,526	...	2	13	15	295	...	1,932	2,633	4,565	4,860	4,379	481	0	4	3	0	9	8
	95	Mohamdi	...	6,635	...	2	9	11	195	...	1,261	968	2,229	2,424	2,126	298	0	3	0	0	5	4
	96	Dhaurehra	...	5,767	...	8	...	8	135	...	281	9	290	425	335	90	0	0	9	0	0	9
Fyzabad ...	97	Fyzabad	...	71,405	...	3	18	21	18,542	51,154	855	21,057	73,067	91,609	67,866	23,743	0	11	5	1	0	2
	98	Tanda	...	19,954	...	2	15	17	1,010	...	4,681	7,946	12,627	13,637	7,547	6,090	0	3	9	0	10	1
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich	...	21,998	...	3	15	18	6.439	17,494	...	6,967	24,501	30,940	26,581	4,359	0	12	9	1	1	9
	100	Nanpara	...	7,351	...	2	9	11	4,473	3,897	...	2,044	5,941	10,414	5,117	5,297	0	8	5	0	12	11
	101	Bhinga	...	5,000	...	...	9	9	709	...	490	3,592	4,082	4,791	3,335	1,456	0	1	6	0	9	10
Gonda ...	102	Gonda	...	14,518	...	1	18	19	2,391	...	5,497	5,940	11,696	14,087	10,711	3,376	0	6	5	0	12	11
	103	Nawábganj	...	8,373	...	1	10	11	3,695	...	3,055	4,868	7,923	11 618	7.285	4,333	0	5	10	0	15	7
	104	Utraula	...	5,825	...	1	10	11	3,766	...	2,215	874	3 089	6,855	4,389	2,466	4	6	1	0	8	5
	105	Balrampur	...	12,811	...	1	19	20	3,215	...	2,796	1,375	4,171	7,386	5,819	1,567	0	3	6	0	5	2
Rae Bareli ...	106	Rae Bareli	...	16,269	...	2	18	20	1,292	11,870	...	8,616	20,486	21,778	18 252	3,526	0	11	0	1	4	1
Sultanpur ...	107	Sultanpur	...	8,054	...	1	15	16	1,572	4,891	141	4,121	9,153	10,725	9,812	913	0	9	8	1	2	2
Partabgarh ...	108	Partabgarh-Bela	...	5,852	...	12	...	12	723	...	3,215	2,324	6,536	7,262	6,571	691	0	8	10	1	1	11
		Total	..	3,072,476	20	292	1,235	1,547	5,15,734	16,35,772	3,16,478	7,51,676	27,03,926	32,19,660	27,35,872	4,83,788	0	10	1	0	14	0

* District Magistrate appointed by Government Chairman of the Board.

III.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX of 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884-85.

1 Division.	2 Number of towns.	3 Population.	4 Number of houses.	5 Number of houses assessed.	6 Gross yield of tax.	7 Total income, including balance from previous year.	8 Incidence of taxation per head.	9 Incidence of taxation per house.	10 Total expenditure.	11 Balance at close of year.
					Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	86	403 192	105,682	59,430	99,400 5 0	1,31,149 14 6	0 3 11	1 10 9	1,15 141 4 9	16,008 9 9
Agra	53	244,350	60,079	27,880	41,710 4 0	48,845 2 8	0 2 8	1 7 11	43,860 2 8	4,985 0 0
Rohilkhand	47	266,811	51,764	26,622	42,897 5 6	53,283 14 6	0 2 7	1 10 9	47,568 13 3	5,715 1 3
Allahabad	49	220,437	49,231	27,378	44,830 11 11	61,555 1 11	0 3 3	1 10 2	48,396 10 8	13,158 7 3
Benares	44	282,249	50,812	24,019	38,113 4 6	46,994 9 3	0 2 1	1 9 4	33,265 9 11	7,728 15 4
Jhánsi	14	59,040	12,588	5,460	10,017 14 0	10,892 11 3	0 2 8	1 13 4	10,179 0 4	713 10 11
Kumaun, Tarai	1	7,055	1,001	956	1,272 12 0	1,880 0 7	0 2 10	1 5 3	1,622 10 2	257 6 5
Lucknow	19	85,854	17,574	9,194	10,074 8 3	12,843 1 11	0 1 10	1 1 5	10,535 3 8	2,307 14 3
Fyzabad		Return not received—								
Sitapur	7	26,235	4,660	2,890	3,802 13 0	4,208 11 1	0 2 3	1 5 0	3,237 9 10	971 1 3
Rae Bareli	3	9,538	1,948	1,116	1,387 9 6	2,147 8 10	0 2 3	1 3 10	1,385 14 7	761 10 3
Total (excluding Fyzabad)	323	1,604,761	355,339	183,945	2,93,507 7 8	3,73,800 12 6	0 2 11	1 9 6	3,21,192 15 10	52,607 12 8

III.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85.

Revenue and receipts.	*Actuals of* 1883-84.			Budget estimate, 1884-85.	*Actuals of* 1884-85.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.		Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue...	83,77,124 +156*	...	83,77,124 +156	1,37,10,000	1,35,80,338	...	1,35,80,338
IV.—Stamps	30,03,074	...	30,03,074	30,00,000	30,99,411	...	30,29,411
V.—Excise	25,95,341	...	25,95,341	23,75,000	26,21,807	...	26,21,807
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	16,62,316	48,32,488	64,94,804	65,30,000	16,60,637	48,88,788	65,49,425
Provincial share for famine insurance.	11,62,933	...	11,62,933	...	11,61,070	...	11,61,070
¼ per cent. Margin Cess, Oudh.	37,220	...	37,220	...	36,493	...	36,493
1 per cent. School Cess ...	...	1,48,878	1,48,878	...	...	1,45,973	1,45,973
¼ per cent. District Post ...	...	37,221	37,221	...	...	36,493	36,493
Provincial shares for Canals and Railways.	4,62,163	...	4,62,163	...	4,63,074	...	4,63,074
1 per cent. Road Cess, Oudh,	...	1,48,877	1,48,877	...	...	1,45,973	1,45,973
1 per cent. Road Cess, North-Western Provinces.	...	46,726	46,726	...	...	47,571	47,571
4½ per cent. Local Rate, Oudh,	...	3,34,062	3,34,062	...	...	3,27,901	3,27,901
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	35,39,243	35,39,243	...	...	35,45,964	35,45,964
2½ annas Acreage Cess ...	...	2,86,165	2,86,165	...	...	2 93,797	2,93,797
Receipts from surrendered Jagirs.	...	1,15,186	1,15,186	...	...	1,16,840	1,16,840
Village Chaukidári Cess, Oudh,	...	1,76,130	1,76,130	...	...	2,28,276	2,28,276
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	5,97,432	...	5,97,432	5,92,000	6,07,453	...	6,07,453
IX.—Forests	8,05,691	...	8,05,691	6,65,000	7,10,676	...	7,10,676
X.—Registration	1,70,275	...	1,70,275	1,76,000	1,70,609	...	1,70,609
XV.—Law and Justice ...	9,74,488	...	9,74,488	8,50,000	8,54,021	...	8,54,021
XVI.—Police	4,25,967	...	4,25,967	4,15,000	3,79,440	...	3,79,440
XVIII.—Education	32,275	89,131	1,21,406	1,33,000	51,596	85,922	1,37,518
XIX.—Medical	4,653	1,37,964	1,42,617	1,34,000	7,443	1,06,848	1,14,291
XX.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,14,165	338	1,14,503	91,000	93,624	2,006	95,630
XXI.—Interest	17,448	25,294	42,742	47,000	7,268	26,555	33,823
XXII.—Superannuation ...	22,849	...	22,849	23,000	23,950	...	23,950
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	69,251	...	69,251	93,000	43,486	...	42,486
XXIV.—Miscellaneous	4,88,752	6,355	4,95,107	2,65,000	3,03,529	1,06,867	4,10,396
XXV.—State Railways in charge of Public Works Officers.	6,12,147	...	6,12,147	11,10,000	9,85,020	...	9,85,029
XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Civil Officers.	—33* 3,15,897	...	—33 2,15,897	3,27,000	6,59,210	...	6,59,210
Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Public Works Officers.	50,33,766	...	50,33,766	50,49,000	55,37,391	...	55,37,391
XXXI.—Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Civil Officers.	6,888 +33*	16,747	23,635 +33	24,000	14,574	16,587	31,161
Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Public Works Officers.	1,28,562	...	1,28,562	1,18,000	1,33,216	...	1,33,216
XXXIII.—Civil Buildings, Roads and Services, in charge of Civil Officers.	7,58,574	56,873	8,15,447	8,31,000	7,18,333	41,551	7,59,884
Civil Buildings, Roads and Services, in charge of Public Works Officers.	2,92,369	8,231	3,00,600	1,61,000	1,70,952	9,995	1,80,947
Total	2,65,09,304 +156	51,73,421	3,16,82,725 + 56	3,67,19,000	3,23,63,993	52,85,119	3,76,49,112
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	51,134	22,70,869 —20,706*	23,22,003 —20,706	23,43,000	1,13,717	20,45,293	21,59,010
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	23,150	23,150	1,000	...	620	620
TOTAL, RECEIPTS ...	2,65,60,438 +156	74,67,440 —20,706	3,40,27,878 —20,550	3,90,63,000	3,24,77,710	73,31,032	3,98,08,742
Opening Balance ...	1,95,29,511	2,09,837	1,07,39,348	57,90,000	69,53,210	2,56,467	72,09,677
GRAND TOTAL	3,70,89,949 +156	76,77,277 —20,706	4,47,67,226 —20,550	4,48,53,000	3,94,30,920	75,87,499	4,70,18,419

*Adjustments made subsequent to the despatch of the Final Provincial and Local Fund Accounts for 1883-84.

III.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

Account of Pro *Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1884-85—(concluded.)

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1883-84. Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Budget-estimate, 1884-85.	*Actuals of* 1884-85. Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	25,90,819	...	25,90,819	26,19,000	26,43,515	...	26,43,515	
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	61,871	3,626	65,497	99,000	75,952	2,205	78,157	
5. Land Revenue	74,63,751	...	74,63,751	76,03,000	74,44,358	...	74,44,358	
8. Stamps	61,241	...	61,241	61,000	72,047	...	72,047	
9. Excise	54,727	...	54,727	62,000	53,258	...	53,258	
10. Provincial Rates ...	6,503	...	6,503	7,000	6,379	...	6,379	
12. Assessed Taxes	3,173	...	3,173	4,000	3,046	...	3,046	
13. Forests	5,20,550	...	5,20,550	4,85,000	5,09,657	...	5,09,657	
14. Registration	99,772	...	99,772	1,00,000	98,637	...	98,637	
15. Post-office	...	1,93,612	1,93,612	1,96,000	...	1,94,244	1,94,244	
18. General Administration ...	12,98,352	76,945	13,75,297	13,45,000	13,09,028	84,047	13,93,075	
19. Law and Justice ...	51,89,289	...	51,89,289	54,36,000	52,56,492	...	52,56,492	
20. Police	36,13,950	23,33,719	59,47,669	60,78,000	38,28,864	23,60,162	61,89,026	
22. Education	3,52,553	13,09,088	16,61,641	17,87,000	3,56,932	13,81,261	17,38,193	
24. Medical	6,18,227	4,64,868	10,83,095	11,39,000	6,60,565	4,36,884	10,97,449	
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	2,88,488	22,363	3,10,851	3,01,000	2,96,611	22,474	3,19,085	
29. Superannuation, &c., ...	11,46,543	2,775	11,49,318	12,43,000	12,53,915	1,883	12,55,798	
30. Stationery and Printing ...	5,13,518	...	5,13,518	5,66,000	5,86,161	...	5,86,161	
31. Miscellaneous	2,03,698	4,100	2,07,798	2,02,000	1,71,015	4,328	1,75,343	
36. 40. 42. Railways	—15,56,558	...	—15,56,558	31,48,000	9,77,924	...	(a)9,77,924	(a) 11,13,442
38. Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Civil Officers.	—275* / 7,739	...	—275 / 7,739	7,000	13,016	...	13,016	
Irrigation and Navigation (Productive) in charge of Public Works Officers.	19,36,036	...	19,36,036 / —275	20,60,000	21,91,898	...	21,91,898	
44. Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Civil Officers.	—275*	1,439	1,439	5,000	437	4,017	4,454	
Irrigation and Navigation (Non-productive) in charge of Public Works Officers.	2,17,359	17,595	2,34,954	2,67,000	2,25,652	6,832	2,32,484	
46. Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services in charge of Civil Officers.	77,693	2,66,501	3,44,194	2,80,000	1,08,45[illegible]	1,96,067	3,04,522	
Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services in charge of Public Works Officers.	13,17,438	26,48,984	57,66,422	54,50,000	29,08,916	24,86,630	53,95,546	
Total ...	2,78,86,732	73,45,615	3,52,32,347	4,05,50,000	3,10,52,730	71,81,034	3,82,33,764	(b)3,83,69,282
Disbursement under Adjusting Heads.	22,70,869 / —20,706*	51,134	23,22,003 / —20,706	23,43,000	20,45,293	1,13,717	21,59,010	
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits and Advances.	...	3,355	3,355	1,000	...	280	280	
TOTAL, EXPENDITURE ...	3,01,57,601 / —20,706	74,00,104	3,75,57,705 / —20,706	4,28,94,000	3,30,98,023	72,95,031	4,03,93,054	(b)4,05,28,572
Closing Balance ...	96,32,348 / —20,862	2,77,173 / —20,706	72,09,520 / —156	19,59,000	63,32,897	2,92,468	66,25,365	(b) 64,89,847
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,70,89,949 / +156	76,77,277 / —20,706	4,47,67,226 / —20,550	4,48,53,000	3,94,30,920	75,87,499	4,70,18,419	

(a) The correct figures are—

		Rs.
36.	State Railways (Working and Maintenance)	7,26,043
40.	Ditto (Capital Account)	3,85,181
42.	Subsidised Railways	2,218
	Total ...	11,13,442

(b) Totals and closing balance as per (a).

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March, 1885.

Receipts.	1883-84.						1884-85.						*Budget-estimate, 1884-85.*		*Revised estimate, 1884-85.*	
	Opening balance on 1st April, 1883.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1884.		Opening balance on 1st April, 1884.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March, 1885.		Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*)—Local—																
Cantonment Funds.	97,081 8 3	2,98,192 7 8	3,95,273 15 11	3,04,709 13 8	90,564 2 3		90,564 2 3	3,05,643 9 8	3,96,207 11 11	2,98,791 6 7	97,416 5 4		3,00,000	2,28,000	3,00,000	3,00,000
Town and Bazár Funds.	63,979 2 11	6,91,212 6 3	4,55,191 9 2	3,97,315 9 7	57,875 15 7		57,875 15 7	3,26,286 15 10	3,84,082 15 5	3,28,916 14 3	55,166 1 2		3,38,000	3,38,000	3,35,000	3,35,000
Police Remount,	25,869 14 1	38,538 4 11	54,408 3 0	30,110 11 4	24,297 7 8		24,297 7 8	33,865 9 4	58,163 1 0	39,315 4 5	18,847 12 7		35,000	30,000	30,000	29,000
Canning College, Oudh.	20,877 5 7	75,480 8 7	96,357 14 2	67,169 14 8	29,187 15 6		29,187 15 6	75,225 7 4	1,04,413 6 10	79,975 6 4	24,438 0 6		75,000	69,000	77,000	76,000
King's Hospital, Oudh.	6,055 5 1	...	6,055 5 1	6,055 5 1	...		...	...	...	...	...					
Lyall Collegiate School.	...	...	...	...	...		...	4,500 0 0	4,500 0 0	3,037 0 11	1,462 15 1					
Dispensary ...	621 5 3	28,158 6 5	28,779 11 8	16,530 1 2	12,249 10 6		12,249 10 6	13,657 6 11	23,907 1 5	22,747 5 3	3,159 12 2		69,000	62,000	50,000	46,000
Sadabart Fund.	878 5 6	10,549 1 1	11,427 6 7	2,460 4 6	1,964 2 1		1,967 2 1	10,709 0 1	12,676 2 2	10,761 6 8	1,914 11 6					
Charitable Refuge, Oudh.	3,902 13 7	17,327 13 10	21,230 11 5	14,268 8 4	5,962 3 1		5,962 3 1	16,897 0 6	22,859 3 7	18,165 13 7	4,693 6 0					
Customs Badge Fund.	6,088 4 8	2,802 9 4	8,690 14 0	4,468 0 11	4,422 13 1		4,422 13 1	1,635 15 10	6,058 12 11	2,588 1 1	3,470 11 10					
Kumaun Forest Fund	1,489 5 4	1,260 11 0	2,750 0 4	1,595 1 11	1,154 14 5		1,154 14 5	1,154 12 9	2,309 11 2	1,268 7 0	1,041 4 2		8,000	8,000	8,000	6,000
Station Fund...	94 11 11	719 12 1	814 8 2	431 10 7	382 13 7		382 13 7	627 10 3	1,010 7 10	725 13 7	284 10 3					
Total (*a*) ...	2,26,938 2 2	8,54,242 1 4	10,81,180 3 6	8,53,115 1 9	2,28,065 1 9		2,28,065 1 9	7,90,123 8 6	10,18,188 10 3	8,06,292 15 8	2,11,895 10 7		8,25,000	8,05,000	8,00,000	7,92,000
(*b*)—Municipal, Funds.	5,71,662 8 9	32,01,940 13 1	37,73,603 5 10	32,64,531 6 8	5,09,071 15 2		5,09,071 15 2	30,42,680 6 6	35,51,752 5 8	30,61,368 7 9	4,90,383 13 11		32,00,000	32,00,000	30,00,000	30,00,000
Total (*a*)and(*b*)																
Opening balance. (*a*)																
Opening balance. (*b*)																
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,98,600 10 11	40,56,182 14 5	48,54,783 9 4	41,17,646 8 0	7,37,137 0 11		7,37,137 0 11	38,32,803 15 0	45,69,940 15 11	30,67,661 7 5	7,02,279 8 6		40,25,000	40,05,000	38,00,000	37,92,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

Statement showing the demands, collections, and balances on account of license-fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 30th September, 1884.

Province.	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Spirits.	Tári.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and madak.	Total demand.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
North-Western Provinces ...	15,08,657	87,152	4,52,009	1,01,785	50,667	A 22,01,893	21,24,705	*22,216	*Realized since ... ... 162 Remitted ... ... 11,202 Under disposal 10,852 22,216
Oudh	3,84,728	11,892	1,13,728	11,956	6,961	A 5,29,293	5,29,291	† 528	†Realized since ... ... 38 Remitted ... ... 169 Under disposal 321 528
Total ...	18,93,385	99,044	5,65,737	1,13,741	57,628	27,31,186	26,53,996	22,744	

A.—Includes balances of previous years.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing the receipts and charges under the Indian and Courts Fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year ending 31st March, 1885.*

RECEIPTS.

	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								*Under the Court Fees Act.*	Grand total of receipts.
	General stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces	9,99,173	83,257	69,323	11,51,753	3,551	9,485	2,289	11,67,078	36,34,644	48,01,722
Oudh	2,65,446	7,085	19,165	2,91,696	1,312	5,764	92	2,98,864	9,58,146	12,57,010
Total	12,64,619	90,342	88,488	14,43,449	4,863	15,249	2,381	14,65,942	45,92,790	60,58,732

CHARGES.

	Under the Indian Stamp Act.							*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand total of charges.	Net receipts under the General and Court Fees Act.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	27,969	77	23,850	70	2,584	3,930	58,480	37,939	7,803	1,526	47,268	1,05,748	46,08,206
Oudh	7,251	35	6,200	10	119	1,124	14,739	16,312	421	465	17,198	31,937	11,89,949
Total ...	35,220	112	30,050	80	2,703	5,054	73,219	54,251	8,224	1,991	64,466	1,37,685	57,98,155

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1a.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1884-85.

IMPERIAL—MILITARY WORKS.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	1,000	300	352
Sales of produce			
Sales of old materials			
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous			
Total, Receipts	1,000	300	352

1b.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1884-85.

IMPERIAL—CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.

Particulars.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fines, fees, refunds, and miscellaneous	100	...	...
Total, Receipts	100	...	...

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Military Works) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1884-85.

Sub-heads.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.*	
				More than (final) grant.	Less than (final) grant.
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
1. Accommodation for troops ...	...	277	264	...	13
7. General cantonment works ...	...	1,607	1,217	...	390
10. Barrack department	100	100	...	...	100
Grant for minor works	500	941	...	...	941
Roads to military stations or lines of military communication.	36,700	36,700	36,700	...	...
Add difference to make final grant agree with the revised estimate.	...	175	...	...	175
Total, Original Works ...	37,300	39,800	38,181	...	1,619
Repairs.					
1. Accommodation for troops ...	2,150	2,150	2,227	77	...
7. General cantonment works ...	1,600	1,600	165	...	1,435
8. Fortifications	900	900	656	...	244
10. Barrack department	100	100	...	...	100
Specipal repairs in general ...	250	250	...	...	250
Total, Repairs ...	5,000	5,000	3,048	77	2,029
Establishment	21,300	10,200	5,605	...	4,595
Tools and Plant	1,400	700	135	...	565
Total, Imperial Military Works ...	1,15,000	55,700	46,969	77	8,808

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1b.—*Statement showing the Imperial (Civil Buildings, Roads and Services) Expenditure incurred in the year* 1884-85.

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actual.	Difference. More than (final) grant.	Difference. Less than (final) grant.
CIVIL BUILDINGS, ROADS AND SERVICES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Civil Buildings.					
4. Opium	51,000	58,273	54,023	...	4,250
6. Post-offices	25,000	18,225	21,352	3,127	...
7. Telegraph	37,600	43,374	37,349	...	6,025
8. Administration	...	2,088	2,089	1	...
Add—Difference being unappropriated and unexpended balance of the grant.	...	5,740	...	...	5,740
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,13,600	1,27,700	1,14,813	3,128	16,015
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,13,600	1,27,700	1,14,813	3,128	16,015
Repairs.					
Civil Buildings.					
2. Custom buildings	600	537	385	...	152
4. Opium	23,200	27,678	27,963	285	...
6. Post-offices	13,600	13,386	13,205	...	181
7. Telegraph	3,000	3,383	3,373	...	10
8. Administration	2,260	2,170	2,161	...	9
16. Miscellaneous	340	343	343	...	...
Deduct—Unappropriated balance of grant and expenditure on other class of buildings.	...	—1,497	...	1,497	...
Total, Repairs... ...	43,000	46,000	47,430	1,782	352
Establishment	36,000	38,100	33,679	...	4,421
Tools and Plant	2,300	2,300	2,150	..	150
Total, Imperial (Civil Buildings, Roads and Services).	1,94,900	2,14,100	1,98,072	4,910	20,938

1c.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1884-85.

PROVINCIAL.

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	12,500	14,000	11,572
Sales of buildings			88
Sales of tools and plant	25,500	20,000	6,801
Sales of produce			9,165
Sales of old materials			6,589
Recoveries of deferred fees from students of the Royal Civil Engineering College	6,000	5,500	5,883
Ferry receipt	...	...	1,242
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	8,000	10,500	2,916
Profits from Roorkee Workshops	74,000	1,51,000	1,15,848
Total ...	1,26,000	2,10,000	1,60,104
Realized from Thomason Civil Engineering College.			
Fees and other receipts from students	2,000	2,500	3,164
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt	27,000	2,500	3,986
Rent of buildings	...	...	3,698
Total ...	29,000	5,000	10,848
Total, Receipts ...	1,55,000	2,06,000	1,70,952

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue realized during* 1884-85.

LOCAL INCORPORATED.

Particulars.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent of buildings	100	1,500	1,705
Sales of tools and plant			657
Sales of produce	5,500	5,500	4,886
Sales of old materials			1,096
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	400	500	1,651
Total, Receipts ...	6,000	7,500	9,995

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1884-85.

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	*Difference.* More than (final) grant.	*Difference.* Less than (final) grant.
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.					
Forest	...	...	10,148	10,148	...
12. Administration	1,19,900	2,10,864	1,79,678	...	31,186
13. Minor Departments	34,300	57,644	51,733	...	5,911
14. Law and Justice	80,300	1,0,0318	1,02,041	1,723	...
15. Ecclesiastical	...	9,240	7,542	...	1,698
16. Jails	1,56,600	2,71,728	2,,0,956	...	60,772
17. Police	50,800	1,03,220	97,098	...	6,122
18. Educational	1,54,000	71,713	55,154	...	16,559
19. Medical	...	1329	1,264	...	65
20. Micellaneous	...	27,198	3,883	...	23,315
Reserve for unforeseen works	1,07,500	—21,827	...	21,827	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	36,485	...	...	36,485
Deduct—Contributions	...	—30.836	—19,625	11,211	...
Total, Original Works ...	7,04,400	8,37,076	6,99,872	14,909	1,82,1113
Repairs.					
12. Administration	94,480	1,10,525	1,05,375	...	5,150
13. Minor Departments	3,330	15,510	15,390	...	120
14. Law and Justice	16,120	22,452	21 165	...	1,287
15. Ecclesiastical	8,740	10,203	10,015	...	188
16. Jails	29,050	38,336	37,037	...	1,299
17. Police	71,140	76,705	71,261	...	5,444
18. Educational	12,210	13,410	12,800	...	610
19. Medical	880	776	683	...	93
20. Miscellaneous	3,620	4,232	3,807	...	425
Reserve for unforeseen works	26,230	...	...	...	...
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—24,012	...	24,012	...
Deduct—Contributions... ...	...	—65	—65	...	...
Total, Repairs	2,66,000	2,68,072	2,77,468	24,012	14,616
Total, Civil Buildings	9,70,400	11,05,148	9,77,340	68,921	1,96,729
Communications.					
Original Works.					
1. Metalled and bridged roads	1,84,000	2,70,422	3,11,573	41,151	...
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Village roads	...	1,298	1,298	...	...
4. Boat bridges and ferries	64,500	71,802	74,125	2,323	...
5. Accommodation for travellers... ...	10,600	17,011	17,003	...	8
Unforeseen and minor works	35,500	—21,463	...	21,463	...
Total, Original Works ...	2,94,600	3,39,076	4,03,999	64,937	8

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1c.—*Abstract of Expenditure on Provincial during* 1884-85—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference. More than (final) grant.	Difference. Less than (final) grant.
Repairs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Metalled and bridged roads	7,10,930	7,94,795	7,52,505	...	42,290
2. Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	...	3,220	2,538	...	682
3. District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Village roads	...	60	60	...	...
5. Boat bridges and ferries ...	1,06,480	1,02,355	95,120	...	7,235
6. Accommodation for travellers ...	24,960	28,155	25,920	...	2,235
Reserve for special	82,630	...	...	...	...
Deduct—To make final figures agree with revised estimate.	...	−18,285	...	18,285	...
Total, Repairs ...	9,25,000	9,10,300	8,76,143	18,285	52,442
Total, Communications ...	12,19,600	12,49,370	12,80,142	83,222	52,450
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original Works.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	...	22,807	20,466	...	2,341
5. Water-supply	22,500	22,518	21,746	...	772
Unforeseen and minor works	2,500	...	...	...	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	1,110	...	...	1,110
Deduct—Contributions...	...	−21,435	−20,572	863	...
Total, Original Works ...	25,000	25,000	21,640	863	4,223
Repairs.					
1. Improvements to towns, &c.	7,300	7,087	6,480	...	607
Unforeseen and minor works	1,300	...	...	...	...
Add—To make the final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	1,513	...	...	1,513
Total, Repairs ...	8,600	8,600	6,480	...	2,120
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	33,600	33,600	28,120	863	5,343
Establishment	6,97,200	6,80,182	6,92,914	12,732	...
Tools and Plant	14,000	15,000	9,603	...	5,397
Total ...	29,34,800	30,83,300	29,88,119	1,65,738	2,60,919
Deduct—Increase in suspense balances ...	...		−79,202	...	79,202
Total, Provincial ...	29,34,800	30,83,300	29,08,917	1,65,738	3,40,121
Civil Buildings.					
Original Works.					
Educational	49,760	67,636	67,176	...	460
Medical	32,140	60,583	60,898	315	...
Miscellaneous	8,880	11,309	11,259	...	90
Reserve for unforeseen works	35,000	627	...	...	627
Deduct (*i*)—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	...	...	...	...
(*ii*)—Contributions	...	−7,006	−6,158	848	...
Total, Original Works ...	1,25,780	1,33,149	1,33,175	1,163	1,137
Repairs.					
Minor Departments	500	512	330	...	182
Educational	28,575	32,444	69,352	36,908	...
Menical	12,865	18,795	28,818	10,023	...
Miscellaneous	2,210	2,880	2,872	...	8
Reserve for unforeseen works	...	170	...	...	170
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate	...	−7,334	...	7,334	...
Deduct.—Contributions...	...	−182	−13	169	...
Total, Repairs ...	44,150	47,285	1,01,359	54,434	360
Total, Civil Buildings ...	1,69,930	1,80,434	2,34,534	55,597	1,497
Communications.					
Original Works.					
Metalled and bridged roads	3,18,020	2,67,212	2,34,798	...	32,314
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads ...	3,92,990	4,53,635	4,15,163	...	38,472
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	1,07,610	1,09,330	1,02,209	...	7,121
Village roads	11,260	13,184	9,050	...	4,134
Accommodation for travellers	4,310	7,147	69,52	...	195

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

1d.—Abstract of Expenditure on Local Incorporated during 1884-85—(concluded).

Sub-heads.	Budget-estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.	
				More than (final) grant.	Less than (final) grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications—(*concluded*).					
Original Works—(concluded).					
Reserve for unforeseen works	1,72,460	...	...	...	...
Add—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	46,871	...	...	46,871
Deduct—Contributions	...	—17,221	—1,369	15,852	...
Total, Original Works ...	9,06,650	8,80,158	7,66,803	15,852	1,29,207
Repairs.					
Metalled and bridged roads	5,09,390	5,40,718	5,29,384	...	11,334
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads ...	2,22,360	2,36,971	2,40,768	3,797	...
District roads, unmetalled and unraised ...	1,40,150	1,47,620	1,46,571	...	1,049
Village roads	31,320	30,000	27,561	...	2,439
Accommodation for travellers	7,640	9,533	8,753	...	780
Reserve for unforeseen works	160	—11,492	...	11,492	...
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—7,904	...	7,904	...
Deduct—Contribtuions	...	—2,074	—2,092	...	18
Total, Repairs ...	9,11,020	9,43,372	9,50,945	23,193	15,620
Total, Communications ...	18,17,670	18,23,530	17,17,748	39,045	1,44,827
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.					
Original works...	4,500	16,745	—2,644	...	19,389
Resrve	2,00	...	...	...	...
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	—	—798	...	798	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—2,874	—1,100	1,774	...
Total, Original Works ...	6,500	13,073	—3,744	2,572	19,389
Repairs	8,900	9,939	9,813	...	126
Deduct—To make final grant agree with revised estimate.	...	—649	...	649	...
Deduct—Contributions	...	—390	—387	3	...
Total, Repairs ...	8,900	8,900	9,426	652	126
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	15,400	21,973	5,682	3,224	19,515
Establishment	4,95,600	4,93,432	5,09,254	15,822	...
Tools and plant	16,600	17,031	21,519	4,488	...
Total ...	25,15,200	25,36,460	24,88,737	1,18,176	1,65,839
Deduct—Decrease in suspense balance ...	...	...	—2,107	...	2,017
Total, Local Incorporated	25,15,200	25,36,400	24,86,630	1,18,176	1,67,946

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

(C.)—*Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during* 1884-85 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establsihment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehrá ...	886	28,564	...	10,850	2,062	42,362
	Sahárapur ...	4,949	34,255	4,006	7,878	531	51,619
	Muzaffarnagar ...	9,830	41,502	...	8,483	382	52,197
	Meerut ...	10,710	53,837	—15,028	14,137	399	64,055
	Bulandshahr ...	2,592	37,362	3,561	10,052	654	54,221
	Aligarh ...	9,407	45,081	...	15,996	458	70,942
	Total ...	30,374	2,40,601	—7,461	67,396	4,486	3,35,396
Agra ...	Muttra ...	12,016	45,092	...	11,217	219	68,544
	Agra ...	7,318	36,006	...	13,542	649	57,515
	Etah ...	2,992	31,441	...	8,644	237	43,314
	Farukhabad ...	2,068	56,400	...	10,243	383	69,094
	Mainpuri ...	1,979	28,309	...	8,682	229	39,199
	Etáwah ...	4,899	35,407	...	13,227	554	54,086
	Total ...	31,272	2,32,655	...	65,554	2,271	3,31,752
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun ...	3,096	52,204	298	7,411	454	63,463
	Jhánsi ...	8,900	52,772	450	14,693	525	77,340
	Lalitpur ...	1,668	18,736	736	6,394	360	27,894
	Total ...	13,664	1,23,712	1,484	28,498	1,339	1,68,697
Kumaun ...	Garhwál ...	...	28,634	...	6,130	239	35,003
	Kumaun ...	207	48,045	...	16,854	415	65,521
	Tarái ...	156	13,937	...	3,410	66	17,569
	Total ...	363	90,616	...	26,394	720	1,18,093
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor ...	9,073	46,035	...	9,217	435	64,760
	Moradabad ...	9,332	44,721	...	12,433	405	64,891
	Bareilly ...	8,713	30,926	...	7,913	290	47,842
	Pilibhít ...	1,072	21,941	...	5,764	135	28,912
	Budaun ...	7,735	29,328	...	10,475	362	47,900
	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,128	28,426	...	10,882	286	41,722
	Total ...	36,053	2,01,377	...	56,684	1,913	2,96,027
Sitapur ...	Kheri ...	10,512	38,985	...	7,226	401	57,124
	Sitapur ...	12,184	32,287	1,134	12,198	770	58,573
	Hardoi ...	4,296	32,425	91	10,506	389	47,707
	Total ...	26,992	1,03,697	1,225	29,930	1,560	1,63,404
Lucknow ...	Unao ...	14,560	15,589	...	10,070	254	40,473
	Lucknow ...	4,079	22,870	...	8,611	325	35,785
	Bara Banki ...	4,423	29,032	292	9,142	674	43,563
	Total ...	23,062	67,491	292	27,823	1,153	1,19,821
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich ...	6,036	34,427	...	10,411	551	51,425
	Gonda ...	4,779	65,056	...	15,513	596	85,944
	Fyzabad ...	3,978	21,612	...	9,202	279	35,071
	Total ...	14,793	1,21,095	...	35,126	1,426	1,72,440

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

C.)—*Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during* 1884-85 *under Provincial and Local Incorporated.*—(concluded).

Division.	District.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Grand Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	4,000	29,221	...	12,035	348	45,608
	Sultanpur ...	7,183	15,047	103	9,918	205	32,456
	Partabgarh ...	950	23,064	...	10,495	480	34,989
	Total ...	12,136	67,333	103	32,448	1,033	1,13,053
Benares ...	Basti ...	3,688	19,869	432	8,936	263	33,178
	Gorakhpur ...	2,074	43,719	7,959	12,160	253	66,165
	Azamgarh ...	1,654	37,843	...	12,658	126	52,281
	Ballia ...	2,504	28,776	...	8,080	271	39,631
	Ghazipur ...	2,835	44,049	...	10,357	236	57,477
	Benares ...	2,590	28,669	793	11,089	290	43,436
	Mirzapur ...	2,132	46,923	...	13,593	445	63,093
	Total ...	17,477	2,49,838	9,189	76,873	1,884	3,55,261
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore ...	3,342	51,357	...	13,480	207	68,386
	Hamirpur ...	1,138	16,720	...	5,182	382	23,022
	Fatehpur ...	4,529	40,655	700	8,194	467	54,545
	Banda ...	4,588	39,384	150	14,164	2,160	60,346
	Allahabad ...	9,464	26,899	...	12,304	77	48,744
	Jaunpur ...	5,287	44,718	...	3,904	441	59,750
	Total ...	28,348	2,19,333	850	62,528	3,734	3,14,793
Total, Local Incorporated ...		2,34,534	17,17,748	5,682	5,09,254	21,519	24,88,737
Add—Provincial Fund Expenditure the details of which are not given by districts:							
	Original Works ...	6,99,872	4,03,999	21,640	...	...	11,25,511
	Repairs ...	2,77,468	8,76,143	6,4800	...	...	11,60,091
Establishment ...	P. W. Proper ...	...	...	...	5,51,100	...	5,51,100
	Thomason College ...	...	...	...	1,41,814	...	1,41,814
Tools and plant		...	...	...	...	9,603	9,603
Total, Provincial ...		9,77,340	12,80,142	28,120	6,92,914	9,603	29,88,119
Grand Total, Provincial and Local Incorporated.		12,11,874	29,97,890	33,802	12,02,168	31,122	54,76,856
Add—Fluctuations in suspense balances—							
						Rs.	
	Provincial					—79,202	
	Local Incorporated					—2,107	
							—81,309
Net Total Expenditure, Provincial and Local Incorporated							53,95,547

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year 1884-85.

Canals.	*Kharif.*				*Rabi.*				*Miscellaneous.*					Total.
	Rice, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugarcane.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	56,500	32,805	171,325	10,202	824,442	88,258	27	11	86,510	402	206	7,282	5,969	683,939
Lower Ganges	7,235	1,326	174,871	...	174,489	146,054	...	...	10,560	228	10,374	3,614	6,082	534,833
Agra	4,692	26,316	38,496	...	20,696	34,690	1	49	1,010	66	63	802	1,121	128,002
Eastern Jumna	31,168	6,227	6,985	4,281	66,874	3,575	127	22	41,070	231	...	2,812	3,035	166,407
Dún	4,316	6	...	...	4,770	1,017	543	...	659	513	...	729	...	12,553
Rohilkhand	24,103	12	214	...	19,439	27,950	1,115	...	11,563	32	118	288	431	85,265
Bijnor	205	17	...	...	1,124	542	...	...	2,210	...	...	...	93	4,191
Bundelkhand Lakes	14	...	...	...	490	1,190	...	...	70	1	1	36	24	1,826
Total ...	128,233	66,709	391,891	14,483	512,324	303,276	1,813	82	153,652	1,473	10,762	15,563	16,755	1,617,016

III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1884-85.

Details.	*Total of each canal.*			*Total of each class.*		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Famine Relief and Insurance—						
Betwa Canal	6,98,504	...	6,98,504	...	...	...
Total ...	6,98,504	...	6,98,504	6,98,504	...	6,98,504
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,285
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,328
Increase in suspense balance	...	...	...	...	...	—30,887
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	2,410
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,29,820
II.—Agricultural Works—						
Ganges Canal	...	5,010	5,010	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5,010	5,010	...	5,010	5,010
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,152
Total, Agricultural Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,162
III.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Ganges Canal	1,19,299	...	1,19,299	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	5,25,257	...	5,25,257	...	...	...
Agra Canal	1,45 830	...	1.45 830	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	61,256	...	61,256	...	...	...
Total ...	8,51,642	...	8,51,642	8,51,642	...	8,51,642
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,86,409
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	85,835
Increase in suspense balances	...	...	...	...	...	—31,804
Less receipts on Capital account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	10,91,982
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,28,064
B.—PROVINCIAL.						
I.—Productive Public Works—Revenue Account—						
Ganges Canal	1,05,961	3,26,681	4,32,642	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	1,13,022	2,97,819	4,10,841	...	...	...
Agra Canal	36,249	1,03,836	1,40,085	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	7,645	70,950	78,595	...	...	...
Total ...	2,62,877	7,99,286	10,62,163	2,62,877	7,99,286	10,62,163
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	10,97 829
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	21,947
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	12,974
Total, Productive Public Works—Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	22,04,913
II.—Works not classed as Productive Public Works—Capital Account.						
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	16,829	...	16,829	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	238	...	238	...	...	...
Sardah Canal	2,252	...	2,252	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey, Lower Ganges Canal,	8,398	...	8,398	...	...	...
Total ...	27,717	...	27,717	27,717	...	27,717
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	11,621
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Increase in suspense balance	...	...	...	...	...	—9,131
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total, Works not classed as Productive—Capital Account,	...	...	...	...	...	32,705

III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—Irrigation.

II.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1884-85—(concluded).

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
III.—Works not classed as Productive Public Works—Revenue Account.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dún Canals	8,451	9,385	17,836	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	25,338	22,950	48,288	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	3,059	4,110	7,169	...	..	...
Bijnor Canals	1,314	1,610	2,924	...	...	...
Total ...	38,162	38,055	76,217	38,162	38,055	76,217
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	82,181
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	1,457
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total, Works not classed as Productive—Revenue Accounts,	...	...	...	...	...	1,59,877
IV.—Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Ganges Canal	20,659	4,003	24,662	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	—490	176	—314	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	4,983	1,443	6,426	..	...	...
Total ...	25,152	5,622	30,774	25,152	5,622	30,774
Establishment	..	...	...	...	...	2,733
Total, Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	...	...	...	...	...	33,507
Total, Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,31,360
C.—Incorporated Local Funds Expenditure.						
Ganges River Navigation Works	...	5,468	5,488	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5,488	5,488	...	5,488	5,488
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,262
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	82
Total, Incorporated Local Funds Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,632

ABSTRACT.

	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense balances.	Less receipts on capital account.	Total.
A.—Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Famine relief and insurance	6,98,504	1,61,265	3,328	...	—30,887	2,410	8,29,820
Agricultural work	5.010	1,152	...	...	...	...	6.162
Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue,	8,51,642	1,86,409	85,835	...	31,804	...	10 92,082
Total, Imperial ...	15,55,156	3,48,846	89,163	...	—62,691	2,410	9,28,064
B.—Provincial.							
Productive Public Works—Revenue Account ...	10,62,163	10,97,829	31,947	12,974	...	...	2.04,913
Works not classed as Productive—Capital Account,	27 717	11,621	2,500	...	—9,131	2	32,705
Ditto ditto Revenue Account ...	76,217	82,181	1,457	22	...	...	1,59,877
Works for which neither—Capital nor Revenue Acccunts are kept.	30,774	2,733	...	...	...	...	33,507
Total, Provincial ...	11,26,871	11,94,364	34,904	12,996	—9,131	2	24,31,002
C.—Incorporated Fund Expenditure	5,488	1,262	82	...	...	...	6,832
Grand Total ...	2,757,515	15,44,472	1,25,149	12,996	—71,822	2,412	43,65,898

D.—IRRIGATION.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works for and to end of 1884-85.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	Capital outlay. Direct. During 1884-85.	Capital outlay. Direct. To end of 1884-85.	Capital outlay. Indirect. During 1884-85.	Capital outlay. Indirect. To end of 1884-85.	Receipts during 1884-85. Water-rate, &c.	Receipts during 1884-85. Collected with land revenue.	Receipts during 1884-85. Total.	Working expenses during 1884-85, inclusive of Indirect charges, Nos. 3 and 5.	Net result excluding interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result excluding interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result excluding interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result excluding interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.	Interest charges during 1884-85.	Net result including interest. Excess revenue (surplus).	Net result including interest. Excess expenditure (deficit).	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Net result including interest. Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal ... Direct	2,92,34,423	1,32,803	2,64,09,577	...	...	29,16,624	...	33,59,637	9,91,626	23,68,011	...	8·43	...	1,053,727	13,14,284	...	4·68	...
Indirect	19,15,229	...	...	6,602	16,68,823	...	4,31,033											
Lower Ganges Canal ... Direct	2,77,24,510	7,08,864	9,54,50,120	...	...	16,94,341	...	19,02,170	8,76,939	10,25,231	...	3·72	...	10,03,828	21,402	...	·08	...
Indirect	22,51,199	...	...	38,039	20,85,476	...	2,07,829											
Agra Canal ... Direct	80,08,317	1,65,959	82,21,977	...	...	7,91,898	...	7,91,898	2,81,226	5,10,672	...	5·76	...	3,25,560	1,85,112	...	2·08	...
Indirect	7,38,521	...	...	16,630	6,44,065	...	...											
Eastern Jumna Canal ... Direct	34,41,909	84,486	28,81,990	...	...	7,93,738	...	10,15,272	2,06,996	8,08,276	...	26·37	...	1,13,590	6,94,685	...	22·66	...
Indirect	2,34,014	...	...	3,026	1,82,809	...	2,21,534											
Total ... Direct	6,84,09,159	10,92,082	6,29,63,664	...	...	31,96,601	...	70,68,977	23,56,787	47,12,190	...	6·97	...	24,96,705	22,15,485	...	3·28	...
Indirect	51,39,963	...	...	64,297	45,81,173	...	8,72,376											
WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.																		
Dún Canal ... Direct	6,22,073	—490	6,22,073	...	...	53,720	...	69,671	37,043	32,628	...	5·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indirect	14,909	...	...	...	14,909	...	15,951											
Rohilkhand, including Bijnor Canals ... Direct	15,90,495	15,666	15,73,437	...	...	89,316	...	1,47,558	1,21,685	25,873	...	1·48	...	—	...	...	...	...
Indirect	1,66,568	...	...	542	1,66,568	...	58,242											
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works ... Direct	64,879	...	74,879	...	...	4,754	..	7,816	12,593	...	4,777	...	5·76	...	...	...	...	...
Indirect	8,037	...	...	...	8,037	...	3,062											
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey ... Direct	43,32,467	260	1,49,142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indirect	2,65,481	...	...	3	24,345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardah Canal ... Direct	1,79,153	2,396	46,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indirect	...	...	...	20	1,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey Division, Lower Ganges Canal ... Direct	53,387	14,883	52,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indirect	...	...	...	1,062	4,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Direct	68,52,454	32,705	25,18,342	...	...	1,47,790	...	2,25,045	1,71,221	58,501	4,777	2·13	·18	...	...	...	...	...
Indirect	4,54,995	...	...	1,627	2,20,599	...	77,255											
FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE PROTECTIVE WORKS.																		
Betwa Canal ... Direct	3,192,519	8,29,820	31,69,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indirect	2,29,813	...	...	37,969	1,37,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing Actual Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1884-85.

	(1) *Head Works.*	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*																(3) *Distributaries.*	(4) *Drainage.*	I.C.—Compensation.	Imperial expenditure.	Provincial drainage expenditure.	Local Fund expenditure.	Total repairs expenditure, 1884-85.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	F(1)	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.	M.	N.	O.							
	Head works.	Preliminary.	Land.	Works.	Regulators.	Falls and weirs.	Torrent works.	Cross drainage works.	Bridges.	Escapes.	Navigation works.	Mills.	Buildings.	Earthwork.	Plantations.	Tanks and reservoirs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Distributaries.	Drainage.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal ...	50,676	...	16	...	1,806	5,840	22,668	...	1,288	410	4,562	1,992	1,858	13,364	4,703	327	2,962	63,796	15,402	3,060	...	5,010	...	...	1,37,944
Anúpshahr do.. do.,	...	...	29	...	100	593	...	...	854	580	...	...	1,807	8,347	3,814	...	76	16,200	25,750	762	23	...	...	...	42,735
Meerut do., do.,	...	...	686	...	...	2,550	...	...	2,902	2,110	2,119	340	2,400	3,201	5,947	...	...	22,255	19,801	6,983	...	...	1,000	...	50,039
Bulandshahr do., do.,	...	...	...	...	...	1,272	...	...	3,189	1,299	660	256	1,748	2,715	4,457	...	1,276	16,872	23,823	2,578	...	...	1,819	...	45,092
Aligarh do., do.,	...	...	...	...	66	1,596	...	...	2,702	25	507	295	1,432	7,296	5,168	...	1,988	21,075	31,017	6,608	...	...	1,184	...	59,884
Total, Ganges Canal...	50,676	...	731	...	1,972	11,851	22,668	...	10,935	4,424	7,848	2,883	9,245	36,923	24,089	327	6,302	1,40,198	1,15,793	19,991	23	5,010	4,003	...	3,35,694
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal ...	84,822	...	...	...	1,066	...	...	175	2,863	2,012	70	...	4,984	26,618	4,465	...	2,084	44,337	12,605	4,731	162	...	...	...	1,46,657
Mainpuri do., do.,	...	...	...	...	2,159	160	93	...	1,887	...	87	...	1,552	11,876	3,652	...	1,222	22,593	10,435	2,258	34	...	176	...	35,496
Cawnpore do., do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,490	392	638	...	1,968	17,411	2,776	...	62	25,737	15,552	1,089	100	...	...	...	42,478
Etáwah do., do.,	...	...	...	...	197	292	...	...	567	1,444	...	...	1,839	6,842	5,267	...	...	16,448	27,586	1,380	346	...	...	...	45,760
Bhognipur do., do.,	...	...	...	...	...	28	413	...	705	472	...	...	1,445	10,228	4,341	...	695	13,327	9,130	...	147	...	...	...	27,604
Total, Lower Ganges Canal ...	84,822	...	...	...	3,422	480	511	175	8,512	4,320	795	...	11,788	72,977	20,401	...	4,063	1,27,442	75,308	9,458	789	...	176	...	2,97,995
Eastern Jumna Canal	2,552	...	...	...	2,136	4,157	5,006	...	2,228	399	...	824	2,485	12,897	7,552	...	...	37,684	27,142	2,933	639	...	1,443	...	72,393
Agra Canal ...	43,959	...	345	...	43	93	725	...	3,567	1,040	2,649	196	1,879	10,118	9,864	...	...	30,519	27,353	436	1,569	...	...	...	1,03,836
Dún Canals ...	2,501	...	...	2,843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,411	342	...	288	6,884	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,385
Rohilkhand Canals ...	5,414	...	...	1,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,604	...	...	1,523	12,102	5,434	...	...	...	...	...	22,950
Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	...	...	...	1,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610
Jhánsi Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	...	...	...	1,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152
Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,958	...	...	...	2,958	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,958
Ganges River Navigation Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,488		5,488
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,89,924	...	1,076	4,818	7,573	16,581	28,910	175	25,242	10,133	11,292	3,903	25,397	1,50,648	62,248	327	12,176	3,60,549	2,51,030	32,818	3,020	5,010	5,622	5,488	8,53,461

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Trade with Tibet and Nepal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1884-85.

Articles.	Trade between Tibet and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nepal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
	Imports.		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,546	28,467	...	...	1546	28,467
Cotton goods — 1. Twists and yarn (European)	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,400	...	...	20	1,400
2. Ditto (Indian)	...	...	10	300	...	...	1,819	52,699	...	...	1,829	52,999
3. Piece goods (European)	...	...	124	11,215	...	...	9,342	9,03,900	...	...	9,466	9,15,115
4. Ditto (Indian)	...	...	400	19,290	...	...	17,370	8,61,567	...	...	17,770	8,80,857
Total, Cotton goods	...	...	534	30,805	...	...	28,551	18,19,566	...	...	30,631	18,78,838
Grain — 1. Wheat	...	...	5,202	15,497	139,038	26,699	3,529	6,686	1,39,038	26,699	8,731	22,183
2. Gram and pulse	...	...	497	1,799	15,445	26,558	10,439	20,230	15,445	26,558	10,936	21,029
3. Rice, husked	...	...	25,289	93,990	3,42,785	9,85,036	1,831	4,746	3,42,785	9,85,036	27,120	98,736
4. Rice, unhusked	...	...	4,737	8,067	6,23,665	8,99,839	84	120	6,23,665	8,99,839	4,821	8,187
5. Other rain crops	...	...	9,387	18,937	57,419	76,826	291	571	57,419	76,826	9,678	19,508
6. Other spring crops	30	90	20,598	47,502	7,461	9,733	4,022	7,154	7,491	9,823	24,620	54,656
Total, Grain	30	90	65,710	1,85,792	10,60,713	20,24,691	20,196	39,507	11,75,843	20,24,781	85,906	2,24,299
Lac — 1. Dye	...	...	2	16	...	...	6	48	...	...	8	64
2. Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1,770	...	...	59	1,770
3. Stick and other kinds	...	...	14	148	40	480	142	1,602	40	480	156	1,750
Liquors — 1. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native	...	...	8	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	190
Total, Liquors	...	...	8	190	...	...	...	...	40	480	231	2,774
Metals and hardware — 1. Brass and copper	...	...	98	4,900	1,072	47,113	946	39,077	1,072	47,113	1,044	43,977
2. Iron	...	...	30	298	1,882	14,330	699	5,494	1,882	14,330	729	5,792
3. Other metals	...	...	8	220	335	8,435	3,219	1,21,436	335	8,435	3,227	1,21,656
Total, Metals	...	...	136	5,418	3,289	69,878	4,864	1,66,007	3,289	69,898	5,000	1,71,425
Oil — 1. Mineral	...	...	...	...	2	12	141	850	2	12	141	850
2. Vegetable	...	...	153	1,984	55	618	59	662	55	618	212	2,646

GUMS AND RESINS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OPIUM	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PROVISIONS	...	1. Ghi	...	...	...	...	43	1,128	18,181	4,34,652	...	...	18,181	4,34,652	43	1,128	
		2. Other kinds	...	...	...	50	150	...	...	3,081	11,430	50,890	1,01,734	3,131	11,580	50,890	1,01,734
SALT	...	1. Lahori	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Sambhar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,768	68,238	...	...	15,768	68,238
		3. Other kinds	...	...	...	32,090	1,28,360	...	...	...	...	36,177	1,29,103	32,090	1,28,360	36,177	1,29,103
		Total, Salt		...	...	32,090	1,28,360	...	...	...	...	51,945	1,97,341	53,459	5,75,222	1,03,231	3,03,709
SEED	...	1. Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,825	56,466	...	...	19,825	56,466	...	...
		2. Mustard and rape		...	...	...	7	35	41,548	1,30,953	...	...	41,548	1,30,953	7	35	
		3. Til or jingelly		...	...	...	295	1,595	267	998	...	...	267	998	295	1,595	
		4. Other oilseeds		...	...	...	88	447	80,814	2,17,257	...	...	80,814	2,17,257	88	447	
		Total, Oilseeds		...	...	...	390	2,075	1,42,454	4,05,674	...	...	1,42,454	4,05,674	390	2,077	
		5. Indigo seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		6. Tea seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		7. Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	300	13	26	76	300	13	26	
SILK	...	1. Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		2. Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,000	...	...	...	2	2,000
SUGAR	...	1. Refined	...	...	...	...	...	25	437	...	...	1,964	24,996	...	...	1,989	25,433
		2. Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	3,814	19,553	...	...	22,787	1,00,059	...	...	26,601	1,19,612
		Total, Sugar		...	...	...	...	3,839	19,990	...	...	24,751	1,52,055	76	300	28,605	1,47,071
TEA	...	1. Indian	...	...	...	13	780	...	...	...	...	2	120	13	780	2	120
		2. Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOBACCO	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	2,429	...	...	6,265	51,234	...	...	6,469	8,863
WOOD	...	1. Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,04,175	26,80,541	...	...	22,04,175	26,80,541	...	...
		2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87,123	21,778	...	...	87,123	21,778	...	...
						34,737	2,97,568	...	...	2	28	...	...	34,739	2,97,596	...	...
BORAX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
DRUGS	...	1. Assafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	381	...	...	16	381
		2. Pân or betel leaves		...	...	3	120	...	...	34,140	2,90,988	238	1,562	34,143	2,91,108	238	1,562
		3. Other sorts not intoxicating		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		4. Intoxicating except opium—		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	800	...	...	5	800
		(a) Ganja	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,422	11,376	...	...	1,422	11,376	...	...
		(b) Bhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	720	...	...	5	720	...	...
		(c) Charas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(d) Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1,800	...	...	9	1,800
DYING MATERIALS	...	1. Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	1,348	...	...	148	1,348	...	...
		2. Madder or manjit		...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	18	307	...	...	19	327
		3. Safflower	...	...	...	...	...	8	124	2,425	23,770	79	772	2,425	23,770	87	896
		4. Turmeric	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		5. Al (*Morinda Citrifolia*)		...	...	...	...	...	...	180	1,650	49	622	180	1,650	49	522
		6. Other kinds	...	...	...	22	110	...	...	27,828	32,637	3	6	27,850	32,747	3	6
FIBRES PRODUCTS	...	1. Fibres, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,291	14,386	45	900	1,291	14,386	45	900
		2. Fibres manufactured (except gunny bags).		...	...	...	...	6	120	...	...	95	1,929	...	...	101	2,049
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES		1. Cocoanuts (*gola gari*)	...	...	...	...	...	108	540	...	...	9,704	15,882	...	...	9,812	16,422
		2. Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	39	750	955	2,028	3,262	7,012	955	2,028	3,301	7,772
		3. All other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	2	20	13,288	1,67,461	5	60	13,288	1,67,461	7	80
				...	...	...	...	...	...	560	6,120	1	6	560	6,120	1	6

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Trade with Tibet and Nepal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1884-85—(concluded).

Articles.	Trade between Tibet and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nepal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
	Imports.		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports.*		*Exports.*	
	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.	Maunds.	Rupees.
Horns	14	214	...	...	560	6,120	1	6	574	8,334	1	6
Kankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lime	...	...	...	...	1,802	360	78	37	1,802	360	78	37
Oil-cake	...	...	...	...	1,323	1,326	...	...	1,323	1,326	...	...
Saltpetre, &c. 1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre, &c. 2. Other saline substances	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	576	...	...	288	576
Seeds 1. Betel nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	3,988	...	...	278	3,988
Seeds 2. Other spices	9	152	45	719	19,114	2,91,910	2,405	40,533	19,123	2,92,062	2,450	41,252
Stone	...	...	...	...	161	322	151	302	161	322	151	302
Wool 1. Raw	3,573	70,630	...	...	2	26	7	127	3,575	70,656	7	127
Wool 2. Manufactured piece goods	343	13,732	34	1,700	4	112	223	8,775	347	13,844	257	10,475
All other articles of merchandise. 1. Manufactured	18	78	33	258	1,474	16,338	6,197	46,872	1,492	16,416	6,230	47,130
All other articles of merchandise. 2. Unmanufactured	33	2,860	...	...	5,195	10,860	762	3,257	5,228	13,720	762	3,257
Jewellery, &c. 1. Precious stones and pearls unset	...	3,122	...	5,157	...	...	...	7,300	...	3,122	...	10,457
Jewellery, &c. 2. Jewellery	...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810
Treasure 1. Gold	...	...	...	596	...	...	...	475	...	...	...	1,071
Treasure 2. Silver	...	...	...	19,246	...	1,54,180	...	15,057	...	1,54,180	...	34,303
Total, Class A.	70,945	5,17,966	71,339	2,77,841	36,30,503	66,28,070	2,13,351	26,95,447	37,01,408	71,46,036	2,84,690	29,73,288
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Animals (living) for sale. 1. Horses, ponies, and mules	193	16,595	50	5,000	763	35,965	5	500	956	52,560	55	5,500
Animals (living) for sale. 2. Cattle	145	3,040	66	1,420	3,482	46,837	2,038	44,510	3,627	49,877	2,104	45,930
Animals (living) for sale. 3. Sheep and goats	7,333	19,469	110	330	1,877	2,354	4,070	5,155	9,210	21,823	4,180	5,485
Animals (living) for sale. 4. Other kinds	229	1,131	...	...	1,267	12,149	4,554	8,640	1,496	13,280	4,554	8,640
Hides 1. Hides of cattle	186	372	113	326	41,017	1,02,405	40	80	41,203	1,02,777	153	406
Hides 2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	502	250	696	347	3,155	2,400	...	...	3,657	2,650	696	347
Leather 1. Unmanufactured	15	45	10	30	1,517	3,995	...	...	1,532	4,040	10	30
Leather 2. Manufactured	...	...	1,087	669	278	138	356	887	278	138	1,443	1,556
Gunny-bags	500	125	200	50	7,964	1,990	120	30	8,464	2,115	320	80
Cocoanuts (narial, kacha)	...	...	60	7	...	...	2,315	289	...	...	2,375	296
Canes and rattans	...	...	680	12	2,81,485	1,917	...	...	2,81,485	1,917	680	12
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	12,508	252	44	10	12,508	252	44	10
Total, Class B.	9,103	41,027	3,062	8,091	3,55,313	2,10,302	13,550	60,101	3,64,416	2,51,329	16,614	68,290
Total, value of classes A. and B.	...	5,58,993	...	2,85,932	...	68,38,372	...	27,55,548	40,65,824	73,97,365	3,01,304	30,41,578

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage, Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

3.—Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and in Government Securities in 1884-85.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of						Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year. Number and value of						Reserve at end of the year stated in rupees.						
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					
56,846	6,51,535	30,550	23,28,250	3,739	27,69,500	2,57,31,790	2,57,11,730	62,157	7,29,795	32,090	24,40,050	4,217	35,59,500	...	72,32,860	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRO

I.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	3									4								
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR 1884.									NUMBER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.								
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Number.	District.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	...	...	...	...
2	Do. Poorhouse	7	8	...	...	...	...	12	11	2	7	7	...	...	...	...	4	6	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum).	4	10	...	...	...	...	50	18	17	3	10	...	...	...	...	42	15	10
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home) ...	30	26	...	27	3	...	26	12	11	23	18	...	20	2	...	15	11	9
5	Almora	1	...	...	70	59	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	56	50	1	...	...	...
6	Bareilly	8	23	3	17	14	4	4	4	6	2	9	1	3	7	2	...	...	1
7	Benares (Rája Káli Shankar's Asylum).	160	88	2	32	4	...	201	101	52	25	24	2	15	3	...	20	34	2
8	Bahraich	15	9	...	32	4	...	27	17	5	7	6	...	19	4	...	7	10	1
9	Bara Banki	5	4	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	5	5	...	1	...	...	7	7	4
10	Bánda	5	10	...	...	...	1	10	21	...	4	10	...	...	...	1	10	19	...
11	Cawnpore	5	6	...	1	2	...	52	15	10	5	6	...	1	2	...	4	4	1
12	Dehra Dún	1	1	...	44	20	7	1	...	...	1	1	...	27	10	7	1	...	...
13	Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Etah	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
15	Farukhauad	36	65	...	90	19	...	15	25	112	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	6
16	Fyzabad	11	10	1	9	...	...	5	2	4	5	8	...	5	...	...	1	2	4
17	Gházipur	3	4	...	1	...	...	4	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	1
18	Gonda	6	11	...	14	2	...	17	5	6	2	7	...	6	1	...	8	3	3
19	Hardoi	7	8	...	10	1	...	4	10	1	7	10	...	14	2	...	5	11	3
20	Kheri	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1
21	Lucknow (King's Poorhouse) ...	155	246	...	89	75	24	1,447	2,992	473	13	22	...	8	6	2	135	254	38
22	Ditto (New charity) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	486	...
23	Meerut	1	3	...	10	4	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	10	4	...	...	3	...
24	Moradabad	16	6	...	44	6	...	85	28	3	5	5	...	15	3	...	11	6	2
25	Muttra	16	6	...	8	...	...	71	45	12	6	4	...	1	...	...	8	10	7
26	Mau Ránipur (Jhánsi) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Orai (Jalaun)	65	12	...	12	...	12	48	36	...	6	1	...	1	...	1	4	3	...
28	Pilibhít	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1
29	Rae Bareli	8	7	...	4	1	...	26	12	11	6	6	...	1	...	...	14	7	4
30	Saháranpur	...	...	...	27	15	1	86	10	2	...	...	...	21	15	1	8	2	...
31	Shábjahánpur	8	7	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
32	Sitapur	2	5	...	1	...	...	12	52	11	2	5	...	1	...	...	12	48	11
33	Sultanpur	61	63	...	24	...	...	53	13	7	7	6	2	...	2	...	...	5	2
	Total ...	637	641	6	595	239	50	2,754	4,323	757	156	187	5	251	128	15	745	959	131

DUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh for 1885.

5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INCOME.								
Balance on 1st January, 1885.								
Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government securities.	Government grant, including grant from local funds.	Municipal contribution.	Private subscription.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	...	1,153 9 8	...	...	...	1,153 9 8
...	...	...	...	964 4 3	...	...	...	964 4 3
...	2,318 15 9	...	...	...	1,580 14 2	256 8 11	...	4,156 6 10
6,500 0 0	78 7 0	262 11 0	...	2,400 0 0	155 0 0	37 7 10	69 10 3	9,503 4 1
...	948 10 0	2,145 0 0	...	120 0 0	3,084 8 0	21 1 0	67 13 2	6,387 0 2
8,000 0 0	2,160 0 0	360 0 0	26 14 11	841 8 8	22 6 6	...	...	11,410 14 1
63,100 0 0	9,550 1 10	3,208 8 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0	100 0 0	67 3 10	537 12 4	80,060 3 0
7,800 0 0	284 14 10	296 0 0	1,150 0 0	300 0 0	513 8 0	...	...	9,844 6 10
12,000 0 0	3,004 0 11	1,623 0 0	225 0 0	75 0 0	328 0 0	...	7 11 0	17,262 11 11
...	96 8 6	...	...	240 0 0	372 0 0	...	215 7 6	924 0 0
...	43 4 6	497 6 6	...	332 12 3	...	...	...	873 7 3
24,657 11 6	55 0 0	...	...	90 0 0	1,397 8 3	...	1,017 15 0	28,028 2 9
...	5 12 10	...	...	106 9 3	...	...	...	109 6 1
...	...	...	...	58 14 9	...	...	...	58 14 9
...	...	...	...	730 8 8	...	...	...	730 8 8
...	28 12 5	...	...	360 0 0	260 4 0	...	110 2 1	759 2 6
...	...	...	...	388 6 3	...	...	...	388 6 3
2,800 11 11	1,352 9 9	105 0 0	...	200 0 0	307 8 0	0 8 0	0 2 0	4,766 7 8
...	...	...	1,183 9 8	60 0 0	375 10 4	...	...	1,619 4 0
2,500 0 0	277 2 0	180 11 3	...	...	222 8 0	...	...	3,180 5 3
3,40,100 0 0	3,002 4 1	12,524 0 0	...	...	...	...	28 7 9	3,55,654 11 10
42,300 0 8	246 3 3	2,369 8 10	18,000 0 0	...	6,226 0 5	...	3 0 0	69,144 12 6
...	...	...	...	600 0 0	660 8 0	...	*19 13 9	1,280 5 9
...	599 7 6	19 9 7	...	...	...	...	1,265 3 0	1,884 4 1
...	...	...	...	1,050 0 4	...	...	...	1,050 0 4
...	16 9 0	...	...	66 0 0	...	...	...	82 9 0
...	18 0 0	...	...	71 9 9	...	...	...	89 9 9
...	...	...	...	230 14 4	...	...	...	230 14 4
11,000 0 0	451 10 6	1,186 15 0	...	...	28 0 0	38 10 5	8 11 3	12,713 15 2
...	...	...	...	1,226 15 2	...	...	...	1,226 15 2
...	...	...	...	519 9 9	...	...	...	519 9 9
5,500 0 0	1,328 7 4	220 0 0	1,920 0 0	...	...	...	...	8,968 7 4
...	44 5 4	...	400 0 0	194 0 0	...	...	10 3 9	648 9 1
5,25,758 7 5	23,908 3 4	24,996 6 2	25,234 1 7	14,390 11 1	15,634 3 8	421 8 0	3,332 0 10	6,35,675 10 1

* Debit balance.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRO

I.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-Western

1	2	13	14	15	16	17
						EXPEN
Number.	Name of district.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicine.	Cost of repairs or new buildings.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	312 5 4	556 14 11	56 7 0	47 0 9	130 3 0
2	Do. Poorhouse	290 12 6	532 13 9	31 14 6	48 8 1	1 4 0
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples' Asylum) ...	237 12 0	1,346 11 1	113 2 0	...	1,495 0 0
4	Ditto (Strangers' Home)	391 5 4	1,791 11 2	92 1 0	...	300 0 0
5	Almora	581 7 0	4,158 13 3	171 11 0	39 12 0	148 8 3
6	Bareilly	312 0 0	425 9 7	114 12 0	...	...
7	Benares (Rája Káli Shankar's Asylum) ...	1,008 0 0	2,882 2 2	100 9 0	36 10 0	7,111 11 2
8	Bahraich	240 8 0	1,165 8 5	184 15 3	166 3 9	339 7 2
9	Bara Banki	259 0 0	582 8 6	61 15 6	...	524 13 6
10	Bánda	...	...	18 0 0	...	...
11	Cawnpore	...	* 580 2 9	...	...	250 0 0
12	Dehra Dún	414 0 0	1,299 7 8	203 3 6	51 0 9	118 6 0
13	Etáwah	25 14 3	62 8 11	16 4 0	...	...
14	Etah	...	58 14 9	...	...	...
15	Farukhabad	78 0 0	441 12 7	57 2 6	...	99 10 4
16	Fyzabad	150 0 0	553 15 11	...	...	...
17	Gházipur	96 0 0	168 5 9	18 6 9	...	99 15 6
18	Gonda	270 0 0	528 15 10	87 3 9	...	9 0 0
19	Hardoi	431 9 9	710 10 9	158 13 9	...	...
20	Kheri	42 0 0	93 5 6	25 3 3	...	14 8 0
21	Lucknow (King's Poor-house)	731 8 0	4,119 15 9	883 8 0	41 9 3	223 13 3
22	Ditto (new charity-house)	600 0 0	...	...	...	...
23	Meerut	216 0 0	720 0 0	...	...	125 0 0
24	Moradabad	368 15 0	661 9 8	398 6 0	42 14 6	50 0 0
25	Muttra	134 8 6	561 7 11	45 0 0	...	276 0 0
26	Mau Ranipur (Jhánsi)	...	...	...	...	...
27	Orai (Jalaun)	...	71 9 9	...	...	...
28	Pilibhít	42 0 0	166 13 10	20 0 0	...	...
29	Rae Bareli	246 0 0	600 8 4	67 5 9	...	...
30	Saháranpur	138 4 6	1,009 3 11	...	...	77 4 0
31	Sháhjahánpur	60 0 0	360 0 0	...	...	39 9 9
32	Sitapur	252 0 0	1,245 7 0	60 2 6	...	30 0 0
33	Sultanpur	149 3 0	223 2 6	75 12 6	...	...
	Total ...	8,079 1 0	27,680 15 11	3,051 15 6	473 11 1	11,464 1 11

* Includes pay of establishment.

DUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884—(concluded).

18	19	20	21	22	23		24
DITURE.							
Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Amount invested during the year.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.*		Remarks.
					Floating.	Invested.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
50 10 8	...	...	...	1,153 9 8	...	...	In-door.
58 15 5	...	...	...	964 4 3	...	...	Ditto.
119 13 6	...	...	...	3,302 6 7	854 0 3	...	Ditto.
129 12 8	112 0 0	...	...	2,816 14 2	186 5 11	6,500 0 0	Ditto.
123 6 9	...	...	...	5,223 10 3	1,163 5 11	...	Ditto.
38 8 6	...	...	...	890 14 1	2,520 0 0	8,000 0 0	Ditto.
725 12 1	129 0 0	...	...	11,984 12 5	4,975 6 7	63,100 0 0	Ditto.
46 1 11	...	...	...	2,142 12 6	401 10 4	7,300 0 0	In-door and out-door.
163 6 0	...	...	2,000 0 0	3,591 11 6	1,671 0 5	14,000 0 0	In-door.
...	906 0 0	...	...	924 0 0	...	...	Out-door.
...	...	36 4 3	...	866 7 0	7 0 3	...	In-door.
124 0 1	...	...	...	2,210 2 0	355 0 0	25,463 0 9	Ditto.
4 10 11	...	...	...	109 6 1	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	...	...	58 14 9	...	...	Ditto.
35 15 3	...	18 0 0	...	730 8 8	...	...	Ditto.
1 7 6	...	...	...	705 7 5	53 11 1	...	Ditto.
5 10 3	...	...	...	388 6 3	...	...	Ditto.
16 0 0	94 0 0	...	...	1,005 3 7	355 8 2	3,405 11 11	In-door and out-door.
14 1 6	73 6 8	...	...	1,388 10 5	230 9 7	...	Generally in-door.
28 4 6	...	...	...	203 5 3	477 0 0	2,500 0 0	In-door.
878 9 6	4,607 12 0	14 3 9	2,000 0 0	13,500 15 6	2,053 12 4	3,42,100 0 0	In-door and out-door.
24 10 3	25,896 0 0	...	...	26,520 10 3	324 2 3	42,300 0 0	Out-door.
†20 5 9	108 0 0	91 0 0	...	1,280 5 9	...	...	In-door and out-door.
46 11 6	...	...	...	1,563 8 6	315 11 5	...	In-door.
32 15 11	...	...	...	1,050 0 4	...	...	Ditto.
...	11 0 0	14 0 0	...	25 0 0	57 9 0	...	Out-door.
...	...	...	...	71 9 9	18 0 0	...	In-door.
2 0 6	...	...	...	230 14 4	...	...	General.
160 14 1	...	...	...	1,074 12 2	639 3 0	11,000 0 0	In-door.
2 2 9	...	...	...	1,226 15 2	...	...	Ditto.
...	...	60 0 0	...	519 9 9	...	...	Ditto.
2 7 0	...	...	...	1,590 0 6	1,878 6 13	5,500 0 0	In-door and out-door.
72 13 4	...	...	...	520 15 4	127 9 9	...	In door.
2,930 4 1	31,928 2 8	233 8 0	4,000 0 0	89,841 12 4	18,665 1 1	‡5,31,168 12 8	

† Debit balance of last year. ‡ Includes Rs. 4,000 invested during the year.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of persons according to religious denomination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884.

1 Denomination.	2 (a) Natives.	3 (b) Others.	4 Number of ministers of priests.	5 Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	6 Total annual income from Government.	7 Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	4,404	1,18,527	54	76	1,85,832	
Church of Scotland	47	972	4	5	13,101	
Protestant Dissenter	6,265	1,771	78	57	5,623	
Roman Catholics	1,970	6,488	21	32	34,440	
Greek Church	...	3	...	...	...	
Armenian	5	9	...	...	...	
Syrian	...	...	...	...	...	
Jew	5	9	...	...	...	
Parsi	9	22	...	...	...	
Other Churches	1,864	8	7	3	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES).

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1884-85.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
				University Education.		*School Education General.*		*School Education, Special.*							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	Total of Public Institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary, (a).	Grand Total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
106,111·5	Towns, 297	Males, 22,912,556	Institutions. For males...	14	4	566	10,002	11	13	10,610	1,758	4,894	17,262	Institution to Number of towns and villages. 16·38	
	Villages, 105,124	Females, 21,195,313	For females,	...	...	16	373	3	1	393	...	57	450	Institution to Number of towns and villages. ·42	
			Total ...	14	4	582	10,375	14	14	11,003	1,758	4,951	17,712	16·80	
	Total, 105,421	Total, 44,107,869	Scholars. Males ...	930	266	61,473	245,312	399	891	309,271	23,958	54,229	387,458	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. 11·27	
			Females ...	...	...	1,354	10,269	96	141	11,860	...	1,256	13,116	Female scholars to female population of school-going age. ·41	
			Total ...	930	266	62,827	255,581	495	1,032	321,131	23,958	55,485	400,574	6·05	a

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE NORTH-

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils, Public Schools for General Edu

Class of Schools.			Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March, 1885.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage. 2		
					Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys,	Departmental,	English ...	1	466	61	...	61	168	...	168
		Vernacular,	1	60	32	...	32	28	...	28
	Local Fund ...	English ...	36	8,504	575	...	575	2,505	...	2,505
		Vernacular,	429	30,041	81	...	81	5,245	...	5,245
	Municipal ...	English ...	6	343	...	...	...	54	...	54
		Vernacular,	2	295	...	...	...	28	...	28
	Aided ...	English ...	65	12,946	846	...	846	2,955	1	2,956
		Vernacular,	11	882	158	...	158	272	...	272
	Unaided ...	English ...	13	1,75	33	...	33	328	...	328
		Vernacular,	2	191	...	...	...	14	...	14
	Total ...		566	61,473	1,786	...	1,786	11,597	1	11,598
For Girls,	Departmental,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States,	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English ...	14	1,242	...	30	30	...	278	278
		Vernacular,	1	48	...	...	...	...	2	2
	Unaided ...	English ...	1	64	...	...	...	...	7	7
		Vernacular,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		16	1,354	...	30	30	...	287	287
Total, Secondary Schools ...			582	62,827	1,786	30	1,916	11,597	288	11,885
Primary Schools.										
For Boys,	Departmental ...		1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		4,873	1,72,115	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		114	4,916	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		115	6,936	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		4,899	61,298	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		10,002	2,45,312	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls,	Departmental ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Local Fund ...		159	3,004	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...		10	256	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...		149	5,069	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Unaided ...		55	1,340	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		373	10,269	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...			10,375	2,55,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...			10,957	3,18,408	1,786	30	1,816	11,597	288	11,885

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1884-85.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.		
Comprizing all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading Printed Books.			Not reading Printed Books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
112	...	112	125	...	125	...	...	...	466	...	466
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	60
1,727	...	1,727	3,589	...	3,589	108	...	108	8,504	...	8,504
7,557	...	7,557	19,031	...	19,031	4,127	...	4,127	36,041	...	36,041
70	...	70	177	...	177	42	...	42	343	...	343
49	...	49	138	...	138	80	...	80	295	...	295
2,428	14	2,442	6,157	22	6,179	523	...	523	12,909	37	12,936
133	...	133	238	...	238	81	...	81	882	...	882
294	...	294	792	...	792	74	...	74	1,745	...	1,745
9	...	9	25	...	25	120	...	120	191	...	191
12,379	14	12,393	30,272	22	30,294	5,155	...	5,155	61,436	37	61,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	361	361	1	464	465	...	108	108	1	1,241	1,242
...	9	9	...	22	22	...	15	15	...	48	48
...	22	22	...	20	20	...	15	15	...	64	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	392	392	1	506	507	...	138	138	1	1,353	1,354
12,373	406	12,765	30,270	528	30,801	5,155	138	5,293	61,437	1,390	62,827
...	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	47	...	47
29,987	...	29,987	1,14,762	...	1,14,762	27,366	...	27,366	1,72,115	...	1,72,115
415	...	415	3,185	...	3,185	1,316	...	1,316	4,916	...	4,916
772	11	783	4,742	13	4,755	1,345	48	1,393	6,864	72	6,936
1,750	...	1,750	27,480	...	27,480	20,803	...	20,803	61,298	...	61,298
32,924	11	32,935	1,50,216	13	1,50,229	50,830	48	50,878	2,46240	72	2,45,312
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	184	184	...	2,538	2,538	...	882	882	...	3,604	3,604
...	...	...	...	156	156	...	100	100	...	256	256
...	365	365	10	3,697	3,707	...	997	997	10	5,059	5,069
...	25	25	...	596	596	...	304	304	...	1,340	1,340
...	574	574	10	6,987	6,997	...	2,283	2,283	10	10,259	10,269
32,924	585	33,509	1,50,226	7,000	1,57,226	50,830	2,331	53,151	2,45,250	10,331	2,55,581
45,303	991	46,294	1,80,499	7,528	1,88,027	55,985	2,469	58,454	3,06,687	11,721	3,18,408

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE NORTH-

Return showing the results of prescribed Examinations in the North-

Nature of examination.	*Number of Institutions sending Examinees.*				*Number of*		
	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ARTS COLLEGES—							
1. Master of Arts					...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts					27	18	2
3. B. Sc.					...	...	...
4. First B. A.	3	4	1	8	...	6	...
First B. Sc.					...	...	...
First Arts					47	67	6
Previous Examination ...					...	19	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—							
Law—							
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	1	1	...	2	2	1	...
Medicine—							
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
1. M. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. B. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. L. C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. First L. C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS OF GENERAL EDUCATION—							
Matriculation ... Boys ...	24	36	2	62	284	342	16
Girls ...	...	3	...	3	...	11	...
Public Service Certificate Examination. English ...	42	53	11	106	692	679	93
Vernacular ...	421	17	9	447	2,041	114	44
SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—							
Training School Examination for Masters. Upper ...	10	...	...	10	164	...	...
Lower ...					224	...	...
Oriental Examinations.							
Acharya Examination	1	...	1	2	2	...	...
Upadhyada ditto					7	...	...
Prathama Pariksha	1	1	...	2	16	3	...
Madhyama ditto	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
Munshi Alim	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Munshi Persian	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Pragya Sanskrit	...	1	...	1	...	3	...

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1884-85.

Examinees.		*Number passed.*					*Race or Creed of passed Scholars.*					
Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16*a*	16*b*	16*c*	16*d*	16*e*	16*f*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	47	19	18	1	...	38	...	...	33	5		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	6	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	5	1		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	120	30	41	1	...	72	1	...	64	7		
...	19	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	16	3		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	4	...	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	650	88	104	4	1	197	12	3	151	31		
...	11	...	1		...	1	1	...	...	...		
213	1,677	440	294	29	50	813	1	10	629	173		
760	2,959	834	26	8	77	948	...	...	729	219		
33	187	134	...	...	14	148	...	...	123	25		
603	827	133	...	...	121	254	...	...	186	68		
...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...		
...	7	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...		
...	19	10	3	...	...	13	...	...	13	...		
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...		
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	3	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION (FOR THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES).

4.—Table showing the income under each head divided between the different classes of institutions and the miscellaneous expenditure.

Institutions.	Provincial revenues and local rates.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources, subscriptions, and endowments.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges—					
Government	2,43,890	228	7,702	7,400	2,59,220
Aided	38,748	5,106	8,376	65,046	1,17,276
Unaided	...	...	1,274	17,107	18,381
Total ...	2,82,638	5,234	17,352	89,553	3,94,877
Secondary schools—					
Government	3,53,608	21,081	58,375	13,710	4,46,774
Aided	1,72,795	16,624	1,30,777	2,28,227	5,48,423
Unaided	...	...	2,341	21,707	24,048
Total ...	5,26,403	37,705	1,91,493	2,63,644	10,19,245
Primary schools—					
Government	5,11,535	22,439	4,453	3,010	5,41,437
Aided	47,895	4,587	18,367	70,354	1,41,203
Unaided	...	...	81,661	1,08,196	1,89,857
Total ...	5,59,430	27,026	1,04,481	1,81,560	8,72,497
Special schools	75,326	...	2,095	5,850	83,271
University	...	...	5,636	...	5,636
Inspection	2,32,269	...	...	39	2,32,308
Direction	38,945	...	...	...	38,945
Building	2,45,941	443	350	28,952	2,75,686
Furniture, &c., ...	2,712	102	254	15,342	18,410
Miscellaneous	26,102	253	1,501	2,170	30,026
Total ...	6,21,295	798	9,836	52,353	6,84,282
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,89,766	70,863	3,23,162	5,87,110	29,70,901

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st December, 1884.

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Meerut—Deva Nagri Pracharini Sabha ...	Spread of the Deva Nagri	...	650 15 6	487 11 6	1,138 11 0	130	...	2	132	Not registered.	1882.
Meerut—Theosophical Society ...	Promotion of Eastern sciences	...	...	100 0 0	100 0 0	9	...	...	9	...	„
Aligarh Scientific Society	Advancement of Art and Science	...	...	48 51 0	4,851 0 0	258	...	...	258	„	1862 A.D.
„ Bhasha Samwardhni Sabha	Improvement of the Hindi Bhasha or language ...	...	...	61 0 0	61 0 0	150	...	...	150	„	1878 A.D.
„ Vedwanjan Manoranjni Sabha ...	To encourage the study of the Sanscrit language ...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	„	1882 A.D.
„ Bharat Warsha National Association ...	Ditto ditto of Eastern and Western languages.	...	...	2,568 0 0	2,568 0 0	119	1	...	120	„	1882 A.D.
„ Sudharm Sabha	To encourage general education, especially of the Sanscrit language.	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	92	...	...	92	„	1878 A.D.
Farukhabad Arya Samaj	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit, Persian, and English languages, &c.	...	...	1,267 0 0	1,267 0 0	41	...	...	41	„	11th July, 1879.
Bareilly Institute or Anjuman Bareilly ...	The object of the Society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of public mind.	...	348 0 0 from municipality.	675 3 1	1,023 3 1	87	...	...	87	...	
Shâhjahânpur Literary Institute	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement ...	...	...	498 0 0	498 0 0	Members92, vistrs. 123	...	...	No. 60 vistrs. 121	Not registered.	1862.
									181		
Jalsa-i-Tahzib	Public good and moral improvement ...	...	15 0 0	480 7 0	495 7 0	181 No. 92 vistrs. 123	...	vistrs. 8	No 92 vitrs. 131	„	8th May, 1884.
									223		
Arya Samaj	To promote Sanskrit education	...	60	105	165	215 40	...	...	40	„	11th September, 1866.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st December, 1884—(concluded).

Names.	Objects.	Income.				Members or visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.						
Allahabad Literary Institute	Advancement of learning, acquiring facility in speaking English and to discuss various topics, social, moral and political.	...	...	Quarterly as suits convenience of members.	...	63	...	All young.	63	Not registered.	1883.
Bengo Shahitol Sabhtni Sabha	Advancement of Bengali literature	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	12	...	...	12	„	1877.
Benares Institute	Promoting social, moral, and intellectual progress of the country.	*Nil.*	The Mahárája of Benares pays all expenses.			150	...	...	...	„	1861.
Banga Sahitya Samaj	To place Bengali books within easy reach of all classes of readers.	...	3 15 0	60 0 0	63 15 0	64	2	...	66	„	1876.
Ballia Institute	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	198	198	60	...	...	60	...	7th August, 1881.
Arya Deshopakarini Sabha	Improvement of the Devanagri character ...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	62	...	24th May, 1884.
Gorakhpur Literary Society	Intellectual and moral improvement of the members,	...	...	138 2 6	138 2 6	41	...	...	41	Not registered.	On the 11th August, 1883.
Anjuman-i-Rifah, Gonda	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement of this district in particular and of the country generally.	...	...	1,132 15 6	1,132 15 6	82	...	...	82	„	4th July, 1870.
Rae Bareli Reform Club, Rae Bareli ...	Improvement of social status and improvement in Arts and Sciences.	...	...	232	232	12	...	1	13	„	4th July, 1870.
Partabgarh, Manzur-ul-ulum or Reading Club...	Discussion of questions, intellectual, moral, and social.	...	608	265	873	34	...	...	34	...	September, 1871.
Sultanpur Institute	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	...	150	186 8 0	336-8	27	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Not registered.	May, 1871.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1885.

District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat. A. Newspapers.	Publications thereat. B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dun.	2nd Gurkha Press ...	Secretary, Regimental Press.	...	Job work only.	
	Hills Advertiser Press...	Buckle and Co. ...	...	Job work.	
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	Ditto.	
Saháranpur.	Matla ul-Anwar ...	Kura Mal and Kasipat Rai.	...	...	Books, municipal and other returns.
	Zeiman ...	Ditto ...	...	...	Ditto ...
	Arya Press ...	Sundar Lal, son of Narayan Das, M.A., Mahájan of Saháranpur.	...	...	Private books for sale and other papers printed at the Press.
Muzaffar-nagar.	Muhamdi ...	Sheikh Nanu ...	...	...	Job work.
	Saiyid-ul-Mutaba ...	Maulvi Jafir Husain ...	Akbar-ul-Sudakar,	...	A weekly religious paper.
Meerut.	Charles and Co., Medical Hall.	J. Robinson ...	...	...	Book and job work.
	Meerut Advertiser ...	Gaslett and Co. ...	...	...	Ditto and weekly advertiser.
	Roman Catholic Orphan,	Bishop of Agra ...	...	...	Book and job work.
	Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Darúl Ulum ...	Mukarrab Husain Khan,	Akhbar-i-Alam (weekly) Mazhar-ul-Baraak (monthly).	...	Ditto.
	Gyán Prakash ...	Basdeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Gulzari Bank ...	Badri Prasad ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hadi Kat-ul Alum ...	Muhammad Murtaza ...	Futi-i-hind (weekly)	...	Ditto.
	Hashmi ...	Muhammad Hasham Ali,	...	...	Ditto.
	Jamat Tijarat Islamia...	Barkat Ali and Muhammad Akbar.	Islamia (weekly)...	...	Ditto.
	Jivan Sagar ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Jwali Prakash ...	Nathmal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Kashi Prakash ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Medical Hall ...	Ram Chandra ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Muhib-i-Kishwar-i-Hind,	Ikbaluddin ...	Lawrence Gazette (weekly).	...	Ditto.
	Rahmani ...	Niaz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	Ditto.
	Saiyid-ul-Matuba ...	Saiyad Muhammad Mir,	...	...	Ditto.
	Shagufai Faiz ...	Wazir Ali ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Shaukat-ul-Mataba ...	Ahmad Husan ...	Shamai-i-Hind, (13 times a month.)	...	Ditto.
	Sultan-ul-Mataba ...	Ganeshi Lal ...	(1) Jalwaitur and Lyall Gazette, (2) Prince of Wales and Muir Gazette.	Weekly ...	Ditto.
	Vidya Darpan ...	Ganga Sahai and Kalian Rai.	...	...	Ditto.
	Vedya Sagar ...	Baldeo Sahai and Shimbhu Nath.	...	...	Ditto.
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press...	Ganga Sahai ...	...	...	...
	Dabir Hind Press ...	Har Prasad ...	...	...	Books, &c.
Aligarh.	Aligarh Institute Press,	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette (published twice a week).	Saiyid Ahmad Khan's Travels in the Panjáb.	Miscellaneous job work.
	Anu Bhavi Parkash ...	Pachauli Incha Shankar,	...	...	Ditto.
	Matba-ul-Ulum ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Bharat Bandhu ...	Babu Tota Ram ...	Bharat Bandhu (weekly).	1. Treaties on mensuration and surveying. 2. Elementary Geography. 3. Evils of Hindu marriage exposed.	Ditto.
	Mercantile Press ...	Mrs. S. Percel ...	...	...	Police forms and miscellaneous work.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1885—(continued).

District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Mambai-ul-Ulum ...	Bansidhar ...	...	Muttra Samachar,	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Kashi Saman ...	Har Prasad and Nur-ullah.	...	...	
	Sham Kashi ...	Sham Lal ...	...	...	
	Nur-ul Matabah ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	...	
Agra.	Abu-ul-Alis ...	Khoda Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Amir-ul Matabah ...	Munshi Amir-ul-din ...	Rahnumai Chungi.	Miftaul Imtahan,	
	Mifta-ul Ulum ...	Madan Mohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Indu Prakash ...	Jamna Das Biswas ...	Nazam-i-Agra ...	...	
	Mufid Am ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	Mufid Am ...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Abu ...	Shaikh Butta ...	...	...	
	Satiya Prakash ...	Pandit Jwala Prasad ...	...	...	
	Vidya Sagar ...	Mohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Ahmadi ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	Risala-i-Hifzsehat,	
	Agra Akhbar ...	Khawaja Usuf Ali ...	Agra Akhbar ...	...	
	Matbai Unwari ...	Faiz Muhammad Khan,	...	...	
	Vdiya Ratnakar ...	Pandit Keshav Prasad...	...	...	
	Matbai Murtazai ...	Juggan Khan ...	...	...	
	Matbai Muhammadi ...	Abdullah Khan ...	...	...	
	Buldeo Prakash ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	...	...	
	Mufid Khalayak ...	Mahabir Prasad ...	...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press,	Meghraj ...	...	...	
	Ejad Kishen ...	Kishen Lal ...	...	...	
	Delhi Gazette Press ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...	
	Masdar-ul-Unwari ...	Murli Dhar ...	...	...	
	Nurul Absar ...	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	
	Star Press ...	Wilayat Khan and Amir Khan.	...	...	
	Orphan Press ...	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	...	...	
	Vidya Prakash ...	Bhagwandas ...	Bhariq Bilas ...	...	
	Anis-i-Hind ...	Ashaq Husain ...	Anis-i-Hind ...	...	
	Matbai Latafat ...	Jahangir Khan ...	...	...	
	Matbai Elahi ...	Muchchau Khan ...	...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Iuam-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Fez Am ...	Hakim Ram Chand ...	...	...	
	Matbai Husaini ...	Amir-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Khrshid Alm ...	Habib Khan ...	...	...	
	Matbai Mumtazia ...	Aulad Ali ...	...	...	
	Gulzara-i-Alam ...	Gulzari Lal ...	...	...	
	Matbai Tyariti ...	Nabi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Shayastra Pandé ...	Madho Prasad ...	...	...	
	Matbai Islamia ...	Azmat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Mashrak Karamat ...	Karamat Husain ...	...		
	Sagun Bhog ...	Pandit Sri Krishna ...	...		
Farukhabad.	Husain ...	Husain Bakhsh ...		Decisions of the High Court, Civil side, Urdu, 500 per month.	
	Dilkusha ...	Ram Sarup ...		Decisions of the High Court, Criminal side, Urdu, 300 per month.	
	Chunni Lal ...	Chunni Lal ...		Almanacs, 500 per annum.	
	Raunaq-i-Hind ...	Banwari Lal ...		Ghain Ghalat, 250 copies per mensem.	
				Gaidasta Ashab Mahshar, 200 per mensem.	
Mainpuri.	Masdar-ul Anwar ...	Rai Baij Nath ...		Decisions of the High Court, 200 copies per week.	
Etawah.	Educational Press ...	Munshi Baij Nath ...			
Etah.	Shabbah Zivi ...	Rahullah Khan ...			
	Masdar-ul Lataij ...	Rai Baij Nath Prasad...			
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karimul Matabe ...	Hafiz Karimulla ...	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	*Nil* ...	A weekly paper.
	Khurshaid Hind ...	Harnam Singh and Hardhyan Singh.	...	Books and other miscellaneous papers.	
Moradabad.	Matlah-ul-Ulum ...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyari Azam ...	Ditto.	
	Ikbal Kaisari ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	Ainah Sikandari,	...	
	Aftab-i-Hind ...	Jamshaid Ali ...	Jami-Jamshaid and Rohilkhand Punch.	Ditto.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers, and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1885—(continued).

1	2	3	3	3	5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.—*(concld.)*			
Moradabad.	Najmui Hind ...	Autar Kishan ...	Najum-i-Hind ...	Books and other miscellaneous newspapers.	
	Tahzib Afaq ...	Rahat Ali Khan and Muzaffar Ali Khan.	Akhbar Tahzib ...	Ditto.	
	Imdad-ul-Hind ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ainul-Akhbar ...	Ditto.	
	Vidya Bhushan ...	Banwari Lal ...	Sitare-Hind and Bharat Prokash.	Ditto.	
	Sudarshan ...	Narayan Das ...	...	Ditto.	
	Ahat Shamiyan ...	Fahim-ud-din ...	Nizamulmulk ...	...	
Budaun.	Nasimi Sair ...	Imtiaz Ahmadi ...	Nasim-i-sair ...	Books in Urdu Persian.	
Bareilly.	Amjad-ul-Akhbar ...	Ali Amjad Husen ...	Amjadul Akhbar,	Ditto.	
	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dab Dabai Qaisari.	Arya Patra.	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society Press, Bareilly.	Munshi Ajudhia Parshad.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
	Rohilkhand and Kumaun Press, Bareilly.	Mrs. Mary L. Purcell, wife of J. C. Purcell,	Rohilkhand and Kumaun Gazette and advertiser.	*Nil.*	
	Subeha Sadiq Press, Aonla.	Hakim Muhammed Waris Ali Khan.	Kather Punch and Nur Budaun.	Guldasteh Chaman Sakhun.	
Pilibhit.	Mazhari ...	Hakim Mazhar Husen Khan.	Khurshaid Afak,..	*Nil.*	
	Arya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh	...	Arya Darpan Aina-i-Riazi.	
Shahjahanpur.	Anjuman Press ...	Anjuman Shâhjahânpur.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Shula-i-Tûr ...	Jamna Parshad ...	Shula-i-Tûr, weekly.		
	Nizami ...	Abdul Rahman ...	Nurul-Anwar, weekly.		
	Matla-i-Nûr ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nûr, weekly.		
	Commercial Exchange,	Messrs. Shircore and Company.	Commercial Express, weekly.		
	Aldona ...	Mr. DeNoronha ...	Commercial Advertiser.		
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	...		
	Newal Kishore ...	Newal Kishore ...	...		
	Azizi ...	Muhamad Aziz ...	...		
	Matla-i-Nami ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	...		
	Hami Hind ...	Nabi Ashráf ...	Hami Hind, weekly.		
	Ahmadi ...	Abdul Samad ...	...		
	Merchants' Press ...	Sitaram ...	...		
	Victoria Press ...	Agha Muhammad ...	...		
	Saiyadi ...	Muhammad Husain ...	...		
	Ulam ...	Kirpadial ...	...		
	Medical Hall Press ...	Charles and Company...	Cawnpore Fortnightly Herald, twice a month.		
Fatehpur.	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunjbihari Lal ...	Nasim-i-Hind, weekly.	Translation of Indian Law Reports published in weekly paper.	
Bánda	...	*Nil* ...	...		
Hamirpur.	...	*Nil* ...	...		
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigau, J. Walker, G. W. Allen, D. P. Masson, Col. G. Cory.	The Pioneer, daily. The Pioneer Mail. weekly.	*Nil* ...	
	Presbyterian Mission Press ...	Revd. J. J. Caleb, J. C. Jordon.	*Nil* ...	Roman-Urdú, Christian Treasury, fortnightly.	
	Railway Service Press,	The United Railway and Government Servants' Association.	(1) The People's Budget and Railway Service Gazette. (2) North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	The Indian Good Templar, the Masonic Record, the Juvenile Temperance Banner.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers, and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March, 1885—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Allahabad—(*concluded*).	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hoare ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Victoria Press ...	Munshi Sohan Lal ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Vedic Press ...	Srimati Par Upkarni Sabha.	Bharat Sudasha, Prewartak of Farrukhabad and Desh Hiteshi of Ajmere.	(1) Rig ved Bhashia; (2) Yajur ved Bhashia; (3) Ashtadhia; (4) Vedang Prakash; (5) Satyarth Prakash; (6) Sanskar Bidhi; (7) Tales from Shakespear in Hindi.	
	Markham Press ...	Maryam Bibi ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Church Mission Congregational Press ...	J. Pratt and Company ..	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Commercial Press ...	Sukhan Lal ...	*Nil* ..	*Nil.*	
	Indian Herald Press ...	Pandit Ajudhia Nath ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Universal Press ...	James Victor Emanuel Wallace.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Trades Circular Press...	A. E. Gawke ...	Trades Circular Advertiser.	*Nil.*	
	Advertiser Press ...	J. Blanchett ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Anglo-Oriental Press Company (Limited.)	Indian Union ...	*Nil.*	
	Indian Press ...	Chinta Money Ghose ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Masdar-ul Barkat Press,	Rai Baij Nath Parshad,	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Nur-ul Absar Press ...	Munshi Sada Sukh Lal,	Nur-ul Absar Urdu (weekly)	*Nil.*	
	Husaini Press ...	Saiad Sadik Husain, Bakar Ali and Nawab Begam.	*Nil* ..	*Nil.*	
	Nazayar Kánum Hind...	Munshi Hardeo Behari, Munshi Durga Parshad, Munshi Shanker Lal, Munshi Banke Behari, Munshi Gopal Das, Munshi Ahmad Ali Khan.	*Nil* ...	Nazayar Kánun Hind.	
	Naiyar Hind ...	Muhammad Abdul Latif,	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Sat Prakash ...	Babu Lal ...	*Nil* ...	Gour Kayath (monthly.)	
	Wakaya Kaisri ...	Muhammad Husain Khan,	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Dharam Prakash ...	Gobind Parshad ...	Kayasth Samachar,	*Nil.*	
	Jalali Press ...	Haji Kabir-ul-hak ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Salik Ram Press ...	Salik Ram ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Prayag Press Company (Limited).	Sital Prasad ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Khair-ul Mutaba ...	Shaikh Pir Muhammad,	Kayasth Samachar, &c., monthly October, 1884, to January, 1885. Khair Khwah Islam 3 weeks.	*Nil.*	
	Prayag Samachar Press,	Deokinandan Tewari ...	Prayag Samachar weekly.	*Nil.*	
	Hindi Press ...	Satnarain, *alias* Babu Lal,	*Nil* ...	Weekly Notes, Urdu.	
	Karim-ul Press ...	Shaikh Karim Bakhsh...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Matba Ismailia ...	Shaikh Hafiz Muhammad Ismail.	Khair Khwah Islam up to 15th November, 1884, Kara Punch from 14th February, 1885.	*Nil.*	
	Oriental Press ...	Shaikh Muhammad Ali, Shaikh Ahmad Ali, Shaikh Haji, Shaikh Muhammad Husain.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Exchange Press ...	Hingan Khan ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Union Job Press ...	Parmeshur Chakarvati,	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
Jaunpur.	Lama-i-Nur ...	Hafiz Abdulla Khan ...	Weekly Lamai ...	*Nil.*	
	Matba Ishaq ...	Shaikh Muhammad Ishaq,	*Nil* ..	*Nil.*	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers, and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Province and Oudh, for the year ending 31st March, 1885—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publication thereat.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	1. Aiaz-ul-Akhbar ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Riazul Akhbar ...	*Nil.*	
	2. Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal & Co., ...	*Nil.* ...	*Nil.*	
Azamgarh.		*Blank.*			
Basti.		*Blank.*			
Mirzapur.	1. Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lachchman Prasad ...	*Nil* ...	Miscellaneous papers are now printed at this press.	
	2. Arya Press (Lithographic),	Ram Prakash Dube ...	*Nil* ...	Miscellaneous forms and private invitation cards, &c., are printed at this Press.	
	3. Reading-room Press, Chunar.	Babu Hanuman Parshad.	Weekly newspaper called Chunar Akhbar.	Works on Urdu and Hindi and other miscellaneous papers are printed at this Press.	
Benares.	1. Light Press ...	Gopinath Pathak ...	*Nil* ...	Books.	
	2. Vidya Sagar Press...	Musammat Janki ...	*Nil* ...	Do.	
	3. Printing Press ...	Channu Lal and Brijbhukan Das.	*Nil* ...	Do.	
	4. Sidh Binaek Press ..	Dao Ji	*Nil* ...	Do.	
	5, Bharat Jiwan Press,	Ram Krishna ...	Newspaper, *viz.*, Bharat Jewan.	Do.	
	6. Sudha Newas Press,	Nand Kumar Lal ...	*Nil* ...	Do.	
	7. Hari Prakash Press,	Amir Singh ...	Newspaper, *viz.*, Kaviachan Sudha in Hindi.	Do.	
	8. Arya Jantralay Press,	Abnasi Lal... ...	*Nil* ...	Do.	
	9. Ganesh Prabhakur Press.	Kishen Dyal Singh ...	...	Do.	
	10. Mahtab Hind Press,	Sitaram Tewari ...	...	Do.	
	11. Kasi Sanskrit Mudra Jantra.	Banarsi Das ...	...	Do.	
	12. Dharma Amrit Press,	Srikrishen Prosono Sen,	Dharm Pracharak newspaper in Hini.	Do.	
	13. Ganesh Jantralay...	Durga Parshad ...	...	Do.	
	14. Victoria Press ...	Vishnu Dat ...	...	Do.	
	15. Amar Press ...	Sada Nand... ...	...	Do.	
	16. Sri Sidh Jantralay...	Sita Ram	...	Do.	
	17. Chintamun Ganesh Prabhakur Press.	Kishen Deo Pande ...	...	Do.	
	18. Anand Ban Press...	Anant Ram ...	...	Do.	
	19. Chandra Shekar Press.	Bhairo Teli ...	...	Do.	
	20. Dewakar Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	Do.	
	21. Kedar Prabhakar Press.	Gopal Chaube ...	...	Do.	
	22. Sidh Press ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	Do.	
	23. Prabhakar Press ...	Bhutnath Mukerji ...	Indian Courier newspaper in English.	Do.	
	24. Ramdhen Ban Press,	Sital Parshad ...	...	Do.	
	25. Huseni Press ...	Muhammad Askari and Fazl Muhammad.	...	Do.	
	26. Brij Chandar Jantralay.	Balgobind and Brij Chandra.	...	Do.	
	27. Public Opinion ...	Muhammad Hanif ...	...	Do.	
	28. Jawahir Aksir ...	Fida Husain, *alias* Ghulam Husain.	Rafiat Akhbar newspaper in Urdu.	Do.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers, and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1885—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Benares—(*concld.*)	29. Jain Prabhakar ...	Nanak Chand Jati ...	...	Books.	
	30. Medical Hall Press,	Dr. E. J. Lazarus, M.D.,	...	Do.	
	31. Chandra Prabha ...	Pandit Lakshmi Shankar,	Kashi Patrika Journal in Hindi-Urdu.	Do.	
	32. Harihar Prabhakar,	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	Do.	
	33. Saraswati Jantralay,	Biseswar Parshad ...	...	Do.	
	34. Saraswati Prakash Jantralay.	Kishore Chand, *alias* Bunwari Lal.	...	Do.	
	35. Siddiki Press ...	Muhammad Sayyid ...	...	Do.	
Ghazipur.	1. Victoria Lithographic Press.	Babu Tarni Chandra Bhaduri.	...		
	2. Vikaya Alam ...	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad Khan,	Vikaya Alam in Urdu.		
Ballia.	...	...	...		
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
Kumaun.	Station Press, Ranikhet.	Rustomjee and Sons ...	...	...	Job work.
	Naini Tal Gazette ...	Petter & Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette.	Naini Tal Directory.	Ditto.
	Kumaun Advertiser ...	A. C. Walker ...	Kumaun Advertiser.	...	Ditto.
	Naini Tal Advertiser ...	Pandit Jai Datt Joshi, P. Gobardhan Joshi, P. Parkhotam Joshi.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	Ditto.
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Ballabh, Panth P. Manorath Pande, P. Lala Nand, Joshi, P. Umba Datt Joshi, P Bishen Datt Joshi, P. Raghubar Datt Joshi, P. Durga Datt Sanwal.	Almora Akhbar.	...	Ditto.
Garwal Tarai.	Srinagar Press ...	Lala Jethanal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	...	...	...	...	...
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
Lucknow.	Express Press ...	Messrs. Murray and Co.,	Express ...	...	Bi-weekly.
	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company.	...	...	Job-work.
	American Mission Press,	Revd. T. Craven, Superintendent.	Kaukab Hind ...	...	Weekly in Roman character.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Rafiq Niswan ...	...	Fortnightly an Urdu paper.
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society,	The Messenger of Light, or Shid Shidan.	...	Do. journal in English and Roman-Urdu.
	Oudh Akhbar Press ...	Munshi Newal Kishore,	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	Daily.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Akhbar Sirashta Talim.	...	Monthly.
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Hari Mohan Mukarji ...	...	...	Job-work.
	G. P. Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	Hindustani ...	...	Tri-weekly.
	Ditto ditto ...	Babu Ram Das ...	Dinkar Prakash...	...	Monthly.
	Ditto ditto ...	Pandit Balbhaddar Misar.	Kuniya Kubj Prakash.	...	Ditto.
	Ditto ditto ...	Pandit Baldeo Ram ...	Gujrati Patrika...	...	Ditto.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sujjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Weekly.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal ...	Jam-ul-Ahkam ...	...	Ditto.
	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	British Indian Association.	Anjuman Hind ...	...	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers, and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1885—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Lucknow—*(concluded)*.	Bahar Kashmir ...	Pandit Sham Narain ...	Murasla Kashmir,	...	Monthly.
	Kissen Narain ...	Kishan Narain ...	Mirat-ul-Hind ...	...	Ditto.
	Maraqqa Tahzib Press...	Ditto ...	Muraqqa Tahzib,	...	Ditto.
	Karnamah Press ...	Maulvi Yaqub Ali ...	Karnamah ...	...	Weekly.
	Anwar Muhamdi Press,	Munshi Muhammad Teg Bahadur.	Rozana Akhbar...	...	Daily.
	Bahr-ul-Alam ...	Gulam Muhammad Khan.	Mushir Kaisar Hind.	...	Weekly.
	Tamannái ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai ...	...	Ditto.
	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mihr Zarafat ...	...	Ditto.
	Matbai Husain ...	Jafar Mirza ...	Nadir-ul-Akhbar,	...	Ditto.
	Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Nadir Husain Khan ...	Durd-Dil Akhbar,	...	Ditto.
	Kaisar-ul-Mutabeh ...	Sri Kishan Chand ...	Jones Gazette ...	...	Ditto.
	Tofai Ashshak ...	Muhammad Masoom ...	Tofai Ushshak Akhbar.	...	Monthly.
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	Job-work.
	Matba-i-Gulshan Muhamdi.	Muhammad Musahib Ali,	...	...	
	Ditto Asfi ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Mustafai ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Aftab Alamtab,	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Durga Parshad,	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Shigofa Gulzar,	Saligram ...	...	...	
	Ditto Ulwi ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Ganjina Oudh...	Raj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Ditto Usua Usri ...	...	...	...	
	Ditto Guncha Hind ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Ditto Kunj-ul Alam...	Sayyid Sakhawat Husain.	...	...	
	Ditto Muhamdi ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Faiz ...	Fyaz Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Akhtar Hind ...	Rája Jagannath Parshad.	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar Muhamdi.	Khwaja Muhammad Wazir.	...	...	
	Ditto Chirag Hind ...	Zamin Husain ...	...	...	
	Ditto Faiz Muhamdi,	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Akbari ...	Basant Rae Kayeth ...	...	...	
	Ditto ditto ...	Khwaja Akbar Shah ...	...	...	
	Ditto Aina Hidayat...	Sayyid Hidayat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar Ahmadi,	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan,	...	...	
	Ditto Murtazwi ...	Murtaza Husain Khan...	...	...	
	Ditto Chirag Hidayat,	Aman Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Jafri ...	Abdul Hassan and Mirza Muhammad Ali.	...	...	
	Ditto Shrikh Hind ...	Ali Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Ditto Siptamina Press,	Mirza Imam Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Bostan-ul Ashkin,	Chotey Lal ...	...	...	
	Ditto Afzal-ul Matabah.	Muhammad Unwar-ul-Hasan.	...	...	
	Ditto Faiz Russan ...	Zamin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Dabdaba Ahmadi.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Nami Press ...	Kutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Nur Kohnur ...	Azmat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Ditto Zama-ul-Ikhlaq,	Nizam Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Fokra Alam ...	Naubat Rae, Kayeth ...	...	...	
	Ditto Mahmud Press,	Maulvi Abdul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Guru Prakash Kaisar Press.	Hazari Lal ...	...	...	
	Ditto Intizami ...	Raza Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Bahar Oudh ...	Mathura Parshad and Oudh Bihari Lal.	...	...	
	Ditto Urdu Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Islami ...	Abdul Hakim ...	...	...	
Unao,	Kaisar Press ...	Yaqub Ali	*Nil*	*Nil.*	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual return of printing presses, newspapers, and periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March, 1885—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
			A.	B.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ihsan Ali ...	A Vernacular weekly newspaper called Mumtaz-ul-Ikbar.	*Nil.*	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	None	Messrs C. Smith & Co,	...	Job work executed.	
	Kadri Press ...	Munshi Kadir Bahksh...	...	Vernacular lithographic forms and job work executed.	
	Naraini Press ...	Dwarka Das... ...	Sham Oudh ...	Ditto.	
	Gulzar Momini Press ...	Sayyid Azim Ali Khan...	*Nil* ...	Ditto.	
	Albert Press ...	Muhammad Husain & Co.,	...	English forms and job work executed.	
Gonda.	Balrampur Press ...	Mahárani of Balrampur,	...	*Nil.*	
	Branch Naraini Press Gonda.	Sheo Parshad ...	...	*Nil.*	
Bahraich.	Ain-ul-Faiz... ...	Mir Zafar Mehdi ...	Packtal Akhbar,	Urdu and Hindi books and forms.	
	Nanak Prakas ...	Husain Shah and Sardar Jaggat Singh.	*Nil* ...	Hindi books.	
		RAE BARELI DIVISION.			
Rae Bareli.	Asolear de-Tierra Press,	Shahzada Shahdeo Singh,	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
Partabgarh.	Imam Ali Press ...	Shaikh Imam Ali ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
		SITAPUR DIVISION.			
Sitapur.	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Sayyid Muhammad Sadiq.	Tahzib-ul-Asar...	...	No periodicals, but the press prints notice of ejectment Court of Wards, Local Funds, Municipal and Educational returns and register, patwáris' pay bills Pound Fund cheques, Octroi and Abkari passes, ferry notices, municipal receipts, lists &c., &c., pattas and kabuliat English weather reports, Vernacular books *Guldasta nat Paimbar, Mahárajnama Edinama Aniamannama*, Proceedings of an educational conference held at *Sitapur*, Khairabad fair notices, and certificates &c., &c.
Hardoi.	Anwar Ahmadi ...	Rafat Ali, son of Kudrat Ali.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Lithographs English and Vernacular forms.
Kheri	Akhtar-i-Ahmadi ...	Ahmad Ali ...	Publishes no newspapers or Periodicals, but executes job work.	...	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1885.

1	2	3	4	5	6							
					Number of deaths registered.							
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	*According to sex.*			*According to religion.*				
					Male.	Female.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Kumaun ...	6,000·0	82·2	6,269	5,494	11,763	254	11,255	14	240	11,763
2		Garhwál ...	5,500·0	62·8	3,684	3,542	7,226	23	7,195	5	3	7,226
3		Tarái ...	937·8	220·7	5,907	5,097	11,004	4,339	6,613	1	51	11,004
4	Rohilkhand.	Bíjnor ...	1,867·7	386·2	12,229	11,820	24,049	7,641	15,012	5	1,391	24,049
5		Moradabad ...	2,281·8	506·2	27,965	26,542	54,507	17,911	36,238	37	321	54,507
6		Bareilly ...	1,614·3	638·6	19,385	17,730	37,115	8,112	28,866	11	132	37,115
7		Pilibhít ...	1,371·6	329·2	7,985	6,861	14,846	2,310	12,204	2	230	14,846
8		Sháhjahánpur,	1,745·7	490·8	15,903	14,727	30,630	4,401	26,223	2	4	30,630
9		Budaun ...	2,001·8	452·8	19,000	17,179	36,179	5,291	30,853	1	34	36,179
10	Sitapur.	Kheri ...	2,992·3	278·0	13,209	10,834	24,043	2,682	21,330	...	31	24,043
11		Sitapur ...	2,251·1	425·6	14,177	11,555	25,732	3,287	22,422	3	20	25,732
12		Hardoi ...	2,311·6	427·7	18,551	16,097	34,648	3,228	31,413	1	6	34,648
13	Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	1,193·0	120·8	1,679	1,201	2,880	415	2,417	35	13	2,880
14		Saháranpur ...	2,221·4	440·9	29,002	26,999	56,001	20,938	35,421	12	330	56,001
15		Muzaffarnagar,	1,656·1	457·9	18,550	16,594	35,144	10,729	24,413	...	2	35,144
16		Meerut ...	2,379·2	551·9	29,490	27,754	57,244	13,060	44,129	41	14	57,244
17		Bulandshahr ...	1,914·9	482·9	17,132	15,489	32,621	6,247	26,362	1	11	32,621
18		Aligarh ...	1,955·3	522·2	22,913	20,023	42,936	5,525	34,972	8	2,438	42,936
19	Agra.	Etah ...	1,738·8	435·0	17,131	14,635	31,766	3,295	28,449	1	21	31,766
20		Muttra ...	1,452·7	462·3	12,459	10,820	23,279	1,897	21,280	2	100	23,279
21		Farukhabad ...	1,718·8	528·0	22,415	20,469	42,884	4,132	38,211	26	515	42,884
22		Mainpuri ...	1,697·2	472·0	15,932	13,167	29,099	1,587	27,507	3	2	29,099
23		Agra ...	1,849·8	526·8	21,041	18,959	40,000	3,773	36,086	78	113	40,000
24		Etáwah ..	1,693·6	426·5	13,331	11,278	24,609	1,427	23,027	3	152	24,609
25	Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	989·6	704·1	12,068	10,758	22,826	5,261	17,486	42	37	22,826
26		Bara Banki ...	1,768·2	580·6	12,926	11,703	24,629	3,789	20,839	...	1	24,629
27		Unao ...	1,746·7	514·7	15,268	13,828	29,096	2,012	27,084	...	...	29,096
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	2,370·0	498·4	31,097	28,543	59,640	4,343	54,985	6	306	59,640
29		Fatehpur ...	1,638·7	417·2	16,359	15,425	31,784	3,029	28,750	3	2	31,784
30		Jaunpur ...	1,554·1	778·3	16,607	13,833	30,440	2,759	27,665	1	15	30,440
31		Hamirpur ...	2,288·5	221·6	14,898	14,183	29,081	1,569	27,505	4	3	29,081
32		Bánda ...	3,061·2	228·2	15,561	13,115	28,676	1,431	27,239	6	...	28,676
33		Allahabad ...	2,833·1	520·3	18,789	15,343	34,132	3,906	30,141	39	46	34,132
34	Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli ...	1,738·3	547·6	17,140	16,123	33,263	2,563	30,697	1	2	33,263
35		Sultanpur ...	1,706·9	561·1	15,677	13,418	29,095	2,994	26,096	1	4	29,095
36		Partabgarh ...	1,436·5	589·6	17,918	16,487	34,405	2,777	31,621	3	4	34,405
37	Fyzabad.	Bahraich ...	2,740·8	320·9	19,173	16,457	35,630	5,167	30,432	1	30	35,630
38		Gonda ...	2,875·2	442·0	26,968	23,726	50,694	6,442	44,237	5	10	50,694
39		Fyzabad ...	1,689·0	640·2	16,365	13,411	29,776	3,758	26,007	2	9	29,776
40	Benares.	Gorakhpur ...	4,598·1	569·1	40,947	34,833	75,780	6,884	68,860	14	22	75,780
41		Basti ...	2,752·8	592·3	32,210	29,709	61,919	8,880	53,037	...	2	61,919
42		Azamgarh ...	2,147·4	747·2	21,044	18,009	39,053	5,303	33,736	...	14	39,053
43		Gházipur ...	1,473·0	688·4	13,364	11,636	25,000	2,524	22,424	6	46	25,000
44		Ballia ...	1,144·4	808·0	12,061	10,002	22,063	1,607	20,456	...	...	22,063
45		Benares ...	998·0	894·4	12,125	10,105	22,230	2,160	20,032	30	8	22,230
46		Mirzapur ...	5,223·3	217·6	17,025	14,945	31,970	1,960	30,001	6	3	31,970
47	Jhansi.	Jalaun ...	1,469·4	284·5	10,464	9,832	20,296	1,124	12,527	...	6,645	20,296
48		Jháusi ...	1,566·8	212·6	8,209	7,579	15,788	642	13,881	6	1,253	15,783
49		Lalitpur ...	1,947·4	127·9	4,018	3,853	7,871	15	7,360	2	357	7,871
		Total for the Province.	106,103·9	415·7	823,620	731,722	1,555,342	214,876	1,325,010	470	14,986	1,555,342

2.— *Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	599	683	713	922	1,015
2		Garhwál	388	377	425	410	641
3		Tarái	888	815	881	994	1,011
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	1,347	1,262	1,341	1,718	2,087
5		Moradabad	2,843	2,468	3,061	3,668	4,107
6		Bareilly	2,332	1,864	2,135	2,533	2,982
7		Pilibhít	977	727	1,081	1,277	1,375
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,643	1,458	1,593	2,137	2,413
9		Budaun	1,762	1,708	2,368	2,335	2,629
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	1,946	1,577	1,719	2,336	3,016
11		Sitapur	1,452	1,559	1,664	2,297	2,302
12		Hardoi	1,593	1,350	1,707	2,110	2,446
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	167	152	171	208	242
14		Saháranpur	2,450	2,514	3,350	3,896	4,444
15		Muzaffarnagar	1,539	1,391	1,640	1,688	2,318
16		Meerut	2,739	2,518	2,710	3,231	4,266
17		Bulandshahr	1,578	1,362	1,715	1,774	2,173
18		Aligarh	2,252	2,078	2,665	2,996	3,379
19	AGRA ...	Etah	2,069	1,792	2,326	2,246	2,454
20		Muttra	1,454	1,232	1,353	1,577	2,214
21		Farukhabad	2,733	2 352	2,419	2,731	2,690
22		Mainpuri	2 008	1,994	2,021	2,112	2,169
23		Agra	1,977	1,917	2,675	3,013	3,869
24		Etáwah	1,508	1,621	1,738	1,611	1,753
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,370	1,485	2,019	2,116	2,185
26		Bara Banki	1,618	1,384	1,698	2,049	2,545
27		Unao	1,980	1,992	2,620	3,259	3,925
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	4,703	4,341	5,947	5,642	5,362
29		Fatehpur	1,991	2,154	3,447	3,816	4,342
30		Jaunpur	1 683	1,877	2,234	3,457	3,885
31		Hamirpur	1,083	982	1,172	1,131	1,617
32		Bánda	1,382	1,525	2,634	2,639	2,718
33		Allahabad	2,442	2,722	3,509	3,835	5,130
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	2,414	2,903	4,359	5,439	4,549
35		Sultanpur	2,198	2,134	3,024	4,518	4,213
36		Partabgarh	2,395	2,475	3,904	6,358	5,896
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	2,092	2,922	5,060	6,732	5,247
38		Gonda	3,339	3,977	6,837	9,012	7,923
39		Fyzabad	1,814	2,158	2,906	3,960	3,835
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	4,523	4,638	6,284	9,239	9,390
41		Basti	4,572	4,666	8,189	11,674	9 380
42		Azamgarh	1,966	2,031	2,525	3,807	4,067
43		Gházipur	1,186	971	1,395	2,207	2,563
44		Ballia	1,136	1,227	1,510	1,670	2,160
45		Benares	1,564	1,451	1,843	2,334	1,993
46		Mirzapur	1,843	1,962	2,630	3,460	4,005
47	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	790	605	838	686	941
48		Jhánsi	567	468	577	633	830
49		Lalitpur	443	353	467	554	733
		Total for the province ...	91,538	90,174	121,099	150,046	157,429
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·07	2·04	2·74	3·40	3·57

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1884.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,599	1,477	1,083	847	895	1,025	905	11,763	1
796	792	972	788	589	562	486	7,226	2
734	539	715	809	1,338	1,349	931	11,004	3
1,593	1,310	1,854	2,499	3,700	3,173	2,165	24,019	4
3,613	3,049	4,490	5,622	9,515	7,473	4,598	54,507	5
2,644	2,336	3,153	3,482	5,315	5,111	3,228	37,115	6
1,048	952	1,078	1,480	1,676	1,878	1,297	14,846	7
2,295	2,206	3,696	4,284	4,022	2,748	2,135	30,630	8
2 578	2,169	3,197	4,183	6,066	4,156	3,028	36,179	9
2,184	1,769	1,867	2 139	1,903	1,810	1,777	24,043	10
2,577	1,914	2,106	2,591	2,553	2,743	1,974	25,732	11
2,688	2,275	4,120	4,682	5,857	3,602	2,618	34,648	12
322	218	289	266	318	285	242	2,880	13
3,456	2,951	3,311	6,216	10,972	8,022	5,119	56,001	14
2,144	1.549	2,129	3,747	7,265	5,886	3,848	35,144	15
4,272	3,325	3,824	5,990	10,370	8,310	5,689	57,244	16
2,274	1,956	2,137	3,148	5,942	5,092	3,470	32,621	17
3,331	2,846	2,885	3,531	7,234	5,907	4,332	42,936	18
2,122	1,628	1,637	2,660	5,054	4,496	3,282	31,766	19
1,842	1,101	1,363	1,835	3,264	3,563	2,481	23,279	20
2,679	2,117	2,460	3,894	7,786	6,594	4,429	42,884	21
1,749	1,403	1,352	2,023	3,652	4,630	3,986	29,099	22
2,941	2,260	2,768	3,635	6,101	5 073	3,781	40,000	23
1,771	1,191	1,358	2,191	3,732	3,245	2,830	24,459	24
2,032	1,686	2,265	2,193	1,887	1,834	1,754	22,826	25
2,613	1,956	2,281	2,303	2,114	2,092	1,976	24,629	26
3,136	1,877	2,272	2,326	2,238	1,798	1,673	29,096	27
4,639	3,059	4,084	5,155	6,926	5,419	4,363	59,640	28
4,053	1,985	2,145	1,755	2,093	2,300	1,703	31,784	29
3,488	3,066	2,905	2,196	1,935	1,984	1,739	30,440	30
2,488	2,963	4,537	4,196	3,866	3,055	1,991	29,081	31
4,149	2,351	2,142	2,251	2,679	2,507	1,699	28,676	32
3,231	2,369	2,635	2,317	2,198	1,974	1,770	34,132	33
2,748	1,826	1,944	2,013	1,723	1,605	1,740	33,263	34
2,961	1 895	1,634	1,642	1,659	1,538	1,679	29,095	35
3,177	2,342	1,700	1,698	1,576	1,419	1,465	34,405	36
3,226	2,140	1,799	1,701	1,687	1,601	1.423	35,630	37
4,404	3,556	2,536	2,435	2,262	2,327	2,086	50,694	38
2,856	2,192	2,150	1,984	1,938	1,883	2,100	29,776	39
7,296	6,410	6,379	5,859	5,918	5,181	4,663	75,780	40
4,782	3,440	2,694	2,303	3,361	3,778	3,080	61,919	41
3,712	3,503	3,836	3,543	4,234	3,158	2,671	39,053	42
2,301	2,052	3,144	2,820	2,690	2,034	1,637	25,000	43
1,887	2,311	2,953	2,189	1,663	1,540	1,617	22,063	44
1,587	2,065	2,585	2,255	1,704	1,449	1,400	22,230	45
2,959	2,302	2,734	2,820	2,849	2,266	2,140	31,970	46
1,157	1,536	2,821	2,530	3,458	3,059	1,876	20,296	47
1,136	1,213	2,445	2,712	2,335	1,806	1,066	15,758	48
683	607	832	914	918	707	660	7,871	49
129,953	102,825	121,296	136,652	180,630	155,047	118,653	1,555,342	
2.94	2·32	2·75	3·09	4·09	3·51	2·68	35·26	

3.—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Injuries.		
							Suicides.		
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun	493,641	450	59	6,514	2,803	...	9	232
2	Garhwál	345,629	...	11	3,722	3,118	6	24	144
3	Tarái	192,326	87	84	9,153	900	...	2	36
4	Bijnor	629,053	5	865	15,062	3,666	4	11	177
5	Moradabad	1,004,712	157	638	37 620	4,174	5	12	241
6	Bareilly	914,758	259	445	2,7711	2,398	9	19	298
7	Pilibhít	421,880	59	204	12 549	980	3	14	123
8	Sháhjahánpur ...	774,277	1,295	612	16,709	3 522	23	97	234
9	Budaun	858,166	770	1,476	27,908	2,150	16	59	242
10	Kheri	831,922	446	3,043	20,080	61	16	17	134
11	Sitapur	933,597	413	2,532	19.460	454	15	31	156
12	Hardoi	922,192	2,542	1,448	25.623	816	38	71	290
13	Dehra Dún	129 539	30	17	1,694	606	1	...	31
14	Saháranpur ...	854,996	...	2,676	40,710	2,565	2	8	169
15	Muzaffarnagar ...	713,881	3	211	31,618	641	8	14	184
16	Meerut	1,213,605	78	23	50,599	1,031	10	42	230
17	Bulandshahr ...	842,263	271	447	27,068	691	5	16	184
18	Aligarh	909,234	542	3,917	28,583	1,477	8	29	252
19	Etah	711,634	225	3,100	22,987	129	18	40	176
20	Muttra	594,217	185	400	15 410	735	8	13	225
21	Farukhabad ...	818,082	68	2,119	35.229	389	14	102	238
22	Mainpuri	769,154	4	2 698	23,476	201	12	57	227
23	Agra	839,554	570	735	28,093	1,295	17	37	323
24	Etáwah	687,650	138	1,844	18,310	1,096	14	39	168
25	Lucknow	457,051	119	288	10,666	265	8	12	122
26	Bara Banki	1,001,461	332	521	18.530	544	8	26	282
27	Unao	899,069	703	6,978	18,024	821	15	23	343
28	Cawnpore	1,061,235	419	5,201	26,469	3,437	20	52	340
29	Fatehpur	662.417	737	5,937	16,238	1,129	2	17	265
30	Jaunpur	1,166,818	592	5,490	20,454	83	3	35	367
31	Hamírpur	492,858	3,110	992	12,499	7,837	16	37	171
32	Bánda	670,912	1,480	2,606	1 ,925	1,549	6	26	172
33	Allahabad	1,386,462	1,403	4,955	21,315	1,176	16	36	430
34	Rae Bareli	929,080	104	12.966	26,146	211	10	33	272
35	Sultanpur	957,972	65	10,239	14 216	707	13	33	290
36	Partabgarh	847,047	72	15,403	15,875	111	9	33	320
37	Bahraich ...	858,609	100	16.423	15 421	125	9	6	169
38	Gonda	1,244,372	461	24,219	21,421	131	6	4	287
39	Fyzabad	1,014,354	124	5,921	16,518	714	10	22	257
40	Gorakhpur	2,549 469	1,022	17,014	38,862	2,470	4	31	736
41	Basti	1,695,020	124	19,257	28,9-6	405	3	12	392
42	Azamgarh	1,658,024	651	4,014	25,141	3,031	10	62	502
43	Gházipur	981 214	670	1,126	20,688	370	4	39	277
44	Ballia	891.668	553	1,814	16 993	104	7	24	303
45	Benares	687,800	184	664	11 340	802	8	18	256
46	Mirzapur	1,080,418	330	4,391	19,887	430	14	34	408
47	Jalaun	330,040	1,713	242	12,140	1,271	8	37	97
48	Jhánsi	317,216	1,714	164	6,819	1,601	11	26	112
49	Lalitpur	238,404	...	109	1,865	1,684	12	20	104
	Total of districts ...	41,358,922	25,371	196,547	998,376	65,306	484	1,461	11,998

OF LIFE

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884.

		9	10	11								12
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
34	275	1,662	11,763	0·91	0·12	13·19	5·68	0·56	r'36	23·83	22·77	1
36	210	165	7,226	...	0·63	10·77	9·02	0·60	0 57	20·90	22·55	2
44	82	74	10,380	0·45	0·44	47·59	4·08	0·42	0·38	53 97	48·12	3
132	324	1,575	21,497	0·01	1·37	23·94	5·83	0·51	2·50	34·17	30·56	4
822	880	4,036	47,005	0·15	0·63	37 44	4·15	0·38	4·01	46·78	35·44	5
2 3	539	1,005	32,357	0·28	0·49	30·29	2 62	0 59	1·13	35·37	38·26	6
58	198	474	18,861	0·13	0·48	29·74	0·90	0·47	7·12	32·85	36·32	7
117	471	4,199	36,808	1·67	0·79	21·58	4·55	0·61	5 42	34·62	40·30	8
70	387	2,011	34,702	0 89	1·72	32·52	2·50	0·45	2·34	40·43	39·06	9
94	261	152	24 043	0·53	3 66	24·13	0·07	0·31	0·18	28 96	29·36	10
117	319	1,887	25,065	0·44	2·71	29·84	0·49	0 33	2·02	26·84	32·90	11
170	569	1,823	32,821	2·75	1·57	27·79	0·88	0·62	1 98	35·59	36·13	12
4	36	67	2,450	0·23	0·13	13·07	4·63	0·27	0 52	18·91	22·04	13
45	224	1,555	47,730	...	3·13	47·62	3·00	0·26	1·82	55·82	37 90	14
44	250	284	33,037	...	0·29	44 33	0·90	0·35	0·39	46·27	37·64	15
41	323	1,139	53,188	0·06	0·02	41 69	0 85	0·26	0 94	43 82	46 08	16
43	248	671	29,396	0·32	0 53	32·13	0·82	0·29	0·80	34·90	47·78	17
35	324	714	35,557	0·59	4 31	31·43	1·62	0·35	0·78	39·10	44·40	18
61	295	1,894	29,530	0·31	4·35	32·30	0·18	0·41	4·07	41 64	37·04	19
80	276	613	17,623	0·31	0·67	25·93	1·23	0 47	1 04	29·65	35·64	20
49	403	1,990	40,198	0·08	2·59	43·06	0·47	0.49	2·43	49·13	38·36	21
53	349	828	27,556	...	3·51	30·52	0·26	0·45	1·08	35·83	34 87	22
121	498	2,619	33,810	0·68	0·87	33 46	1·54	0·59	3·12	40·27	36·31	23
63	284	1,554	23,226	0·20	2·68	26 62	1 55	0 41	2 26	33 77	32·53	24
47	189	1,477	12,004	0·26	0·63	23 33	0·58	0·41	·223	28·45	31·24	25
135	451	3,466	23,814	0 33	0·52	18·50	0·54	0·45	3·46	23·81	31·77	26
88	469	2,101	29,496	0·78	7·76	20·04	0 91	0·52	2·34	32·36	34·36	27
116	533	7,410	53,469	0·39	4·90	34,36	3·24	0·50	6·98	50·38	42·81	28
125	409	6,458	30,908	1·11	8.96	24·51	1·70	0 61	9·75	46·66	39·83	29
174	579	1,953	29 160	0 51	4·71	17·53	0 07	0·49	1·67	24·99	24·16	30
85	3 9	3,716	28,454	6·31	2·01	25·34	16·90	0·63	7·54	5·773	39·05	31
202	406	5,583	27,549	2·20	3·88	23·74	2·31	0 60	8 32	41·06	35·57	32
159	641	2,206	31,690	1 01	3 57	15·37	0 85	0·46	1·59	22·85	25·53	33
120	435	2,647	32,5 9	0·11	13 95	17·38	0·23	0·47	2·85	34·99	29 05	34
199	535	3,303	29,095	0 07	10·69	14·87	0 74	0·56	8 45	30·37	28·47	35
93	455	2,489	34,405	0 08	18·18	18·74	0·13	0·54	2·94	40·61	28·08	36
172	356	2,268	34,693	0·11	19·13	17·96	0·15	0·41	2·64	40 40	29·02	37
305	602	2,780	49,614	0·37	19·46	17·23	0·10	0·48	2·23	39·87	27·82	38
202	490	2,280	26,047	0·12	5·83	16·28	0·70	0 48	2·24	25·67	28·74	39
607	1,378	12,886	73,632	0 40	6·67	15·23	0 97	0·55	5·05	28·38	29 49	40
275	682	12,178	61 632	0·08	11 89	17·90	0·25	0·42	7·52	38·06	27·16	41
255	836	3,994	37,666	0 42	2·57	16 13	1·94	0·54	2·56	24·17	25·23	42
124	444	573	23,871	0·68	1·15	21·07	0·38	0 45	0·58	24·32	30·29	43
127	461	1,137	21,061	0·62	2 03	19· 5	0·12	0 52	1·27	24·62	24 72	44
104	386	2,298	15,674	0·26	0·93	16·48	1·17	0·56	3·34	22·78	28·01	45
201	657	4,063	29,758	0 30	4 06	18 41	0 39	0·61	3 76	27·44	28·41	46
67	209	2,913	18,488	4·50	0·63	31·94	3·34	0·55	7·66	48·64	33·07	47
57	206	4,351	14,855	5·40	0·52	21·49	5·05	0·65	13·71	46·82	37·70	48
58	194	3,637	7,489	...	0·45	7·82	7·06	0 81	15·26	31·41	32 20	49
5,893	19,836	132,156	1,438,592	0·61	4·75	24·14	1·60	0·48	3·19	34·78	32·64	

3.—Statement of deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Sucides.		
Number.	District	Town.	Population according to census of 1881	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
1	Kumaun ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Garhwal ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Tárai ...	Kâshipur ...	14,667	...	10	260	340	1	...	3
4	Bijnor ...	Nagina ...	20,503	...	7	223	73	...	...	3
5		Najibabad ...	17,750	...	10	298	104	1	...	2
6		Bijnor ...	15,147	...	17	326	78	1	...	2
7		Sherkot ...	15,087	...	6	281	57	...	...	3
8		Chandpur ...	11,182	...	26	183	97	...	...	3
9		Kiratpur ...	12,728	...	49	265	56	...	...	5
10	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad ...	65,422	25	111	1,697	446	2	1	34
11		Sambhal ...	21,373	3	203	825	169	...	...	7
12		Amroha ...	36,145	...	1	925	139	...	...	7
13		Chandausi ...	27,521	1	...	1,080	44	1	2	5
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	103,163	133	13	3,798	415	2	5	21
15		Aonla ...	13, 18	...	...	132	120	2	...	5
16	Pilibhit ...	Pilibhit ...	29,721	1	1	485	95	...	1	20
17	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar ...	15,351	...	6	449	58	...	1	1
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	67,318	678	12	1,237	659	2	3	25
19	Budaun ...	Budaun ...	33,680	76	2	330	58	...	...	10
20		Sahaswan ...	14,605	173	5	331	211	...	...	4
21	Kheri ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	14,217	...	20	191	77	...	...	10
23		Laharpur ...	10,437	...	3	158	2	...	...	4
24	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	18,510	54	13	596	21	...	...	4
25		Sandila ...	14,865	...	...	352	9	...	1	3
26		Mallawan ...	10,270	1	...	227	...	...	1	5
27		Bilgram ...	11,067	1	...	246	2	...	1	3
28		Hardoi ...	10,026	...	4	117	17	...	...	5
29	Dehra Dún...	Dehra ...	14,531	...	3	322	95	...	...	...
30	Saháranpur ...	Jwalapur ...	15,196	...	24	600	64	...	1	5
31		Saháranpur ...	59,194	...	168	1,913	765	...	...	22
32		Deoband ...	22,116	53	36	2,724	216	...	...	8
33		Gangeh ...	12,089	...	10	712	10	...	...	3
34		Roorkee ...	15,953	...	...	639	30	...	1	6
35	Muzaffar-nagar. ...	Kairana ...	18,374	...	11	756	73	...	...	...
36		Kandhla ...	11,109	...	...	659	2	...	...	4
37		Muzaffarnagar ...	15,080	...	...	593	1	...	...	2
38	Meerut ...	Meerut ...	60,948	12	4	1,989	236	1	1	23
39		Hapur ...	13,212	46	...	464	5	1	...	3
40		Sardhana ...	13,313	...	...	778	2	...	...	3
41		Ghaziabad ...	12,059	...	...	317	7	...	...	...
42	Bulandshahr ...	Khurja ...	27,190	...	22	705	369	...	...	...
43		Skandarabad ...	16,479	4	9	465	281	1	...	...
44		Bulandshahr ...	17,863	87	5	501	78	...	...	7
45		Shikárpur ...	10,708	...	2	256	2	...	1	2
46		Jahangirabad ...	10,319	1	6	321	...	...	...	1
47	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,730	373	742	2,365	723	3	4	66
48		Hathras ...	25 656	9	141	777	123	1	1	12
49		Atrauli ...	14,374	46	22	601	...	...	1	1
50		Sikandra Rao ...	10,193	73	29	486	1	1	...	4
51	Etah ...	Kasganj ...	16,535	12	106	554	4	...	...	8
52		Soron ...	12,745	13	73	274	2	1	...	3
53		Jalesar ...	15,609	11	11	577	12	1	1	8
54	Muttra ...	Muttra ...	44,775	467	147	1,010	254	...	1	26
55		Brindaban ...	21,467	92	38	0,014	210	...	...	6
56		Kosi ...	13,231	...	26	277	17	...	1	2

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884—(continued).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	11	3	624	...	0·68	17·72	23·18	0·75	0·20	42·54	35·79	3
...	3	135	441	...	0 34	10·87	3·56	0·15	6·58	21·50	30 82	4
1	4	58	469	...	0·56	16·78	5·86	0 23	2 99	26 42	43·7[illegible]	5
1	4	81	506	...	1·12	21·52	5·15	0·26	5·35	33 40	37 69	6
2	4	30	378	...	0·39	18·62	3·78	0 26	1 99	25·05	27 70	7
...	3	49	358	...	2 32	16·36	8·67	0·27	4·38	32 01	35·05	8
5	10	20	400	...	3 85	20·82	4·40	0·77	1·57	31·42	25·61	9
...	37	902	3,218	0·38	1·70	25 94	6·82	0·56	13·73	49·18	29·54	10
3	10	284	1,495	0·14	9·49	38·64	7·91	0·47	13·20	69·94	71 25	11
3	10	541	1,616	...	0 03	25·59	3·84	0 29	14 96	44 70	36·46	12
...	8	40	1,173	0 03	...	39·24	1·59	0 29	1·45	42·62	39·36	13
5	33	72	44·64	1·28	0·12	36·81	4·02	0 32	0 70	43·27	38·21	14
1	8	34	2·94	...	...	10·14	9·21	0·61	2·61	22·58	38 17	15
4	25	78	985	0·03	0 03	26·41	3·19	0·84	2·62	38·14	25·90	16
1	3	23	539	...	0 39	29·24	3·78	0·19	1 50	35·11	31 52	17
11	41	656	3,283	10·07	0·18	18·37	9·79	0·61	9 74	48·76	33·61	18
...	10	160	636	2·25	0·06	9·79	1·72	0·29	4 75	18 88	30 31	19
1	5	116	841	11 85	0·34	22·66	14·44	0 34	7·94	57·58	60·39	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2	12	187	487	...	1·40	13·43	5·42	0·84	13·15	34·25	45·36	22
6	9	8	180	...	0·29	15·14	0·19	0·86	0·76	17·24	24·24	23
3	7	20	711	2·92	0·70	32·20	1·13	0·38	1·08	38·41	30 84	24
2	6	46	413	...	...	23·68	0 60	0·40	30·9	27·78	30·70	25
1	7	1	236	0 09	...	20·69	...	0·64	0·09	21·51	36 19	26
1	5	52	306	0·09	...	22 22	0·18	0 45	4·70	27·65	37·13	27
...	5	18	161	...	0·40	11·67	1·69	0·50	1 79	16·05	22·34	28
2	2	8	430	...	0.20	22·16	6·53	0·14	0·55	29·59	26·15	29
1	7	30	725	...	1·58	39·48	4·21	0 46	1 97	47·71	50·93	30
1	23	189	3,048	...	2·66	32·32	12·92	0·39	3·19	51·49	42·10	31
...	8	41	3,078	2·39	1·63	123·16	9 77	0·76	1·85	139 17	48 29	32
...	3	3	738	...	0·82	58·89	0·82	0 25	0·25	61·04	45·91	33
2	9	4	682	...	...	40·05	1·88	0·56	0·25	42·75	29·58	34
1	1	3	844	...	0·60	41·14	3·97	0·05	0·16	45·93	40 87	35
...	4	...	665	...	...	59·32	0·18	0·36	...	59 86	54 46	36
...	2	2	598	...	...	39·32	0 06	0 13	0·13	39·65	24·79	37
...	24	149	2,414	0 19	0·06	32·63	3 87	0·39	2·44	39·80	35·83	38
1	5	12	532	3·48	...	35·12	0·38	0·38	0·90	40·26	43·29	39
...	3	...	783	...	...	58·44	0·15	0 22	...	58·81	43·52	40
...	...	3	327	...	...	26·28	0·58	...	0·25	27·11	24·29	41
1	1	69	1,166	...	0·81	25 93	13·57	0·53	2 54	42 88	44·06	42
...	3	18	780	0 24	0·54	28 21	17·05	0·18	1·09	47·33	53·15	43
1	8	7	686	4·87	0·28	28·04	4·37	0 45	0·39	38·30	41 81	44
1	4	...	264	...	0·18	23 91	0·18	0·37	...	24·65	49 78	45
...	1	...	329	0·09	0·58	31·11	...	0 09	...	31 88	27·71	46
5	78	747	5,028	60·4	12·02	38·3	11·71	1·26	12 10	81·45	50·46	47
...	14	3	1,067	0·35	5·50	30 28	4·79	0·54	0·11	41·58	44 78	48
...	2	18	689	3·20	1·53	41·8	...	0·14	1·25	47·93	41·11	49
1	6	...	595	7·16	2 84	47·68	0·10	0·59	...	58·37	50·52	50
2	10	212	898	0·72	6·41	33 50	0·24	0·60	12·82	54·30	43·50	51
...	4	162	528	1·02	5·73	21·49	0·16	0·31	12·71	41·42	37·97	52
...	10	87	710	0 83	0·70	36·96	0 77	0 64	5 57	45·48	42 60	53
...	27	825	3,730	10·43	3·28	42·66	7·91	0·60	18·42	83·30	49 22	54
1	7	193	1,554	4·28	1·77	47·23	9 78	0·33	8·99	72·39	40 20	55
...	3	49	372	...	2·31	24·66	1·51	0 26	4·36	33 11	31 07	56

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicides.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to census of 1881.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
		B.—Towns.								
57	Farukhabad ...	Farukhabad ...	62,437	6	19	1,423	48	...	7	12
58		Kanauj ...	16,646	...	5	327	38	...	...	11
59		Kaimganj ...	10,443	...	14	398	3	...	...	2
60	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	20,286	1	42	951	2	1	2	7
61		Shikohabad ...	11,826	...	11	460	2	...	...	5
62	Agra ...	Agra ...	149,079	445	116	4,105	232	3	2	43
63		Firozabad ...	16,023	4	1	351	13	1	1	7
64	Etáwah ...	Etáwah ...	34,721	1	68	483	80	2	3	25
65	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	239,773	182	39	6,182	477	3	3	88
66	Bara Banki ...	Nawabganj ...	13,933	4	1	204	63	1	...	1
67		Rudauli ...	11,394	...	10	93	43	...	...	3
68	Unao ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	120,161	150	66	4,145	338	7	2	53
70	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	21,328	9	130	417	33	...	1	8
71	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,845	243	31	866	18	1	...	6
72	Hamirpur ...	Ráth ...	14,479	1	5	263	47	1	...	2
73	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	27,696	141	45	373	115	...	1	8
74	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	87,644	12	34	1,687	89	3	1	24
75	Rae Bareli ...	Jais ...	11,044	...	122	185	11	...	...	4
76		Rae Bareli ...	11,781	...	16	244	14	1	...	7
77	Sultanpur ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Partabgarh ...	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	19,439	...	358	425	5	...	2	6
80	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	13,743	...	188	294	4	...	...	4
81		Balrampur ...	12,811	...	194	285	13	1	...	6
82	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	38,828	18	81	767	218	1	3	8
83		Ajudhia ...	11,643	19	76	499	141	...	2	6
84		Tanda ...	16,594	1	453	414	28	1	...	3
85	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,715	...	14	193	36	...	1	4
86		Gorakhpur ...	55,936	1	441	1,153	26	...	1	8
87	Basti ...	Minhdhawal ...	11,592	4	...	218	...	...	...	...
88	Azamgarh ...	Mubarikpur ...	13,157	...	178	237	1	...	...	1
89		Azamgarh ...	18,528	1	50	315	19	1	...	4
90		Mau ...	14,945	...	88	257	39	1	2	3
91	Ghazipur ...	Gházipur ...	32,885	75	21	634	190	5	7	36
92	Ballia ...	Sahtawar ...	11,024	17	5	483	3	...	1	9
93		Rasra ...	11,224	...	11	197	11	...	...	1
94		Badagaon or Firozpur.	10,847	...	3	177	2	...	...	...
95	Benares ...	Benares ...	193,025	470	685	3,967	465	3	4	55
96		Ramnagar ...	11,859	9	14	231	9	...	...	2
97	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur ...	56,378	4	117	1,513	49	...	1	14
98	Jalaun ...	Kalpi ...	14,306	140	11	284	47	...	3	2
99		Kunch ...	13,739	21	2	314	51	...	1	3
100		Jalaun ...	10,057	186	...	201	45	1	...	4
101	Jhánsi ...	Mau ...	15,981	160	85	321	71	...	3	7
102	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	10,684	...	...	126	37	...	1	2
		Total of towns ...	2,748,947	4,772	5,991	75,721	10,202	60	85	926
		Total for the province.	44,197,869	30,143	202,541	1,074,097	76,508	544	1,546	12,924

OF LIFE.

DEATH.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year (1884—concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES,.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATIONS.								
Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
1	25	298	1,816	0·10	0·30	22·79	0 72	0·40	4·77	29·08	30·46	57
2	13	40	423	...	0 30	19·64	2·28	0·78	2 40	25 41	33 76	58
1	3	29	447	...	1·34	38·11	0·29	0 29	2·78	42·80	35·33	59
...	10	27	1,033	0·05	2 07	47·00	0·10	0 49	1·33	51·04	53·76	60
...	5	32	510	...	0·93	38·90	0 17	0·42	2·70	43·12	46·76	61
3	51	755	5,704	3·74	0·97	34·47	1.95	0·43	6·34	47·90	47 54	62
...	9	108	486	0 25	0 06	21·90	0·81	0·56	6·74	30·33	34·38	63
6	36	515	1,383	0·03	1·95	19·67	2·30	1·03	14·83	39·83	39 92	64
3	97	2,845	9,822	0·76	0·16	25·78	1·98	0 40	11·86	40·96	43 89	65
1	3	166	441	0·29	0·07	14·64	4·52	0 21	11·91	31 65	33 80	66
3	6	192	344	...	0·88	8·16	3·77	0·52	16·85	30 19	37·44	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
7	69	1,403	6,171	1·25	0·55	34·49	2 81	0·57	11·97	51·35	53·03	69
...	9	278	876	0·42	6·09	19·55	1·54	0·42	13·03	41·07	40·97	70
9	16	106	1,280	5·67	0·72	20·21	0 42	0 37	2·47	29 87	27·63	71
1	4	307	627	0·07	0.34	18·16	3·24	0 27	21·21	43 30	42·13	72
1	10	443	1,127	5·09	1·62	13·47	4·15	0·36	15.99	4 ·69	29·89	73
4	32	588	2,442	0 14	0·39	19 24	1·01	0·36	6·71	27 86	43·96	74
2	6	76	400	...	11·05	16·75	1·00	0 54	6·87	36·21	37 30	75
4	12	68	354	...	1·35	20·71	1·19	1·02	5 77	30 04	34 62	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
1	9	140	937	...	18·41	21·86	0·26	0 46	7·20	48·20	31 63	79
2	6	25	514	...	13·68	21·17	0 29	0·43	1·82	37·40	26·55	80
2	9	65	566	...	15·14	22·24	1 01	0 70	5·07	44·18	33·72	81
8	20	529	1,633	0·46	2·08	19 75	5·61	0·51	13 62	42 05	49·15	82
8	16	283	1,034	1·63	6·53	42 86	12·11	1·37	24·30	88·80	87·35	83
10	14	152	1,062	0·06	27·29	24·95	1·69	0·84	9·16	64 00	47 60	84
...	5	84	332	...	1·19	16·47	3·07	0·43	7·17	28·34	36·70	85
5	14	181	1,816	0·02	7·88	20·61	0 6	·25	3·24	32 46	82.19	86
5	5	60	287	0·34	...	18·80	...	0·43	5·18	24·75	34·50	87
3	4	81	501	...	13·53	18·01	0·07	0·30	6 15	38·07	21 81	88
5	10	49	444	0·05	2·70	17·00	1·02	0·54	2·64	23·96	25 36	89
3	9	49	442	...	5·88	17·19	2·61	0 60	3·27	29 57	29·37	90
2	50	159	1,129	2·28	0·64	19·28	5·78	1 52	4 83	34·33	35 36	91
4	14	27	549	1·54	0·45	43 81	0 27	1·27	2·45	49·80	35·19	92
1	2	23	244	...	0·98	17·55	0·93	0·18	2·05	21·74	31·27	93
...	...	27	209	...	0 27	16 31	0 19	...	2·49	19·27	22·12	94
2	64	604	6,255	2 43	3·55	20 55	2·41	0 33	3·13	32·40	41·40	95
3	5	33	301	0·75	1·18	19·47	0·76	0·42	2 78	25·38	31·36	96
...	15	514	2,212	0 07	2·07	26 83	0 87	0 26	9 31	39·23	41·09	97
1	6	234	722	9·78	0·77	19·85	3·28	0·42	16·35	50 46	55·57	98
...	4	229	621	1·53	0·14	22·85	3·71	0 29	16·67	45·20	40·17	99
4	9	24	465	18·49	...	19·98	4 47	0 89	2·39	46 23	32 91	100
1	11	285	933	10·01	5·32	20 09	4·44	0 69	17 83	58 38	42·42	101
2	5	214	382	...	...	11·79	3·46	0 47	26 03	35 75	29 29	102
200	1,271	18,790	116,750	1·73	2·18	27·54	3·71	0 ·6	6 83	42·47	39 85	
6,099	21,107	150,946	1,555,342	0·68	4·59	24 35	1·73	0·48	3·42	35·26	33 09	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884.

1	2		3	4	5
Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1883.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class State	North-Western Provinces	2	...	...	2
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total	2	...	...	2
2nd class Local Funds	North-Western Provinces	149	...	...	149
	Oudh	51	2	...	53
	Total	200	2	...	202
3rd class Private Aided	North-Western Provinces	14	...	...	14
	Oudh	7	...	...	7
	Total	21	...	...	21
3rd class State Aided Branch	North-Western Provinces	9	1	...	10
	Oudh	1	...	...	1
	Total	10	1	...	11
Total	North-Western Provinces	174	1	...	175
	Oudh	59	2	...	61
	Total	233	3	...	23 2

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—*Abstract return of principal diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated in-door and out-door.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						SURGICAL OPERATIONS.					
			In-door.					*Out-door.*						
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Major.	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General Diseases. — Order (A).	Small-pox	302												
	Fever	290,203												
	Cholera	3,941												
	Other diseases of order A	12,856												
General Diseases. — Order (B).	Rheumatic affections	87,419												
	Syphilitic affections	32,107												
	Scrofula	4,249												
	Anæmia	4,770												
	Other diseases of order B	27,936												
Local Diseases.	Ophthalmia	95,427												
	Inflammation of external ear	77,604	44,201	26,086	7,370	6,204	2,832	16,93,581	15,521	79,529	13,116	1,462	281	662
	Goitre	46,559												
	Respiratory affections	117,084												
	Heart-diseases	1,251												
	Dysentery	42,996												
	Diarrhœa	40,296												
	Other diseases of the digestive system	41,772												
	Gonorrhœa and its complications	22,430												
	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows	74,699												
	Skin diseases	177,808												
	Labour: premature, natural, and difficult	217												
	Other local diseases	462,109												
Conditions whether General or Local.	Debility and old age	16,688												
	Poisons and poisioned wounds	5,169												
	Injuries	51,882												
	Total	1,737,782	44,201	26,086	7,370	6,204	2,832	16,93,581	15,521	79,529	13,116	1,462	281	662

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

3.—*Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1884.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent of.*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
9,85,394	3,26,640	4,25,748	17,37,782	1,300	8,293	10,92,530	5,91,583	44,076	29,89·60	2,229·64	2,842·71	12,061·95	57·95	18 48	23·57	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—Statement showing the financial transactions of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1884-85.

Items.	1884. Amount.	1885. Amount.	*Increase.* Amount.	*Decrease.* Amount.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Invested capital	8,96,500 0 0	*9,02,000 0 0	5,500 0 0	...
Receipts, including cash balance of the last year ...	5,21,534 15 2	4,08,257 6 3	...	1,13,277 8 11
Disbursements	3,94,314 6 3	3,87,942 3 10	...	6,372 2 5
Cost per patient	60 4 0	†0 3 6	...	...
RECEIPTS.				
Government contributions.				
As salaries	5,329 5 3	5,601 5 4	272 0 1	...
As registers	1,800 11 6	1,348 11 9	...	451 15 9
As European medicine	17 11 7	128 5 8	110 10 1	...
For diet of police cases	1,885 1 4	1,718 11 0	...	166 6 4
Sale of medicinee	56 2 0	511 9 1	455 7 1	...
Special allowances	1,350 1 10	2,678 6 0	1,328 4 2	...
Total	10,439 1 6	11,987 0 10	1,547 16 4	...
Local receipts.				
Local rate funds	2,02,872 12 9	2,10,941 6 9	8,068 10 0	...
,, other receipts...	26,888 7 11	23,060 6 8	...	3,828 1 3
Municipal funds	38,220 13 10	38,442 6 7	221 8 9	...
Interest on investment	36,857 1 2	40,055 12 0	3,198 10 10	...
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	2,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	...
Subscriptions from Europeans...	10,888 13 3	11,866 6 6	977 9 3	...
Ditto from natievs	50,270 7 7	47,847 5 11	...	2,423 1 8
Total	3,67,998 8 6	3,76,213 12 5	8,215 3 11	...
Total income of the year ...	3,78,437 10 0	3,88,200 13 3	9,763 3 3	...
Balance of the last year ...	1,43,097 5 2	20,056 9 0	...	1,23,040 12 2
Grand total receipts of the year ...	5,21,534 15 2	4,08,257 6 3	...	1,13,277 8 11
EXPENDITURE.				
On establishment	2,48,443 4 0	2,47,131 15 2	...	1,311 4 10
On bazaar medicines	12,366 3 5	12,864 12 10	498 9 5	...
On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	32,688 10 3	40,718 13 9	8,030 3 6	...
On diet	25,559 11 2	25,732 13 5	173 2 3	...
On miscellaneous charges	44,572 7 6	39,964 12 11	...	4,607 10 7
On buildings or repairs	14,711 14 7	13,718 9 10	...	993 4 9
Invested during the year	600 0 0	6,984 0 0	6,384 0 0	...
Transferred to local rate funds	15,372 3 4	‡826 5 11	...	14,545 13 5
Total expenditure during the year ...	3,94,314 6 3	3,87,942 3 10	...	6,372 2 5
Cash balance in hand ...	1,27,220 8 11	20,315 2 5	...	1,06,905 6 6
Total ...	5,21,534 15 2	4,08,257 6 3	...	1,13,277 8 11

* Includes investment of this year.

† Sums invested during the year have not been taken into account in this item.

‡ This sum included under head "miscellaneous charges" in column 4E, of statement No. V., Part I.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1884-85.*

Number.	Circles and district.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Primary Vaccinations.		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.		
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.		Rs.	a.	p.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Dehra Dún ...	4	6,261	6,261	6,082	...	...	42 21	16,890	8	0
2	Saháranpur ...	22	24,489	24,489	22,847	...	...	23·32	2,564	0	0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	18,963	18,963	17,488	...	...	23·05	1,988	0	0
4	Meerut ...	28	35,485	35,485	32,615	...	...	24·83	3,438	12	8
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	26,040	26,040	24,409	...	...	26 39	2,104	0	0
6	Aligarh ...	27	31,321	31,321	28,924	...	...	28 32	3,120	0	0
7	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	8,033	8,033	7,547	...	...	No data...	660	0	0
8	Muttra ...	15	19,421	19,421	18,793	...	...	27·97	2,016	0	0
9	Agra ...	15	16,061	16,061	15,098	...	...	15·49	3,496	0	0
10	Farukhabad ...	10	10,997	10,997	10,104	...	...	11·13	1,334	0	0
11	Mainpuri ...	7	8,218	8,182	7,568	...	...	9·43	1,034	0	0
12	Etáwah ...	8	13,855	13,855	13,157	...	...	18·21	1,126	0	0
13	Etah ...	10	9,841	9,841	9,185	...	...	12·14	1,166	0	0
	Total of 1st Circle...	184	228,985	228,985	2,13,812	...	...	21·43	40,937	4	8
14	Kumaun hills ...	11	20,340	15,141	14,062	5,199	848	30·20	17,708	10	3
15	Tarái parganas ...	9	5,655	5,520	4,834	135	62	23·62	944	1	10
16	Kumaun Bhabar ...	4	3,919	3,604	3,357	315	102	No data...	416	15	11
17	Bijnor ...	18	18,716	18,557	16,114	159	73	22·43	2,221	0	0
18	Moradabad ...	19	19,221	18,864	16,368	357	106	14·26	3,219	14	1
19	Budaun ...	16	11,937	11,788	10,060	148	79	11·18	1,974	0	0
20	Bareilly ...	18	15,817	15,335	12,921	482	216	12 74	2,097	0	0
21	Pilibhít ...	8	6,906	6,873	5,265	33	15	11·69	1,060	0	0
22	Sháhjahánpur ...	13	1,3906	13,742	11,330	164	57	13·87	1,707	15	11
23	Lucknow ...	14	4,728	4,682	3,356	46	13	4·83	8,889	8	0
24	Unao ...	7	2,633	2,601	2,090	32	14	2·34	903	0	0
25	Bara Banki ...	12	8,557	8,199	4,595	358	226	4·69	1,379	0	0
26	Sitapur ...	6	2,114	2,043	1,365	71	17	1·44	827	0	0
27	Hardoi ...	9	3,964	3,741	2 451	223	87	2 57	1,040	0	0
28	Kheri ...	5	1.362	1,253	981	109	63	1·25	700	0	0
29	Fyzabad ...	10	3,207	2,968	1,570	239	82	1·52	1,032	0	0
30	Bahraich ...	8	2,972	2,931	1,884	41	37	2·18	853	0	0
31	Gonda ...	12	3,009	2,910	2,060	99	39	1·65	1,237	0	0
32	Rae Bareilly ...	13	5,310	6,286	3,209	24	6	3·37	1,504	6	0
33	Sultánpur ...	5	2,604	2,516	1,951	88	30	2·06	684	0	0
34	Partabgarh ...	6	2,025	1,715	1,064	310	170	1·45	788	0	0
	Total of 2nd Circle...	223	158,903	150,270	121,387	8,632	2,342	7·18	46,221	2	0
35	Cawnpore ...	22	20,191	19,402	14,973	789	425	13·03	2,715	0	0
36	Fatehpur ...	14	8,854	8,816	8,100	38	10	11·86	1,730	0	0
37	Banda ...	17	12,636	12,631	10,467	5	3	14·98	2,044	0	0
38	Allahabad ...	26	19,944	19,054	14,449	890	424	10·08	15,433	3	7
39	Hamirpur ...	12	19,645	19,605	17,031	40	38	33·64	1,633	0	0
40	Jaunpur ...	11	11,784	11,636	10,395	148	56	8·63	1,628	0	0
41	Gorakhpur ...	30	37,287	37,171	32,711	116	62	12 52	2,982	0	0
42	Basti ...	18	13,118	12,930	10,128	188	108	6·27	1,684	4	0
43	Azamgarh ...	18	17,482	17,458	15,751	24	10	9·82	1,954	8	0
44	Mirzapur ...	16	18,764	18 557	16,907	207	132	14 98	1,869	8	0
45	Benares ...	14	15,844	15,115	13,835	729	339	15 87	3,310	0	0
46	Gházipur ...	12	14,417	14,354	13,578	63	48	13·42	1,624	0	0
47	Ballia ...	9	12,356	12,353	11,947	3	3	12 92	1,170	0	0
48	Jhánsi ...	10	7,710	7,703	5,861	7	2	17·59	2,423	14	0
49	Jalaun ...	13	12,572	12,504	11,331	68	43	27·20	1,630	0	0
50	Lalitpur ...	8	10,004	10,004	9,474	...	...	38·02	890	0	0
51	Garhwál ...	8	16,066	12,595	11,727	3,471	474	35·88	1,250	12	0
	Total of 3rd Circle...	258	268,674	261,888	228,665	6,786	2,166	13·64	45,872	1	7
	Grand Total of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	665	656,561	641,143	563,864	15,418	4,508	12·88	1,33,030		3

SUPPLEMENT I.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAMPUR STATE FOR 1884-85.

Area.—A resurvey of the State was made during the year, when its area was found to be 940 square miles 2 furlongs 54 acres and 2¼ poles, which is about 5 square miles less than the hitherto recorded area.

Floods.—In the month of October, 1884 the rivers overflowed owing to heavy rains, thereby causing considerable damage to houses and crops in the territory. The flood in the Kosi, which flows close by the capital, was exceptionally high and caused considerable damage to houses.

Canal.—For purposes of irrigation His Highness the Nawáb has ordered the excavation of a new canal from the Kosi. Its proposed breadth is 42 feet and length 21 miles.

Administration.—There has been no change since last year.

The following statements exhibit the income and expenditure of the year as compared with 1883-84 :—

Income and expenditure—

INCOME.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1883-84	16,40,119 0 3	10,407 15 9	19,785 0 0	16,70,312 0 0
1884-85	16,45,890 10 9	9,789 6 6	17,129 8 3	16,72,809 9 6
Increase ...	5,771 10 6	...	...	2,497 9 6
Decrease ...	...	618 9 3	2,655 7 9	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public works.	Troops and police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1883-84 ...	6,15,692 6 6	91,876 5 3	3,06,243 0 6	5,87,531 5 6	1,61,343 1 9
1884-85 ...	6,21,307 14 9	69,499 1 0	3,02,963 14 0	5,43,081 14 3	15,36,852 12 0
Increase ...	5,615 8 3	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	22,377 4 3	3,279 2 6	44,449 7 3	64,490 5 9

The following statement exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts as compared with 1883-84 :—

Name of court.	Pending at close of last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.		Rejected.	Claim admitted, compromised, or determined by arbitration.	Disposed after hearing parties.	Total.	
Tahsíldárs	152	686	...	686	838	159	444	97	700	138
Small cause court	18	846	...	846	864	243	446	154	843	21
Civil court at Rámpur ...	74	611	...	611	685	139	408	97	644	41
Court of Murafa	40	76	161	237	277	87	77	74	238	39
Ditto Sadr Murafa ...	5	...	46	46	51	...	...	47	47	4
Ditto the ruler	...	...	58	58	58	...	...	23	23	35
Total of 1884-85...	289	2,219	265	2,484	2,773	628	1,375	492	2,495	278
Total of 1883-84...	293	2,529	211	2,740	3,033	716	1,514	514	2,744	289
Increase ...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	4	310	...	256	260	88	139	22	249	11

The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of during the year as compared with 1883-84 :—

Name of Court.	Pending from last year.	*Instituted.*			Total for trial.	*Disposed of.*				Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeal.	Total.		Confirmed.	Decided.	Rejected.	Total.	
Court of Deputy Magistrate ...	30	918	...	918	948	263	285	365	913	35
Ditto Faujdari, Rámpur ..	413	5,589	15	5,604	6,017	1,690	546	3,545	5,781	236
Murafa court	6	...	174	174	180	...	153	...	153	27
Sadr Murafa	1	...	28	28	29	...	27	...	27	2
Court of the Ruler	...	...	5	5	5	...	5	...	5	...
Total of { 1884-85 ...	450	6,507	222	6,729	7,179	1,953	1,016	3,910	6,879	300
{ 1883-84 ...	408	7,043	235	7,278	7,686	2,147	845	4,244	7,236	450
Increase	42	...	...	..	..	...	171	...	...	
Decrease	...	536	13	549	507	194	...	334	357	150

There was no change in police administration during the year.

The following are the details of expenditure on account of police :—

Designation of employés.	Number of employés.	Monthly salary.	Annual expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Kotwáli sepoys	277	1,193 12 0	14,325
Sepoys of pargana police	112	428 5 4	5,140
City chaukidárs	53	163 8 0	1,962
Total ...	442	1,785 9 4	21,427

Conservancy.—Arrangements are in force for the sanitation of tanneries, manufactories, lanes, streets and cess-pools, and sanitation is carried out fairly.

The following statement shows the number and detail of prisoners in Rámpur jail :—

Life prisoners.				Imprisoned above 7 years.				Imprisoned above 2 years.				Imprisoned above 6 months.				Imprisoned under 6 months.				Accused persons in custody.				Total.			
10				41				67				196				26				35				375			
Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.		Hindu.		Muhammadan.	
...		10		7		34		15		52		107		89		7		19		17		18		153		222	
Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
...	..	10	.	7	.	30	4	14	1	52	..	107	...	88	1	7	...	19	...	16	1	12	6	151	2	211	11

The following statement exhibits the average value of the prisoners' labour and the expenditure incurred on their account :—

Income.				*Expenditure.*																	
Manufactories.		Buildings and roads.		Total.		Diet.		Clothing.		Medicine.		Repair of jail or accommodation.		Jail establishment.		Value of commodities.		Conservancy establishment.		Military guard.		Total.	
Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.	Per prisoner.	Total prisoners.
Rs. 28-2-0	Rs. 5,684-14-3.	Rs. 16-14-0.	Rs. 5,890-4-0.	...	Rs. 11,575-2-3.	Rs. 16-9-6.	Rs. 6,343-0-6.	Rs. 1-1-6.	Rs. 418-12-0.	Rs. 0-11-7.	Rs. 277-5-6.	Rs. 5-0-0.	Rs. 1,909-12-0.	Rs. 1-10-3.	Rs. 546-0-0.	Rs. 2-12-3½.	Rs. 1,105-6-6.	Rs. 2-8 8½.	Rs. 972-0-0.	Rs. 30-12-0.	Rs. 11,748-0-0.	...	Rs. 23,320-4-6.

Public works.—Rs. 3,990 were expended in the construction of roads, Rs. 91 on bridges, and Rs. 28,673 on buildings, or a total of Rs. 32,754, against Rs. 44,398 expended in 1883-84.

The military expenditure of the State decreased from Rs. 2,96,235 to Rs. 2,94,652.

There has been no change in the number f guns, but the strength of the force was reduced under every head without impairing its efficiency.

Education.—There has been no change in the number of educational institutions since last year.

The number of girls at school decreased by 2, having been 13 against 15 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure on education borne by the State was Rs. 10,399-4-0, against Rs. 10,900-4-3 in the previous year.

The statistics in respect of State and private institutions are given below :—

No. of school.	Name of locality.	*Number of schools.*						*Teachers and Assistants.*						Students studying Arabic.	Students studying Ghausia.	Number of female students.	Students studying Persian.	Students studying English.	Students studying Nagri.	Total.	Students receiving scholarships.
		Arabic.	Persian.	Ghausia.	Female.	English.	Nagri	Total.	Arabic.	Ghausia	Female.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Total.							
1 to 6	Rampur khás ...	1	1	1	-	1	1	6	18	6	1	4	-	2	32	94	74	13	42	18	29	270	109
7	Shahabad ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1		...	1	4	...	...	20	...	..	24	...
8	Bilaspur ...	...	1	..	..	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	..	1	9	...	..	8	..	...	17	...
9	Tahsil Miluk ...	...	1	...	..	..	...	1	...	..	..	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...
10	Tanda Badri Dan...	...	1	...	...			1	...	..		1		...	1	...	.	..	10		..	10	...
10	Total ...	1	5	1	1	1	1	10	18	6	1	8	1	2	36	107	74	13	92	18	29	333	109
265	Private institutions,	28	221	..	...	...	16	265	28	...	...	221		16	265	869	...	...	1,387	...	166	2,422	...
275	GRAND TOTAL ...	29	226	1	1	1	17	275	46	6	1	229	1	18	301	976	74	13	1,479	18	195	2,755	109

Dispensary.—The number of patients who attended the five State dispensaries increased to 91,040 from 81,595, and the number receiving medicine also augmented from 80,051 to 89,307. The expenditure on medical work, however, fell from Rs. 18,947 to Rs. 14,777.

Vaccination.—The number of vaccination cases was 4,816, against 4,753 in the previous year. Successful cases increased by 49, and there was a satisfactory decrease in the number shown as "doubtful" and "unsuccessful."

The chief event of importance in the year under report was that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner visited Rámpur and conferred a *khillat* on the heir-apparent.

SUPPLEMENT II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TEHRI STATE FOR THE YEAR 1884-85 BY HIS HIGHNESS RÁJA PARTAB SHAH, DATED THE 1ST MAY, 1885.

Population.—The population of the Tehri State numbers 199,836 souls, as per detail given below:—

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Other castes.*		*Total.*		Grand total.	Total number of villages.	Total number of houses.	Remarks.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.				
101,794	96,944	541	548	5	4	102,340	97,496	199,836	2,249	22,728	

Trade.—Goods valued at Rs. 43,304-11-3 were imported during the year, out of which goods valued at Rs. 39,763 were sold. Owing to the failure of kharíf, large quantities of wheat, gram, and rice were imported from Dehra Dún. Piece-goods and other articles were brought from Delhi, Saháranpur, and Dehra Dún.

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Balance of preceding year.	Land revenue.	Direct contract.	Rent of the Landour cantonment, &c.	Interest on Government promissory notes.	Customs and abkari.	Judicial fees.	Miscellaneous.	Grand total.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1883-84,	13,280 15 5	84,781 8	10,000	808 11 5	11,641 8	2,440	5,175 9	200	1,28,328 3 10	27,478 15 10
1884-85,	27,478 15 10	85,041 8	10,000	808 11 5	11,641 8	1,860	6,155 4	200	1,43,185 15 3	22,098 15 3
Increase,	14,198 0 5	260 0	...	...	...	...	979 11	...	14,857 11 5	...
Decrease,	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	...	...	5,380 0 7

There was a decrease of Rs. 580 under item abkari and customs in this year on account of customs duty on food-grain having been abolished in this year. Owing to the failure of kharíf grain was imported from Dehra Dún. There was an increase under judicial fees. There was no sickness of any kind during the year, and, consequently, people filed more suits this year than the previous one. As the cases are now disposed of promptly, the law courts are becoming popular, and the people resort to them more freely than before. There was an increase of Rs 260 under land-revenue also. This is due to the increased land-revenue of new cultivation of land this year. The other items of receipt are fixed and not subject to variation.

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Salary of sepoys and jamadars, &c.	Personal expenses of the Ruler and his family and establishment.	Charitable allowance.	Purchase of piece-goods and grain.	Post-office, school, and dispensary.	Public Works Department.	Grand total.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1883-84 ...	16,165	32,525	9,054	22 648	4,568	15,889 4 0	1,00,849 4 0	
1884-85 ...	16,165	38,745	9,054	39,879	2,602	14,642 0 0	1,21,087 0 0	
Increase ...	...	6,220	...	17,231	...	...	20,237 12 0	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	1,966	1,247 4 0	...	

There was an increase of Rs. 6,220 under personal expenses of the Ruler, and Rs. 17,231 under purchase of piece-goods and grain also. The cause of increase is on account of heir-apparent's *bratabandha* and *karanvedha* ceremonies successively being celebrated in the month of June and July last, and as well as owing to Raighati's tour in January, 1885. Other items do not require any explanation.

Administration.—The principles of Hindu law are generally followed in the administration of justice. Fees in civil suits are levied by stamp-duty at Rs. 6-4 per cent. There are three civil courts, one criminal court, and one chief court; the latter is presided over by the Rája himself, and all criminal work is done by the Rája.

The following table exhibits the business of the civil courts during the year. The value of the suits disposed of during the year is Rs. 43,181-8-0, and the income from stamps was Rs. 2,698-13-6:—

Civil cases.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeal.	Total for disposal.	Cases transferred to the subordinate courts.	Cases remaining in chief court.	Total disposed of in chief court.	Pending.	Amount of court-fees realized.	Remarks.
									Rs. a. p.	
1883-84 ...	371	723	18	1,112	426	686	468	218	2,174 3 0	
1884-85 ...	218	1,212	88	1,518	753	765	743	22	2,698 13 6	
Increase ...	...	489	70	406	327	79	275	...	524 10 6	
Decrease ...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	

Seven hundred and fifty-three cases were transferred to the subordinate courts: 743 cases were tried in chief court by the Rája. The court-fee is only collected in the court.

The following table exhibits the criminal work done during the year:—

Criminal cases.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeal.	Total cases for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount of fines realized.	Amount not realized.	Remarks.
							Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1883-84 ...	210	679	25	914	660	254	2,255 0 0	1,880 0 0	375 0 0	
1884-85 ...	254	585	...	839	810	29	3,170 14 0	2,648 6 0	522 8 0	
Increase ...	44	...	...	...	150	...	915 14 0	768 6 0	147 8 0	
Decrease ...	...	94	25	75	...	225	...	...	...	

Eight hundred and ten cases were disposed of by the Rája himself. There were 1,019 persons arrested in 810 cases; of these 377 were fined, 13 sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one year to seven years, three persons were convicted of murder and recommended for sentences of death (which were confirmed) and were executed, 626 were acquitted. There are three persons undergoing imprisonment in default of payment of fine of Rs. 106-4-0 in three cases.

The following table exhibits the business of the revenue court during the year:—

Revenue cases.

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeal.	Total cases for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Fees realized.	Remarks.
							Rs.	
1883-84	111	338	17	466	374	92	345	
1884-85	92	336	...	428	416	12	433	
Increase	...	...	...	...	42	...	88	
Decrease	19	2	17	38	...	80	...	

Four hundred and sixteen cases were disposed of by the Rája himself.

The following table exhibits the business of the small cause court during the year :—

Year.	Cases pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Fees realized.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	
1883-84 ...	237	426	663	222	441	563 12 0	Court fees of the small cause court collected in chief court.
1884-85 ...	441	753	1,194	752	442	873 8 0	
Increase...	204	327	531	530	1	309 12 0	
Decrease...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

The following table shows the number of jamadárs and peons employed in the several courts :—

Year.	*Peons and sepoys.*		Jamadárs.	Názirs.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.				
					Rs.	
1883-84	290	60	10	2	16,165	
1884-85	290	60	10	2	16,165	

The police and conservancy establishment consists of one kotwál, two muharrirs, two jamadárs, 21 sepoys, and eight sweepers. The pay of the sweepers is paid partly by the State and partly by the residents. The charge of this establishment is shown under personal expenses of the Ruler.

Jail.—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	Remarks.
Life-prisoners	5	5	Three prisoners, whose conduct was good and the terms of imprisonment were about to expire, were released on account of heir-apparent's *bratabandha* and *karanvedha* ceremonies.
Over seven years	1	1	
Over two years...	2	4	
Over six months	7	5	
Under six months	8	1	
Prisoners undergoing imprisonment in default of payment of fines.	...	3	
Total ...	23	19	

Prisoners are clothed and fed at the expense of the State—the prisoners sentenced to hard work receiving 2 annas 6 pie per diem, and those undergoing simple imprisonment receive 2 annas. Two cooks and four servants have been added to the jail staff.

Vaccination.—In this important work Rs. 660 is paid annually to Dr. G. Grant, Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Divisions, who kindly superintends the work.

Education.—

Year.	English students.	Hindi students.	Persian students.	Remarks.
1883-84	40	120	47	
1884-85	32	90	40	

There are three schools—one English, one Hindi, and one Persian: and the school staff consists of five masters (two for English, two for Hindi, and one for Persian school), four chaprásis, and two servants.

Charitable dispensary.—There were 1,451 outdoor and 37 indoor patients treated during the year. The dispensary is becoming more popular. The total cost of medicine and patient's diet was Rs. 2,125, compared with Rs. 2,010 of the previous year.

Post-office.—This establishment consists of one postmaster, two peons, two jamadárs and 18 runners; annnal cost is Rs. 1,932.

Since June, 1884 last the postal service of Pauri line was handed over to the Postal Department of the Government. The present arrangement of the dâk is not satisfactory to the public, because the letters are received too late through the Pauri line.

General.—There was no sickness of any kind during the year, but the kharíf was below the average on account of scanty fall of rain ; the rabi crop is as usual. Since 1884 the sugarcane has been cultivated in Koeli and Palkot, which is in progress. The other vexations imports have been removed. The revenue of the State is collected in four instalments. Four dâk bungalows were built in this year—one at Dhanauti, one at Kauria, one at Pao and one at Dangchaurah.

00134123

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020